

















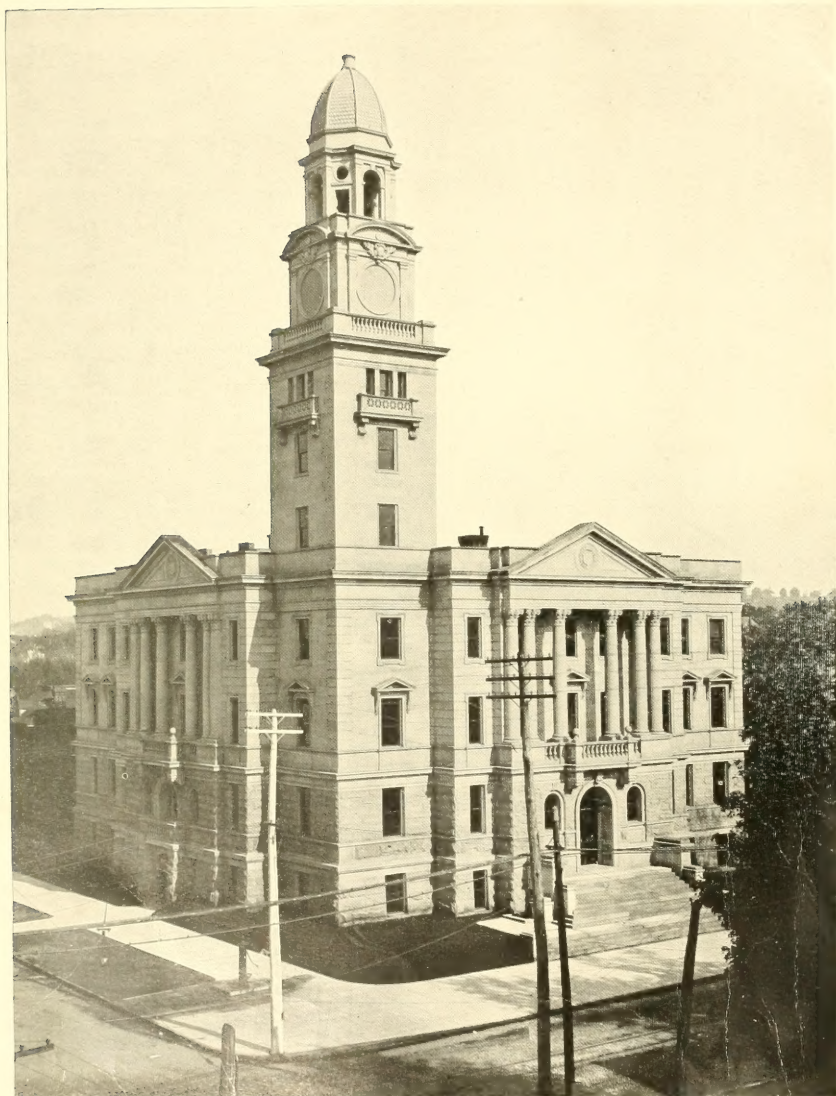








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WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



**HISTORY OF MARIETTA**  
**AND**  
**WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO**  
**AND**  
**REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.**

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**EDITED AND COMPILED BY**  
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**"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples."**  
**1700-1900**

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**PUBLISHED BY**  
**BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
GEORGE RICHMOND, PRES.; S. HARMER NEFF, SEC'Y.; C. R. ARNOLD, TREAS.  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1902.



# Preface.

**I**N preparing this history of Washington County, we have kept in view the fact that since any former history was written a generation has passed away. The 19th century has been completed with all its records. It is therefore fitting that a history, which extends over parts of three centuries, should devote a larger proportion of space to the first half of the 19th century; to that period, when the various elements of our population were blending into one people.

In the early part of the last century, the great lessons to be learned were not how to repress a savage foe, but how to make our county a productive economic unit in our State and nation. We have, therefore, devoted much space to a description of the attempts to establish various forms of industry and of the long struggle to secure lines of commerce by water and land. In this, as well as in the history of political contests, we have given the story as far as possible in the very words of contemporaries. Washington County is very fortunate in having within her borders many persons who have carefully preserved manuscripts, newspapers, and other documents bearing upon the early history. From these we have copied very freely. In these records, we believe, the descendants of those who took an active part in making the history of Washington County in the 18th and 19th centuries have no reason to be ashamed of the story.

It is impossible to name all the kind friends who have assisted us in the preparation of this work. Mr. Archer B. Hulbert, who has already won distinction in the historical field, contributed the first and second chapters and assisted in the compilation of some of the others. For the revision of the chapter about the bench and bar, we are indebted to Mr. J. A. Gallaher; for the history of the early judiciary, to Mrs. Lillian T. Wood; for the chapter on the press, to Mr. George M. Cooke; and for the chapter on Marietta in the past two decades, to Mr. John W. Lansley. Mr. S. J. Hathaway has carefully revised his elaborate military history, which he prepared 25 years ago, and has brought it up to date, adding a concise history of the Spanish-American War. We are indebted to Mrs. Bertha G. Ballard, for a sketch of Belpre; to Mr. John D. Hallinger, for a description of Adams township; to Mr. A. D. Hopper for a description of Matamoras; and to Miss Virginia V. Dodge, for many items concerning both the early and the later history of Waterford township and the town of Beverly.

The biographical department, over which the historical editor had no supervision, will in his opinion prove hereafter the most valuable part of the whole book. Could we have such complete biographies of all the men who came to the Muskingum before 1890 it would be worth many times the cost of this volume. The biographies prepared in this volume have been carefully revised by friends or relatives and their pages will increase in value as the years pass by.

THE AUTHOR.

November, 1902.



— NOTE. —

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, for whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the typewritten copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (\*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

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# Table of Contents.

CHAPTER I.	
PREHISTORIC ( <i>Archer B. Holbert</i> )	13
The Old West—Its Primeval Rivers, Forests and Animals—The Mound-Builders—Mounds of Marietta—The Great Battle Ground of America The Hunting-Grounds of the Iroquois—Weakening of the Iroquois Confederacy—The Story of the Delawares, Shawanese and Wyandots—Notes.	
CHAPTER II.	
THREE FLAGS IN THE WEST ( <i>Archer B. Holbert</i> )	30
French Explorations and Establishment of Frontier Forts—Arms of the King of France—French and English Character Contrasted—French and Indian War—Pontiac's Rebellion—The Revolutionary War in the West—Massacre of Gnadenhutten—Note.	
CHAPTER III.	
MOVEMENTS OF THE PIONEERS	47
Depreciated Currency and Impoverished Public Credit Bounty Lands—Ohio Company of Associates—Work of General Rufus Putnam and Rev. Manasseh Cutler—Ordinance of 1787—Landing at the Mouth of the Muskingum—Industry and Courage of the Pioneers—Other Near-by Settlements—Notes.	
CHAPTER IV.	
WAR WITH THE INDIANS	57
St. Clair's Defeat—Massacre at Big Bottom Belpre and Beverly Forts at Marietta and Harmar—Farmers' Castle and Fort Frye—Ohio Company Affairs at Low Ebb—Joseph Kelly—General Wayne's Successful Campaign—Dawning of a Brighter Era for Ohio Colonists—Capture and Escape Reminiscences of War Times and of Later Years—The Indians in Ohio—Letters of General Putnam—List of the Pioneers at the Forts During the Indian Troubles—Pioneers Killed by the Indians.	
CHAPTER V.	
POLITICS IN EARLY TIMES	98
Washington County Created—Governor St. Clair with a Legislature on His Hands—Chillicothe vs. Marietta—A State Constitution—Slavery—Despair of the Federalists and Exultation of the Republicans—Harman Blennerhassett—Local Questions Cease to be the Point of Difference Between Political Parties—The Era of Good Feeling—New Questions.	
CHAPTER VI.	
POLITICS FROM 1820 TO 1860	119
Democrats and Whigs—Slavery—Underground Railroad—Campaign of 1840—Newspaper Extracts Pertaining to the Politics of the Period—Celebration in Marietta—Rotation in Office—Contests of 1836 and 1840—Campaign Songs of 1840—Washington County Colonization Society—Anti-Abolition and Anti-Slavery Meetings—Public Sentiment in 1837—The Ohio Kidnaping Case—Later Views of the Ohio Kidnaping Case.	
CHAPTER VII.	
EDUCATION	145
Early Teachers and Schools—The First School Houses—Improvements in School Houses—Agitation for Better Educational Facilities—The First Schools—Examiners of Common Schools—Educational Notices—School Directors—Teachers' Institutes—Washington County School Association Minutes—William Slocumb—Township High Schools—Other Means of Education—Washington County Bible Society—The Marietta Library Association—The Marietta Lyceum—First Mechanics' Lyceum—A Hint on Home-Training—Sabbath-Schools—Society for the Promotion of Temperance—Marietta Female Seminary—Art—Schemes for the Betterment of Mankind—Edward Postlethway Page—Washington County Children's Home—History of Children's Homes.	

CHAPTER VIII.	
HIGHER EDUCATION.....	186
Early Academies—The Marietta Infant School—Institute of Education—Manual Labor Association—The Marietta Collegiate Institute—Marietta Female Seminary—Marietta College—Historical Sketch of Marietta College—Teachers and Educators—Artists.	
CHAPTER IX.	
ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. 1788-1890.....	213
Mills—Clothing—Salt—Boat-building—Marietta in 1809—Imports from the East—Steam Mill—Indians—Trade Stimulated by the War of 1812—Withdrawal of Specie to the East—Hard Times—Search for Silver—The Scotch Immigration—Change of Method in Taxing Land—Improvements—Temperance Movement—A Change in the Population of the County—Humane Society—Agricultural Society—Grand Circus Hunt—Wool and Wolves—Phenomena—General LaFayette—Steamboat Building—The First Steamboat up the Muskingum—Navigation of the Muskingum—Navigation of the Ohio—The Town in 1826—Marketing—Ministerial Lands—Washington County Agricultural Society—Marietta Fair—Railroad to Ohio—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Health of Marietta—Silk Culture—The German Immigration.	
CHAPTER X.	
FORTY YEARS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.....	244
CHAPTER XI.	
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT .....	270
Improvement of the Muskingum—Railroad History—Navigation of Duck Creek—County Court House—Old Established Business Houses—Marietta Post Office—City Hall—Marietta Township in 1833—Washington County in 1834—Wolves—Emigrant Association—Public Spirit—Roads and Turnpikes—Improvement in Horses—Rapid Transit in 1839—Passing of the Stage Coach.	
CHAPTER XII.	
TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.....	291
Adams Township—The Town of Lowell—Aurelius Township—Barlow Township—Belpre Township—The Town of Belpre—Decatur Township—Dunham Township—Fairfield Township—Fearing Township—Grandview Township—The Town of New Matamoras—Independence Township—Lawrence Township—Liberty Township—Ludlow Township—Marietta Township—Muskingum Township—Newport Township—Palmer Township—Salem Township—Warren Township—Waterford Township—The Town of Beverly—Watertown Township—Wesley Township.	
CHAPTER XIII.	
TOWN AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.....	348
Historical Societies—Agricultural Societies—Fraternal and Secret Organizations—Civic and Industrial Societies.	
CHAPTER XIV.	
HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES.....	354
Report to the Ministerial Trustees—Baptist Churches—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church—The Central Christian Church—The Christian Union Church—Congregational Churches—St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church—St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church—Methodist Episcopal Churches—The African Methodist Episcopal Church—The Wesleyan Methodist Church—The First Presbyterian Church—The First Unitarian Society in Marietta—The Universalist Society—The First United Brethren Church.	
CHAPTER XV.	
THE PRESS ( <i>George M. Cooke</i> ).....	398
CHAPTER XVI.	
BANKS AND BANKING.....	410



## CHAPTER XVII.

THE OIL INDUSTRY ( <i>H. E. Smith</i> ).....	415
The History since Cow Run—Operations in Each Township—Drilling—Shooting—Pumping Accidents—Operation Leasing Capital Invested in Washington County The Future Prospects.	

## CHAPTER XVIII.

CIVIL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.....	423
Establishment—Statistics of the Population—Changes in Extent—County Seat—Court House—Infirmary—Our Early Judiciary—Roster of County Officials.	

## CHAPTER XIX.

BENCH AND BAR.....	436
--------------------	-----

## CHAPTER XX.

PHYSICIANS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	460
Attempts to Control the Practice of Medicine—The Twelfth Medical Society—Personal Sketches.	

## CHAPTER XXI.

LATER HISTORY OF THE OHIO COMPANY.....	474
--	-----

## CHAPTER XXII.

REMINISCENCES BY COL. JOSEPH BARKER.....	480
Sketch of Colonel Barker's Life—The Early Courts—Store Supplies—Ship-building—The French Emigrants—Indians Dissatisfied—Scarcity of Food—Why the Indians did not Keep the Treaty of Harmar—Building of the Block-houses—Big Bottom Massacre—Wolf Creek Mills—Provisions for Defense—Indian Alarm—The Garrison at "The Point"—Indian Troubles—First Enlistment of Men for the Indian War—Cultivation of Land Encouraged—Belpre—Upper and Lower Settlements—Reminiscences of Prominent Persons of the Early Settlements.	

## CHAPTER XXIII.

REMINISCENCES BY HON. GEORGE M. WOODBRIDGE.....	506
Sketch of Mr. Woodbridge's Life—A Watch Night Meeting of Fifty Years Ago—Early Floods in the "Ohio Basin"—Revolutionary Record—A Report of the Early Burials in Waterford Township—Some Distinguished Visitors During the Past Century—Recollections of Some Men of Former Years—Some Early Recollections—Mound Cemetery—Monument to Mark the First Landing of the Pioneers—The Old Court House—Corn Husking Times—A Hunt in 1832—The Past—The First Sunday-school—A Genuine Pioneer—Defense of the Pioneers and Their Successors.	

## CHAPTER XXIV.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MARIETTA IN THE PAST TWO DECADES ( <i>John W. Lansley</i> ).....	538
Commercial Growth Prior to 1880—The Awakening—Annexation of Harmar—Water Works—Paid Fire Department—Electric Light Plant—Street Paving and Sanitary Sewers—Electric Street Railway—Telephone Companies—Railroads—Natural Gas—Increased Activity in the Oil Industry—Building Operations Enlivened—Growth in the City's Business—Suburbs—New Public Buildings—Bridge Across the Ohio—New Projects—Improvement of the Ohio—Tax Levies and Valuations in Marietta for the Past Decade—Roster of City Officials.	

## CHAPTER XXV.

THE WAR OF 1812 ( <i>Seymour J. Hathaway</i> ).....	551
Cause of the War—Attitude of the Federalists—Situation in Washington County—Why the Draft was Resorted to—Battle of Tippecanoe—Expedition of General Hull—Surrender of Hull—Call for Troops—Expedition of Gen. Edward W. Tupper—Companies from Washington County—Siege of Fort Erie—Perry's Victory—Proctor and Tecumseh Defeated by Harrison—Battle of New Orleans and Treaty of Peace—Rolls of Washington County Companies—Biographical Sketches of Officers.	

## CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CIVIL WAR ( <i>Seymour J. Hathaway</i> ).....	569
---	-----

Causes of the War—Leaders, North and South—Political Campaign of 1860—Position of the People of Washington County as to the War—The Union Blues Respond to the Call for Troops—The Militia System of Ohio—Appeal to the Governor for Aid—Camp Putnam Established—Governor Dennison's Plan of a Campaign Successful—M. & C. Railroad Guarded—Grim-visaged War—The First Great Call to Arms—First Three Years' Company from the County—Camp Tupper Established—Military Committee Appointed—Beginning of Governor Tod's Administration—First Volunteer Killed in Battle—Shiloh—Washington City in Danger—Parkersburg Threatened—The Draft—Camp Marietta Established—Corinth, Antietam and South Mountain—Department of West Virginia Established at Marietta—Emancipation—Union League—Chancellorsville—Gettysburg—Vicksburg—The Morgan Raid—Buffington's Island—The Militia—Chickamauga—Ohio National Guard—Atlanta Campaign—March to the Sea—Shenandoah Valley—Battle Year, 1864-1865—Celebration of the Fall of the Rebellion.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

THE CIVIL WAR—Continued ( <i>Seymour J. Hathaway</i> ).....	613
---	-----

Women's Work in the War—Union Soldiers' Relief Association—Soldiers' Aid Society of Harmar—The Marietta Military Hospital—Short Sketches of the Military Organizations from the County—Battery C, First West Virginia Light Artillery—Battery H, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery—Battery K, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery—Battery K, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery—Company L, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—Company B, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—Company F, Second Virginia Volunteer Cavalry—Company F, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Companies A, F and G, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers—Companies B and F, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers—Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Company F, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers—Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry—The Silver Grays—The "Pony Section"—One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Biographies of Officers of the War of the Rebellion.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE CIVIL WAR—Continued ( <i>Seymour J. Hathaway</i> ).....	732
---	-----

Roll of Honor—The Soldiers' Monument.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE WARS ( <i>Seymour J. Hathaway</i> ).....	853
--	-----

Spanish-American War—Philippine War—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis.

## CHAPTER XXX.

SKETCHES OF PIONEERS.....	860
---------------------------	-----

The First White People in Ohio—Gen. Rufus Putnam—Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL. D.—Gen. Benjamin Tupper—Commodore Abraham Whittle—Col. Robert Oliver—Maj. Haffield White—Col. Ebenezer Sproat—Col. Return Jonathan Meigs—Arthur St. Clair—Ichabod Nye—Mrs. Rebecca Ives Gillman—Mrs. Mary Lake—Isaac and Rebecca Williams—Col. William Stacy—Maj. Anselm Tupper—Col. Benjamin Tupper—Gen. Joseph Buell—Rev. Daniel Story—John Mathews—Ephraim Cutler—David Putnam—Nahum Ward.

BIOGRAPHICAL .....	895
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*Martin R. Andrews*

# History of Marietta

And

Washington County, Ohio

## CHAPTER I.

### PREHISTORIC

THE OLD WEST—ITS PRIMEVAL RIVERS, FORESTS AND ANIMALS—THE MOUND-BUILDERS—  
MOUNDS OF MARIETTA—THE GREAT BATTLE-GROUND OF AMERICA—THE HUNTING-  
GROUNDS OF THE IROQUOIS—WEAKENING OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY—THE  
STORY OF THE DELAWARES, SHAWANESE AND WYANDOTS—NOTES.

#### THE OLD WEST.

It must be next to impossible for one in this day to realize what a tangled wilderness this West was a century and a half ago. "The thing which puzzles us," writes W. H. H. Murray, "is not the past, but the future; not the door which has been shut, but the strange door which has never been opened. \* \* \* For who, though knocking with reddened knuckles against it, may start even an echo?" True words, indeed; yet were the task put to us, it is to be seriously doubted if we of untrained imagination could not draw a truer picture of this land as it will appear a century hence than we could conjure up of the land as it appeared a century ago. Suppose the latter picture could be true to all intents and purposes, bush and tree, the wallowings of the plunging

buffalo, the ways of the wild animals tunneled through the tangled maze of bush and vine—true, in short, to the groundwork, would it faithfully picture the tangled tops of the giant trees, where a more intricate network of Nature's handiwork might have been seen than on the ground? Who, but one acquainted with primeval forests, can picture the straggling branches of the giant trees reaching out into the ethereal battle ground to a last death grapple with its hoary rivals, both weighed down by luxuriant masses of moss and tangled vine? Records of early pioneers affirm that when this forest was first invaded by the woodman's ax it was found to be one thing to cut a tree's trunk, but quite another thing to dislodge its top from the network of forest overgrowth, from which giant trees have been known to hang suspended in mid air after their trunks

were severed. Felling of trees often began at the top; boys were sent up to strip the branches before the trunk was cut. Where are the trees the like of which Washington found on the Ohio near the Great Kanawha with a diameter of over 14 feet?

What a sight the woodland rivers must have been! Think of the plunder of the forests which the Wabash and Kentucky at flood-tide must have carried on their boiling bosoms. Picture the gigantic gorges of forest trees, blocked in their wild course down the Alleghany and piled in monstrous and grotesque confusion from bank to bank, forcing even the river itself to find a new course through the forests. And so the vistas seen on our rivers to-day could not have been so beautiful in the old days; perhaps they were never visible on the lesser streams. For the continuous falling of the solid walls of trees which lined both banks must have well-nigh roofed over the smaller streams completely over, and the venturesome trapper in his canoe must have found the fear of falling trees added to his other fears. When Gen. Moses Cleveland attempted to ascend the Cuyahoga in a boat from Lake Erie, the great quantity of fallen trees compelled him to desist from the undertaking. An early pioneer to Kentucky, in giving directions to prospective voyagers down the Ohio River, warns them against rowing at night, as the noise of the oars would prevent them hearing the "riffing" of the water about the rocks and sunken logs which made river traveling, especially on swift streams, difficult and dangerous.

Nor have our rivers always held the position in respect to size which they relatively hold to-day. It is doubtful if one who knew the swift Monongahela would recognize the placid, turbid, faithful river which bears that name to-day. As though these streams of ours recognize in some way that they must needs conform to the state of civilization which they see about them, and may not run wild and free as when amenable only to the caprice of a savage aborigine! Of course the greater

difference would be discoverable in such rivers as have been bound in locks and dams, and deepened by the dredge. Such was the rapidity of the current of many of our streams that the time now made by swift packets is more than double the time taken by canoes in the days before slackwater navigation. With the damming of these streams local history, in all our States, has lost many landmarks well known in the earliest days of navigation. On the Alleghany River, as on the Susquehanna on the eastern side of the mountains, rocks upon which the Indians inscribed their hieroglyphics are now so embedded that these inscriptions are visible only at low tide, and indeed in some cases are never seen above the surface of the water. Of all streams the majestic Ohio, alone, moves on much as of old; and, though many islands have passed from sight, there is hardly a mile in all her course which does not recall, in name, the days when that river was the great highway through the hunting ground of the Iroquois and of the race of "men who wore hats" who came upon its tides to found the empires which today exist along its sweeping shores. And yet the Ohio is soon to undergo great changes which will materially alter its aspect. Surveys for dams are being made, which, when completed, will give a minimum depth of six feet between locks.

The animal life of the forests one can fancy, perhaps, with more accuracy than any other characteristic, for the deer and turkey, the wolf and buffalo of that day have their antitypes in ours. And yet here one might fall short, for few recall the vast flocks of pigeons which swarmed above the primeval forest, even darkening the heavens as though a cloud had passed, and blighting the trees in which they spent a night. An early traveler in the West has left record that from a single hollow tree several wagon-loads of feathers have been extracted.

#### THE MOUND BUILDERS.

The history of this West is a long his-



tory of war, from the earliest days even to our own century. This territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi is one of the greatest battlefields in the world. It is certainly the oldest and most renowned in our America. The first of our race to enter it looked with wondering eyes upon the monstrous earthen forts of a prehistoric race whom we have named from the relics they left behind the "Mound Builders." Of this race the Indians knew nothing, save what the legends handed down by their fathers told of a race of giants which was driven out of the Central West, and sent flying down the Ohio and Mississippi to reappear no more in human history. Antiquarians find that these forts and mauseoleums reveal little in addition to the bloody story told by crude implements of war, of

Old, unhappy, out of strings,  
And battle-borne age.

In certain instances great piles of human bones are found at strategic reventment angles where heaviest attack was made and stoutest resistance encountered. Here bones are sometimes found pierced by death-dealing arrow-heads. What power hurled the flints of these warriors of prehistoric days? The Indian legend, that they were giants in strength, is easily believed. Nowhere else on the continent are found such forts as were built by these ancient defenders of the Central West.

#### MOUNDS AT MARIETTA.

The ancient works at Marietta occupied the "plain" and were included within the territory north of Putnam street and east of Third (with the exception of the graded way, extending down to the lower river terrace, at a point between Second and Front streets).

These works consisted originally of two enclosures (irregular squares, one of which contained about forty and the other twenty acres), together with several truncated pyramids or elevated platforms of earth, the graded way, the great mound now enclosed in the cemetery, several embankments

flanking it, and numerous lesser tumuli. The portions of this interesting group of works remaining on the two truncated pyramids known as *Quadranaou* and *Capitolium*, and the mere bed or bottom of the graded way, *Sacra Via*.

When the settlement was made at Marietta these works were covered with a heavy forest. "When I arrived," says Dr. Cutler, "the ground was in part cleared, but many large trees remained on the walls and mounds. The only possible data for forming any probable conjecture respecting the antiquity of these works, I conceived, must be derived from the growth upon them. By the concentric circles, each of which denotes the annual growth, the age of the trees might be ascertained. For this purpose a number of trees were felled; and in the presence of Governor St. Clair and many other gentlemen, the number of circles was carefully counted. The trees of the greatest size were hollow. In the largest of those which were found there were from three to four hundred circles. One tree, somewhat decayed at the center, was found to contain at least 463 circles. Its age was undoubtedly more than 463 years. Other trees in a growing state were, from their appearance, much older. There were likewise the strongest marks of a previous growth, as large as the present. Decayed stumps could be traced at the surface of the ground, on different parts of the works, which measured from six to eight feet in diameter. In one of the angles of a square a decayed stump measured eight feet in diameter at the surface of the ground; and though the body of the tree was so mouldered as scarcely to be perceived above the surface of the earth, we were able to trace the decayed wood under the leaves and rubbish for nearly a hundred feet. A thrifty beech, containing 136 circles, appeared to have first vegetated within the space that had been occupied by an ancient predecessor of a different kind of wood."

Upon the hypothesis that the growth which he saw had occupied 463 years, and that it

had been preceded by one of equal size and age, Dr. Cutler estimated that at least 900 years had elapsed since the works had been deserted by the people who constructed them.

We may remark in this connection that Clavigero, in his "History of Mexico," says that the emigration of the Toltecs commenced from their native country about the middle of the Sixth century.

The larger of the two square (or nearly square) fortifications, of which we have spoken, was commonly called by the early inhabitants of Marietta "The Town." The walls were, at the time when first observed and measured, from six to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 35 feet broad at the base. Through these walls there were, upon three sides, three openings or gateways, of which the central ones were the largest. The central one in the front, facing the Muskingum, was 150 feet wide. Immediately in front of this great gateway, and leading from it toward the river, its walls running at right angles to those of "The Town," was the immense graded way, sometimes called the covert, or covered way, and named by some pioneer, of classical education, *Sacra Via*. This was a broad avenue, excavated so as to descend by a perfect grade to the lower or latest formed terrace of the Muskingum, at the foot of which it is supposed the stream flowed when the work was constructed. The grade remains, but the walls, thrown up at either side have long since been demolished. They began at a distance of 60 feet from the gateway, were exactly parallel, and 680 feet long. They were 150 feet apart at their bases, 230 feet at their summits, and the broad "way" between them was rounded and raised like a modern city street. At the base of the grade the walls were 21 feet in perpendicular height, measuring from the inside, while at the same point upon the outside they were from eight to 10 feet high, and much less at the upper end of the avenue. This portion of the Marietta works alone would be a stupendous achievement, in the present age; and in the era when it was executed must

have been a marvel of engineering and have required the patient, long-continued toil of a vast number of men. Not less remarkable were the four squares or truncated pyramids (of which the two principal ones have been preserved), enclosed within the walls of the ancient town. The largest of these, the *Quadranaou*, the location of which is now best described by saying that it is upon the west side of Fourth street, north of Warren, was in the northwest corner of the great enclosure. It was described by Squier and Davis in 1847 as being 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and 10 feet high. Its apparent height is now a little less than this figure. It contains more than a quarter of a million cubic feet of earth. At the center of each of the four sides the earth projects, forming gradual and easy ascents to the top. The elevated square, next in importance, is the *Capitolium*, which is situated upon the northwest corner of Washington and Fifth streets. The southern wall of "The Town" originally extended along Washington street, very near the *Capitolium*. This elevated square is 150 feet long by 120 feet wide, and is about eight feet high. Upon three sides are projections or inclined ways leading to the level platform, but upon the south side the graded ascent is a recess, the measurements of which are equal to those of the projections, or about 20 feet in width by 40 feet in length. East of this square there was originally another and a smaller one, which was known in earlier days as *St. Cecelia*. It was a truncated pyramid, similar in general characteristics to the *Quadranaou* and *Capitolium*, 120 feet long by 50 feet wide and five or six feet high. It had graded ascents only at the ends. In the northern angle of the enclosure was another rectangular elevation, which was never of as great a height as the others, and, unlike them, had no ascents.

The purpose for which these elevated squares and the great graded way leading down to the Muskingum can, of course, only be conjectured. The former, it has been generally thought by students of archæ-





A MODERN VIEW OF MOUND CEMETERY.



MOUND-BUILDERS' EARTHWORKS ON THE SITE OF MARIETTA.



ology, were designed as the sites of temples, and were constructed of perishable material, long since crumbled into dust. The surface of the elevated squares which we have described is perfectly level, except where it has been upheaved by the roots of falling trees, or burrowing animals. The squares bear a close resemblance to the *Teocalli* of Mexico, upon which temples still stand. In Ohio there are but few of these peculiar formations in connection with the great groups of works, and, in fact, besides the Marietta squares there are none, except at Portsmouth, Newark, and in the vicinity of Chillicothe. At no one of these localities are the squares as large as those we have here described. Works of this kind occur more frequently in the South, and investigators, who have traveled down the Valley of the Mississippi and thence into Mexico, report that there is exhibited quite a uniform and constant increase in the size of the squares until they lead up to the mighty temple-crowned *Teocalli* in the land of Montezuma. Upon the other hand, as we journey southward we find a decrease in the size and in the number of enclosures of similar nature to those which abound in Ohio.

We have so far said but little of the smaller of the two enclosures which existed at Marietta. As we have said, its area was about 20 acres. This area is now about equally divided north and south by Wooster street, and lies above Fourth street. This enclosure, which formed the connection in the great system of the Marietta works, between the larger enclosure and the great mound, was many years ago obliterated. Its walls were never as high as those of the larger enclosure called "The Town." There were openings or gateways at the center of each side and at the corners, which were defended by mounds. It is conjectured that these two enclosures were not designed for defense, although they may of course have served that purpose. The ditch or fosse which often oc-

curs in connection with the walls of similar enclosures was wanting here, but it is not improbable that palisades were planted upon the top of the embankments.

The most reasonable hypothesis to be adopted in accounting for the construction of the so-called "forts" is that they were simply enclosures designed to protect the temples and the sacred altars of the ancient people from the profane gaze or touch of an alien race, or to guard them from desecration by animals. They may also have served as the place for great civic or religious assemblages, or the practice of something analogous to the Olympian games. Very likely they contained the residences of the priests or rulers of the people.

Most of the earth of which the so-called "forts" were constructed must have been taken evenly from the surface of the ground within and around them, although excavations commonly designated as "dug holes" were at an early day observable in several places not far from the works. Several of these have been supposed to be wells, funnel-shaped like those in eastern countries, so that the water carriers could go down into them.

The large mound now inclosed in the cemetery, the most interesting feature of the Marietta group of works, remains to be described. It is not larger than some others in Ohio, but is probably higher in proportion to its base measurement, and is unique in its accessories of embankment and fosse. It is 30 feet in height and its base is 115 feet in diameter. It is surrounded by a ditch about 15 feet wide and four feet deep, outside of which is a wall about four feet high, and twenty feet or more in breadth. There is an opening in this wall upon the north side and a filling in the fosse, each about 20 feet in width. The surrounding wall and ditch do not form a perfect circle, but an ellipse, the longer diameter of which is 230 feet, and the shorter 215 feet. Originally there were a number of fragmentary walls of slight elevation west and south of the great mound, forming an imperfect re-enclosure.

There was also a wall extending from a point near the filling of the fosse toward the south embankment of a smaller enclosure.

The mound was described by Squier and Davis in 1847 as being truncated. It so appears at present and the memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot recall a time when it was otherwise. The writer, however, has reason to believe that the mound, as originally constructed, was a perfect mammalian. The Marietta mound is, doubtless, a sepulchral mound, and it is probable that it contains (or did once contain) two chambers like the great mound at the mouth of Grave Creek, in West Virginia—one chamber being situated upon a level with the surrounding plain, and the other midway between the base and the apex of the mound. The flattening of the top may have been caused by the crushing in of one or both of these chambers (the chambers are in most cases constructed of timber), or by the uprooting of the great oak which Dr. Cutler's journal tells us stood upon the top in 1788. It is not generally known that the mound has been partially excavated, but such is the fact. Dr. Cutler, as quoted by Mr. Harris, says that "an opening being made at the summit of the great conic mound" (and it is worthy of note that he uses the word conic) "there were found the bones of an adult in a horizontal position, covered with a flat stone. Beneath this skeleton were three stones placed vertically at small and different distances, but no bones were discovered. That this venerable monument might not be defaced, the opening was closed without further search." The skeleton found was doubtless not lower down than the middle of the mound, that is to say, 15 feet from the apex. In every one of the few large mounds excavated, which have a chamber near the top, there has been found another at the base, and hence there is presumptive evidence that the bones of some mighty personage of the ancient race lie as they were originally deposited in an unknown age, amidst the pomp and splendor of strange and superstitious rites. While this mound is undoubtedly monumental in

its character, its unique accessory formations—the fosse and wall—would suggest that the builders had in view some other purpose than the rearing of a massive sepulchre. It may have been utilized as a place for the observance of religious ceremonies.

Small mounds are usually to be found upon the hills overlooking the larger works in the valleys. These are not wanting at Marietta. Harmar Hill and the other eminences in the vicinity of the great group we have described are crowned with them and they occur at intervals along the whole length of the Muskingum Valley, and also those of the Tuscarawas and the Ohio. It is conjectured that these mounds served the purpose of coignes of vantage from which the approach of an enemy could be descried, and also that they were signal stations from which beacon lights have flashed forth at night and columns of smoke arisen in the daytime as warnings of impending danger, or the means of conveying quickly other information. It will be found that from one of these mounds upon the valley wall, another similar mound can nearly always be seen, and that the second commands a third, and so on. It is probable that these mounds formed systems extending along the valleys and across the country.

There are in Washington County many small works and mounds, the most interesting of which are mentioned in the histories of the localities in which they occur. It is scarcely necessary to say that there are none which approach in magnitude the ancient remains at Marietta.

The pioneers of Marietta exhibited a laudable disposition to preserve the strange monuments left by a prehistoric people, and although much has necessarily been swept from existence, the most interesting portions of the great system have been preserved, and nearly in the condition in which they were found. While the Goths and Vandals at Circleville were razing to the ground the wonderful works which gave their town its name, the citizens of Marietta were taking steps not only to guard against

the immediate obliteration of the remains within the town plat, but to secure their protection for all time. The names which have been used in this chapter, *Quadranau*, *Capitolium* and *Sacra Via*, were bestowed upon the several works during the year 1788. A little later the Ohio Company passed the following resolution, which was the first measure adopted looking toward the preservation of the ancient works:

Resolved, That Colonel Ruffelle, Colonel Gray, and Major S. be and they be constituted a committee to survey the several public squares of the State, to plant the Roman Forum and General Greene respectively the trees which the great mound stand, the *Quadranau* and *Capitolium*, for as long a time as they are not wanted for the uses for which they were reserved. The committee are to point out the mode of improvement for ornament, and in what manner the ancient works shall be preserved, and also to ascertain the amount of what is to be given.

In March, 1791, the Company decided to lease Public Square No. 1 (Marie Antoinette), containing the great mound, to Rufus Putnam for 12 years, on condition that he should set out trees and make other improvements. On similar terms it was proposed to lease Square No. 2 (*Capitolium*), to Dudley Woodbridge for eight years, and Square No. 3 (*Quadranau*), to Benjamin Tupper for 10 years. It was resolved at the same time that *Sacra Via* be not leased, but that General Putnam should retain control of it, seed it down, plant trees upon it, etc. It was specified that the trees to be set out on the ancient works were to be of native growth. Subsequently Rufus Putnam, Paul Fearing, and Dr. Jabez True were appointed trustees to take charge of the public squares until the town should become incorporated, and lease them to proper persons, the avails of the rent to be applied to the education of indigent orphans.

The large trees growing upon the *Quadranau* are all of second growth and were set out in accordance with the requirements of the Ohio Company. This work, or rather the question of its preservation and the right of the lessee to obliterate or deface it, was the subject of a very warm controversy in 1820. The

square containing the *Quadranau* had been leased to D. Hartshorn and he had transferred the right of possession to Rev. Joseph Willard. He began plowing down the truncated pyramid and the citizens protested. Caleb Emerson, who was a member of the Council, was active in opposing Willard's action. The Council removed the square from Willard's possession and leased it to C. D. G. Bonny, and a number of citizens turned out and repaired the damage done by the plowing. A discussion of the merits of the case was carried on for some months in the newspapers between a writer who signed himself "Fair Play," and Mr. Willard, and the case was carried into the court, where it was decided in favor of the town. The Council claimed the square as a reservation granted to the town for public works, or public buildings, and for the benefit of indigent orphan children.

The public squares had not been fenced, up to 1837, and some damage had been caused to the ancient works, but in the year mentioned the citizens raised a sufficient sum of money to repair the injuries effected and to build fences around the squares. Ichabod Nye and Thomas Vinton were appointed by the Council as a committee to make the needed improvements and restorations. The large mound has, perhaps, been injured more than either of the other remains, the water having washed the sides where the earth was loosened by the feet of climbers. The uneven places were filled, the defective trees cut down, and the entire surface of the mound sown with grass. In order that the symmetry of the mound should not again be impaired by the displacement of earth consequent upon many persons climbing up its steep sides, a flight of stone steps was constructed by which the summit could be easily gained. The mound has since been kept, in the best possible condition, as have also the other remains.

#### THE GREAT PATEL GROUND OF AMERICA.

Throughout the 18th century this West

was a continual battle-ground. To it both France and England, in turn, clung with equal determination, and both tested the foolish experiment of attempting to win it back, when once it was lost, by means of the Indians who made it their lair.

#### THE HUNTING GROUNDS OF THE IROQUOIS.

When the first explorers entered the West, early in the 18th century, it was found to be the princely hunting ground of the Iroquois, better known as the Six Nations. Of all American Indians the Iroquois were ever pre-eminent, invincible. The proud races of the furthest South had felt the weight of their tomahawks and the nations that camped about the shores of Lake St. John "kept their sentinels pushed well southward in dread of their fierce invasion." As conquerors of half a continent, the choicest hunting grounds were theirs, and so the forests, divided by the *Oyo* (Ohio), which took its rise in the Iroquois homeland south of Lake Ontario, was the nation's choice.

The hunting grounds of an Indian nation were not, in the nature of the case, located near the nation's homeland. The forests near Indian villages soon became devoid of game, and the hunters were compelled to seek it at an increasing greater distance from home. And so it became customary for the stronger nations and confederacies to obtain by conquest or unopposed occupation, great tracts of distant forests which should be their own peculiar property and into which vagrant hunters of other nations came only on peril of their lives. These hunting grounds were as stable and well defined as a nation's homeland itself, and, as among the Bedouin nations of the Levant, the degree of the conqueror's victory over his adversary was measured by the number of sheep and camel purloined, so the victory of one Indian nation over another was measured, in part, by the extent of new hunting grounds in which it might thereafter roam without challenge. The hunting grounds were an Indian nation's pride and came first in the na-

tion's category. And so the "Happy Hunting Ground," alive with game, which no ruthless conqueror could wrest away, was the red man's happiest conception for a life everlasting.

Still, during Iroquois sovereignty over the Central West, it is not probable that they alone knew of the treasures of buffalo and turkey and pike which the land and its streams contained. In the far West the Iroquois left the Miami's nation undisturbed in their old home between the Miami and the Wabash. Ottawas, "traders" from the North, who had never built a fire beside more splendid streams than the Central West contained, were at times vagrant, frightened, visitors to the lands between the Great Lakes and the *Oyo*. Other scattered remnants of Indian nations are rumored to have built fires in the hunting grounds of the Iroquois; if so they hid their charred embers in the leaves, to obliterate all proofs of their sly incursions.

Ever and anon, from the Iroquois homeland, came great armies into the West in search of game. Launching their painted canoes on the headwaters of the *Oyo* (now the Alleghany and Ohio), they came down with the flood tides of the spring and fall and scattered into all the rivers of the forest,—the Kanawha, Muskingum, Scioto, Kentucky, Miami and Wabash. Other canoes came up Lake Ontario to Lake Erie and passed up the Cuyahoga and down the Muskingum, or up the Sandusky and down the Scioto, or up the Miami-of-the-Lakes and down the Wabash. Then were the forests filled with shouting, and a hundred great fires illuminated the primeval shadows. After the hunters came the warriors in brightly colored canoes, their paddles sweeping in perfect unison. And woe to the arrogant southern nation whose annual tribute had failed to come! Down to the South the warriors sped, to return with terrible proofs of their prowess, leaving upon the rocks in the rivers haughty symbols of their victories.

#### WEAKENING OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY.

But, at last, the supremacy of the arrogant



Six Nations was challenged, and the territory over which they were hunters began to grow smaller instead of greater. The white men came to America. Their "new" empires were being erected on the continent. "New Spain" arose to the south; "New Sweden" was spoken of and "New Amsterdam" on Long Island Sound; "New England" was heard of between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, and "New France" was founded amid the Canadian snows, with its capital on the tumbling river of St. Laurant.

Though both came from beyond the same ocean the Iroquois found that there was a great difference between the founders of "New England" and the founders of "New France." The former settled down quietly, bought land, cleared it and raised crops. They treated the Indian very respectfully—paying little attention to him or his land. The French, however, were different. There was no end to their running about. Their arrival was scarcely noised abroad before they were seen hurrying up the inland rivers on missions of various import.

And so the Iroquois came to hate the French, especially after their first encounter with them on the shores of Lake Champlain, when the white captain fired off a horrid arquebuse which killed two chieftains and wounded another, and liked to have scared the whole Indian army to death. This hatred was augmented as the French made friends with the Algonquin tribes of the lower St. Lawrence who, having fled from before the Iroquois warriors like dust before the wind, now, in revenge, piloted the French up the Ottawa and showed them a way to enter the Great Lakes of the Iroquois by the back door, Georgian Bay! Once acquainted with the five Great Lakes, the French were even less satisfied than before, and down into the hunting grounds of the Iroquois they plunged in search of a great river and a sea which would lead to China. Already they had named the portage around one of the St. Lawrence Rapids "La Chine," believing that the river led "to China"

—a country of which the farthest western nations, the fierce Chippewas and Dacotahs, even, had never heard!

As the 18th century grew older the Iroquois became too busy with affairs of war and diplomacy and trade to come each year to their western hunting grounds and guard them with the ancient jealousy. Situated as they were between the French and English settlements, they found a neutral role difficult to maintain and they became fitfully allied now with the Albany, now with the Quebec governments, as each struggled to gain possession of the great Northern fur trade which was under the dominating influence of the Six Nations, who controlled the Ottawa, St. Lawrence and all the New York rivers.

#### THE STORY OF THE DELAWARES, SHAWANESSE AND WYANDOTS.

The hunting grounds of the Iroquois were too delightful a land to remain long unoccupied. Had Providence willed that these forests in and west of the Appalachian mountain system should have continued to be unoccupied until the white man came to possess it, many of the darkest pages of American history could never have been written. But the very reverse of this happened. Not only was it filled with Indians, but there came to it from far distant homes, as if chosen by fate, three of the most desperate Indian nations on the continent, each having been made ready, seemingly, by long years of oppression and tyranny, for the bloody work of holding this West from the white man. The three nations found by the first explorers in the abandoned hunting grounds of the Iroquois had been fugitives on the face of the earth for half a century, bandied about between the stronger confederacies like outcasts, denied refuge everywhere, pursued, persecuted, half destroyed. The story of any one of them is the story of the other two—a sad, desperate tale at the best.

These nations were the Shawanese, Delawares and Wyandots. The centers of popula-

tion which they formed were on the Scioto, Muskingum and Sandusky rivers, respectively. And, with the fierce Miamis and the remnants of the Iroquois, these tribes fought the longest and most successful war ever waged by the red race in the history of the continent. From their lairs on the Alleghany, Scioto and Muskingum, they defied the white man for half a century, triumphing terribly at Braddock's defeat and St. Clair's, the greatest victories over the white man ever achieved by the red.

The first of these nations to enter the old hunting ground of the Iroquois was the Wyandot. Their home was about Sandusky Bay, and along the shores of the Sandusky River. Originally the Wyandots dwelt on the upper St. Lawrence, and were neighbors of the Seneca tribe of the Six Nations. As the result of a quarrel over a maiden, as legend has it, but more likely as the result of Iroquois conquest, the Wyandots were driven from their homes, vanishing westward into the land of the Hurons, who lived by the lake which bore their name. Here the brave Jesuit missionaries found them, where they were known as the "Tobacco Nation." The confederation of the Iroquois as the Six Nations sounded the doom of the Hurons, and with the Senecas at the head of the confederacy, only ruin stared the fugitive Wyandots in the face. By the beginning of the 18th century they had again fled westward, hopelessly seeking a new refuge. Some of the nation continued journeying even beyond the Sioux and Dacotahs to the "Backbone of the World," as they called the Rocky Mountains. There, tradition states, they found wanderers like themselves, who spoke a familiar language—Wyandots who had come hither long before to escape the revengeful Senecas! But the majority of the nation built great rafts and set afloat on the Detroit River. This was a reckless alternative to choose, but it brought the persecuted nation to their long-sought place of refuge. As they passed the present site of Detroit, they saw with amazement an array of white tents and soldiers dressed in white keeping watch. The Wyandots

had found the French building De Troit, and fear of the Senecas vanished. On the shores of neighboring Sandusky Bay on Lake Erie the Wyandots built their fires, and the relations between them and the French were most cordial. The year of this memorable Wyandot hegira is given as 1701, which, fortunately, corresponds with the founding of Detroit.

When "Mad Anthony" Wayne was waging his last campaign against the Western Indians in 1794, he once summoned to him a knowing frontiersman and asked him if he could not capture an Indian in order to get some information concerning the enemy.

"Can you not capture one near Sandusky?" asked the General, as the man hesitated.

"No, not Sandusky," was the ready reply.

"And why not at Sandusky?"

"There are only Wyandots at Sandusky."

"Well, why won't a Wyandot do?" insisted the irrepressible Wayne.

"Because, sir," replied the woodsman "a Wyandot is never captured alive.

The story is typical of the Wyandots throughout all their history for a century—for it lacked but five years of a century when they signed the treaty at Greenville after General Wayne's campaign. Allied in the beginning, as we have seen, to the French, the Wyandots fought sturdily for their cause until New France was abandoned. Under Pontiac they joined in the plot to drive out the English from the West and win back the land for France. In turn they became attached to British interests at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and they were as true to the very last to them as they had been formerly to the French. Through their aid England managed to retain forts Sandusky, Miami and Detroit for 20 years after the close of the Revolution, despite the solemn pledges given in the treaty of Paris.

The Wyandots came from the far North. The second nation to enter the Alleghany forests was the Shawanese, who came from the far South. The Shawanese were the only

American Indians who had even so much as a tradition of having come to this continent from across the ocean. Like that of the savage Wyandots, the history of the Shawanese before they settled down on the swift Scioto is a cheerless tale. Too proud to join one of the great Southern confederacies, if, indeed the opportunity was ever extended to them, they sifted northward through the forests from Florida until they settled between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Here the earliest geographers found them and classified them as the connecting branch between the Algonquins of New England and the far Northwest, so different were they from their Southern neighbors. They remained but a short time by the Cumberland, for the Iroquois swept down upon them with a fury never exceeded by the Cherokees or Mobilians, and the fugitives scattered like leaves eastward toward the Alleghanies. By permission of the government of Pennsylvania, 70 families, perhaps 300 souls, settled down upon the Susquehanna at the beginning of the 18th century. By 1730 the number of Indian warriors in Pennsylvania was placed at 700, one-half of whom were said to be Shawanese. This would indicate a total population of perhaps 1,500 Shawanese. With the approach of the settlements of the white man and the opening of the bloody French and Indian War, they left the Susquehanna and pushed straight westward to the Scioto River valley beyond the Ohio.

The Shawanese have well been called the "Bedouins of the American Indians." The main body of the nation migrated from Florida to the Cumberland and Susquehanna and Scioto rivers. Fragmentary portions of the nation wandered elsewhere. Cadwallader Colden said in 1745 that one tribe of the Shawanese "had gone quite down to New Spain." When La Salle wished guides from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of Mexico in 1684, Shawanese were supplied him, it being as remarkable that they were Shawanese so far north (though they may have been prisoners among the Iroquois) as it was that they were ac-

quainted with the Gulf of Mexico. In the Black Forest the Shawanese gained another and a well-earned reputation—of being the fiercest, most uncompromising Indian nation with which the white man ever dealt. They were for the half century which the Black Forest was their home and the Wyandots their allies, ever first for war and last for peace. Under their two terrible well-known chieftains, Cornstalk and Tecumseh, they were allied both with the French and with the British in the vain attempt to hold back the tide of civilization from the river valleys of the Central West. Missionary work among them proved a failure. They made treaties but to break them. Not an acre of all the land which lay south of them, Kentucky, but was drenched by blood they spilt. Incited by such hell-hounds as the Girty boys, there was no limit to which the Shawanese could not be pushed, and for it all they had been trained by instinct and tradition through numberless years of desperate ill-fortune.

The Wyandots and the Shawanese came from the North and South. The third nation which made the hunting grounds of the Iroquois its homeland came from the Eastern seaboard. The legendary history of the Lenni-Lenapes cannot be equaled, in point of romance in Indian history. Tradition states that they lived at a very early period west of the Mississippi River. Uniting with their neighbors, the Iroquois, the two nations began an eastward conquest which ended in driving the giant Alleghans, the Mound-Builders, from the alluvial valleys of the Scioto, Miami, Muskingum, Wabash, Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Illinois, where their mounds and ring forts were found, and dividing between them the Atlantic seaboard, the Iroquois taking the north and the Lenni-Lenapes settling in the valley of the Delaware, where they took the name of Delawares. But not long after this division had been effected, the spirit of jealousy arose. The Iroquois receiving arms from the Dutch who founded New Amsterdam (New York), became expert in the accomplishments of war,

The Delawares adapted themselves to peaceful modes of living, and their laden maize fields brought them rich returns for their labors. With the confederation of the Iroquois tribes into the Six Nations, the doom of the Delawares was sealed. By treachery or by main force the upstart "uncles" from the North fell to quarreling with their Southern "nephews." Seeing that nothing but ruin stared them in the face the Delawares began selling their land to the Dutch, the friends of their "Good Mignon" Penn. "How came you to take upon yourselves to sell land?" was the infuriated cry of the Iroquois, who sent by their orator, Cawassatiego, their ultimatum to the weakened Delawares. "You sell land in the dark. Did you ever tell us you sold land to them?"

\*\*\* We find you are none of our blood. Therefore we charge you to remove instantly. We assign you two places to go, either to Ugomon or Shamokin: Go!"

Disnayed, disgraced, the Delawares retired from the green maize fields which they loved and fell back, a crowd of disordered fugitives, into the Alleghany forests. Sifting through the forests, crowding the Shawanese before them, they at last crossed the Alleghany and settled down on the upper Muskingum about 1740. Here they lived for half a century, fighting with Villiers and Pontiac and Little Turtle. Here they were visited by armies and by missionaries who did noble work among them. The Delawares later fought against the armies of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, after they abandoned the valley which was first their home, and then sank hopelessly into the general rout of the broken tribes moving westward after the battles of Fallen Timbers and Tippecanoe. On the Kansas River and its tributaries the remnant of the once powerful Lenni-Lenapes range today over a territory of a million acres, still dreaming, it is said, of a time when they will again assume their historic position at the head of the Indian family. A great mass of tradition lives with them of their eastern conquest, the homes on the Delaware, Alleghany and Mus-

kingum, where the poet had Evangeline visit them in her search for Gabriel. And still the massacre of Gnadenbrutten is told to wondering children in Delaware wigwams which dot the Ozark Mountains as they once dotted the Alleghany valleys.

The total number of Indians in the hunting ground of the Iroquois would be difficult to estimate. During the Revolutionary War, when the Central West was filled with an hundred fugitive tribes, a United States Commissioner reported the number of Indian warriors affiliated with the Iroquois as 3,100, divided as follows: Wyandots 300, Mingoes 600, Senecas 650, Mohawks 100, Cuyahogus 220, Onondagas 230, Oneidas and Tuscarawas 400, Ottawas 600; the other nations were given as follows: Chippewas 5,000, Pottawatomies 400; scattering, 800. Considering the Indian family as consisting of four persons, the total Indian population of the Central West would be 40,000, probably a very liberal estimate.

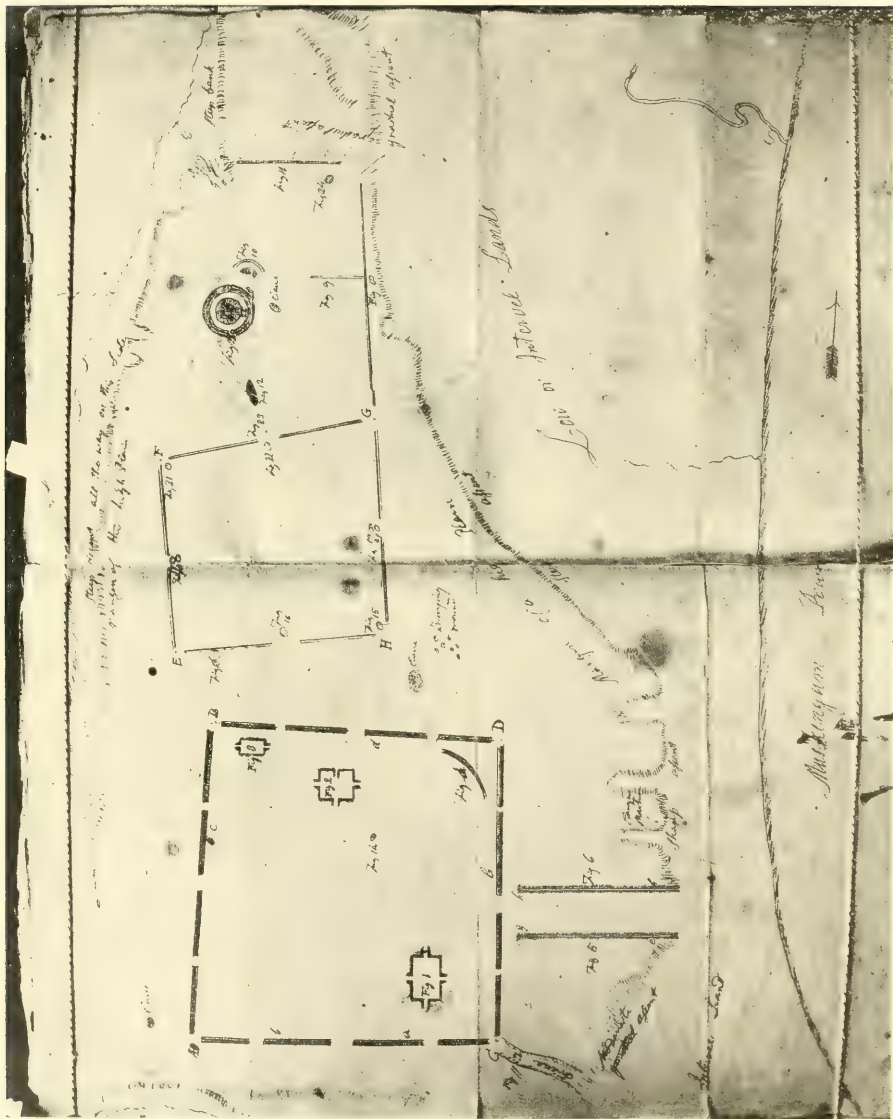
#### NOTES.

##### *On the Plan of the Ancient Fortifications.*

General Putnam has left very explicit notes about the plan of the ancient works as he found them in 1788. He says, "There are at least three kinds of works at Marietta as described on the plan, and designed for very different purposes. The walls A B C D and E F G H (the two large quadrangles covering the greater part of the high ground and lying between Putnam and Montgomery streets) were evidently erected for defense, and whoever views the figures 1, 2, &c., which are as level on top as a mosaic pavement, will not hesitate to pronounce that on them once stood some spacious buildings, and whoever considers the other figures, although he may be at a loss with respect to their use, he will have no difficulty in believing they were for purposes very different from either of the other kinds of work. Thus far, everyone who has viewed them, and, I will venture to say, whoever shall view them, will be of one opinion, but with re-







PLAN OF THE ANCIENT EARTHWORKS ON THE PRESENT SITE OF MARIETTA.

FROM THE MAP MADE BY GEN. RICH. P. LEASE. THE ORIGINAL IS DEPOSITED IN THE  
LIBRARY OF MARIETTA COLLEGE. PREPARED BY H. W. CROSBY.

spect to other matters everyone has his conjectures and I will give you mine.

"The chasms or openings in the walls by many are supposed to be intended for gateways, and no doubt but that they served partly for that purpose; but I think it highly probable that both these and the openings at the angles were supplied with wooden works, probably with something like bastions or projecting towers for the lodgment of the troops assigned for the defense of the place as well as the better to flank the curtains. It is observable in the square A B C D that from one opening to another the distance is no more than from 14 to 20 perches, the half of which distance must be the necessary flight of an arrow in order for a complete flank fire.

"As to the antiquity of these works they exceed all calculations, the size of trees grow-

ing on them being the same as on the other land.

"A B C D is the remains of an ancient wall or rampart of earth whose base is from 25 to 36 feet, and its height from four to eight feet. Figs. 5 and 6 are two parallel walls of earth distant from each other, from center to center, 14 perches, at *e* and *f* their perpendicular height is 21 feet and base 42 feet; at *g* and *h* their height is eight feet. This height was taken on the inside or between the two walls. On the outside they are nowhere more than five feet high.

"E F G H are walls or banks of earth. Their height and base were not taken by measure but they appear to be about 20 feet base and from three to five feet high."

## CHAPTER II.

### THREE FLAGS IN THE WEST

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FRONTIER FORTS—ARMS OF THE KING OF FRANCE—FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHARACTER CONTRASTED—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—PONTIAC'S REBELLION—THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN THE WEST—MASSACRE OF GNADENHUTTEN.—NOTE.

#### FRENCH EXPLORATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FRONTIER FORTS.

In the year 1540, Jacques Cartier raised a white cross crowned with the *fleur de lis* of France upon an improvised altar of crossed canoe paddles at Québec, bearing the inscription "*Franciscus primus, Dei gratia, Francorum Rex Regnat,*" and formally took possession of a new continent. Two centuries later, in the dawn of early morning, British soldiers wrested from the betrayed Montcalm the mist-enshrouded height where that emblazoned cross had stood and New France fell—"amid the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin."

All the American Indians soon found, as the Iroquois had, that nothing would do but these newly-come Frenchmen must run about over all the country. Each river must be ascended, the portages traversed and lakes crossed. Every hint of further rivers and lakes resulted forthwith in a thousand questions if not in the immediate formation of an exploring expedition.

And yet there was method in the madness of this running about. In the first place log forts were founded at various points, and when the world came to know even a fraction

as much as the French did about the West, it found that these forts were situated at the most strategic points on the continent. For instance, there was Fort Frontenac, near the narrowing of Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence. This fort commanded that river. Then there was Fort Niagara, which commanded the route to Lake Erie. There was Fort Detroit, which commanded all access from Lake Erie to lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. There were forts La Boeuf, Venango and Duquesne to hold the Ohio, Fort Sandusky to hold the Sandusky River, Fort Miami at the head of the rapids on the Miami-of-the-Lakes to hold that river, and the portage to the Wabash, and Vincennes and Kaskaskia in the Illinois country.

The Indians did not object to these forts, because they found that they were really no forts at all, but rather depots and warehouses for the great fur trade, where their stacks of beautiful otter and sable and beaver skins could be exchanged for such splendid colored ribbons and tinkling bells and powder and lead and whiskey! Each fort became a trading post where the Indians gathered frequently for entertainments of various character.

Fancy if you can the emparadising dreams which must have filled the head of many a Gov-

error of New France, as he surveyed with heaving breast the vast domains of the Mississippi Valley, comprising four million square miles of delectable land, and fancied the mighty empire it would some day sustain—outrivalling the dreams of a “Grand Monarque.” Picture, if you can, the great hopes of the builder of Quebec who could see the infant city holding in fee all the great system of lakes besides whose sea-outlet it stood—the Gibraltar of the new continent. Fancy the assemblies of notables which met when a returned Jesuit or forgotten *courreur de bois* came hurrying down the Ottawa in his canoe and reported the finding of a mighty river, yet unchronicled, filled with thousands of beaver and otter; a new bright gem in the Bourbon crown.

And so, we may suppose, such assemblies referred mockingly to the stolid Englishmen living along the Atlantic seaboard to the South. How the French must have scorned England's conception of America! Long after the French had passed from Quebec to the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, the English had a boat built at home which could be taken apart on the upper waters of the James River, carried across the mountains on wagons to be put together on the shores of the Pacific Sea! How the French must have laughed when they heard of this; we can imagine them drinking hilariously to the portable boat stranded in the Alleghany forests three thousand miles from its destination!

And so it was that the wily emissaries of the Bourbon throne incorporated the fast-filling hunting grounds of the Iroquois with New France. It was an easily acquired country since they brought nothing into it that was not wanted, and took nothing away—but furs! Though of these furs they were mighty particular respecting the number and the quality, and especially that traders from the English settlements over the mountains should not come and get them.

But it turned out that the English not only came, but even claimed for themselves the Ohio country which lay beyond the Alleghany

mountains! If Cabot and Drake discovered the continent, did they not discover its interior as truly as its seaboard? Moreover, the English had by treaty acquired certain rights from the Iroquois which held good, they maintained, wherever the Iroquois had carried their irresistible conquests from Labrador to the Everglades of Florida. And who could then say that this did not hold good beyond the Alleghanies, where the Iroquois for so long had been the acknowledged masters?

Thus it was that slowly, naturally and with the certainty of doom itself, there drew on the terrible war which decided whether the destiny of the new continent should be placed in the hands of a Teuton or a Gaelic civilization—whether Providence should hold the descendants of the founders of Jamestown or of Quebec responsible for its mighty part in the history of human affairs. This war has received the vague name of the French and Indian War. By this is meant the war England and her colonists in America fought against the French and Indians.

It is remarkable enough that this war, which was to settle so much, began from a spark struck in the West. The explanation of this is found in the fact that a great expanse of forest separated the English settlements on the Atlantic seaboard and the great line of French settlements, 3,000 leagues in length, which stretched from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The nearest points of contact were in Virginia and Pennsylvania, for here the rivalry of French and English traders had been most intense.

Virginians found it a very acceptable part to play—this trying the test case with France to decide who was the real master of the land over the mountains. In 1749 a company of Virginian gentlemen received from the King of England a royal charter granting them possession of 200,000 acres of the Black Forest between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers.

The astonishment and anger of the French on the St. Lawrence knew no bounds! Immediately the French governor Galissoniere

set on foot plans which would result in the withdrawal of the English colonists.

Looking back through the years, it may seem very strange that the governors of New France never anticipated a clash with England on the Ohio and prepared for it, but it appears, that, of all the West, *Lake Erie and the Ohio River were the least known to the French.* This can be understood from the following romantic story of French exploration:

On a wild October day, Cartier who raised the altar at Quebec and claimed the new continent stood on Mount Royale, looking wistfully westward. Behind him lay the old world throbbing with an intuition of a north-west passage to China and India. Before him shimmered two waterways in the sun. As we know them now the southern was the St. Lawrence, the western the Ottawa.

It was a strange Providence which led the Algonquins to induce Cartier to set the tide of French trade and exploration over the Ottawa rather than up the St. Lawrence. By this France lost, we are told, the Hudson Valley—the key to the Eastern half of the continent—but gained the Great Lakes. This tide of trappers, merchants, Jesuits, and adventurers went up the Western river, across into Georgian Bay, through the lakes, down the Wisconsin, Illinois and Mississippi. Some few braved the dangers of traveling in the domains of the Iroquois and went up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, then across to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. The important result was that Lake Erie was the last of all the Great Lakes to be discovered and the country south of it was the last to be explored and claimed by the French. Lakes Ontario and Huron were discovered in 1615, Lake Superior in 1629, Lake Michigan in 1634. Lake Erie was not discovered until 1669—half a century after the two lakes which it joins. And then for a hundred years it was a mystery. Champlain drew it on his map as a widened river, and other maps of the day make it a brook, river, strait or lake, as their authors fancied. One drew it as a river, and, in per-

plexity over its outlet, ran it into the Susquehanna and down into Chesapeake Bay. And late as in the map of Celeron, in 1750, is written along the southern shore of Lake Erie—"This shore is almost unknown."

#### ARMS OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

It is a custom peculiar to the French to declare possession of a land by burying leaden plates, upon which their professions of sovereignty are incised, at the mouths of its rivers. This has been an immemorial custom, and has been done in recent times in the Pacific Ocean. La Salle buried a leaden plate at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, claiming possession of that river and all streams emptying into it and all lands drained by them. But, now, more plates were needed. And so Celeron de Bienville, a gallant chevalier of St. Louis, departed from Quebec in the fall of the same year with a detachment of eight subaltern officers, six cadets, an armorer, 20 soldiers, 180 Canadians, 30 friendly Iroquois and 25 Abenakis with a load of leaden plates to be buried at the mouths of all the rivers in the Central West. Two plates were buried in what we now call the Alleghany River and one at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, the Muskingum (Washington County), Great Kanawha and Miami rivers. (See Note.) At the burial of each plate a given formality was observed. The detachment was drawn up in battle array. The leader cried in a loud voice "*Vive le Roi.*" and proclaimed that possession was taken in the name of the King. In each instance, the *Arms of the King*, stamped upon a sheet of tin, were affixed to the nearest tree, and a *process verbal* was drawn up and signed by the officers. Each plate bore the following inscription:

"In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the XV, King of France, We, Celeron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor General of New France, to re-establish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have



buried (here a space was left for the date of and place of burial) this plate of lead near the river Ohio otherwise *Belle Riviere* as a monument of the renewal of possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all lands on both sides as far as the sources of said rivers, as enjoyed by the Kings of France preceding, and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle."

Ah! but leaden bullets were more needed in the West than leaden plates! This Celeron found out before he had gone a dozen leagues. Hostile Senecas dug up his first plate and hurried with it to the English at Albany. At Logstown, near the present city of Pittsburg, he found some detested English traders, and a strong anti-French influence. He drove off the intruders with a sharp letter to their governor, but here his Iroquois and Abenakis Indians deserted him, and, on their way north, tore from the trees the *Arms of the King*. Celeron hurried homeward by the shortest route—up the Miami River and down the Maumee and through the lakes—and rendered his alarming report. It was decided immediately to fortify Celeron's route. The enterprising successor of Galissoniere—Governor Duquesne—sent a detachment from Quebec with orders to proceed to Lake Erie and begin the building of a line of forts down the Ohio frontier, from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. This party, under the command of M. Marin, landed near the present site of Erie, Pennsylvania, and raised a fort.

The ruins of this fort in the West are still perceptible within the limits of the city of Erie. It was a strong work built of chestnut logs, 15 feet high and 120 feet square, with a block house on each side. It had a gate to the southward and one to the northward, but no port holes. It was first called Fort Duquesne, but later was named Fort Presque Isle from the promontory which juts out into the lake. From Fort Presque Isle M. Marin hewed a road southward, a distance of 13

miles, 21 feet in width, to the *Riviere aux Boeufs*—river of Buffaloes—later named French Creek by Washington. This was the first white man's road—military or otherwise—ever made in the Central West. It was built in 1753 and though it has not been used over its entire length since that day it marks, in a general way, the important route from the important route from the lakes to the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, which became early in the 19th century the great thoroughfare for freight to and from the Ohio Valley and the East. For a distance of seven miles out of the city of Erie, the old French road of a century and a half ago is the main road south. At that distance from the city the new highway leaves the old French route, but the latter can be followed without difficulty until it meets the Erie-Waterford plank road.

At the end of this road was erected Fort La Boeuf on the north bank of the West Fork of *Riviere aux Boeufs*, at the intersection of High and Water streets in what is now the town of Waterford, Pennsylvania. Being an inland fort it was not ranked or fortified as a first-class one; yet as a trading fort, it was of much importance in the chain from Quebec to the Ohio.

Late in the summer of 1753, M. Marin sent 50 men to erect a third fort in the chain from Lake Erie just below the junction of French Creek and the Alleghany River, on the present site of Franklin, Pennsylvania. Possession was taken of the site by Capt. Chabert de Joncaire who spent the winter in a trader's hut, having been opposed by Indians who said that the land was theirs, and that they would not have them build upon it. In the spring, however, machinery for a sawmill was brought from Canada and oak and chestnut trees were cut down and sawn into timbers for a new fort which was completed in April. It was not an elaborate work but answered its purpose as an entrepot for goods going down to Fort Duquesne. It was named Fort Machault from Jean Baptiste Machault, a celebrated French

financier and politician and favorite of La Pompadour. The fort was a parallelogram about 75 by 105 feet with bastions in the form of polygons at the four angles. The gate fronted the river. It contained a magazine protected by three feet of earth and five barracks two stories high furnished with stone chimneys. The soldiers' barracks consisted of 44 buildings built around the fort on the north and east sides.

Thus, strong in her resources of military and civil centralization, France moved swiftly into the West at last. In this, her superiority over the English colonies was as marked as her success in winning her way into the good graces of the Indians.

#### FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHARACTER CONTRASTED.

French and English character nowhere show more plainly than in the nature of their contact with the Indian as each met him along the St. Lawrence, the Alleghany and the Great Lakes. The French came to conciliate the Indians, with no scruples as to how they might accomplish their task. The *courcur-de-bois* threw himself into the spirit of Indian life and very nearly adopted the Indian's ideals. The stolid English trader, keen for a bargain, justly suspicious of his white rival, invariably distant, seldom tried to ingratiate himself into the friendship of the redman. The *voyageur* flattered, cajoled, entertained in his wild way, regaled at tables, mingled without stint in Indian customs. Sir Guy Carleton writes: "France did not depend on the number of her troops, but on the discretion of her officers who learned the language of the natives. \* \* \*

\* \* \* distributed the King's presents, excited no jealousy and gained the affections of an ignorant, credulous but brave people, whose ruling passions are independence, gratitude and revenge." The Englishman little affected the conceits of the red man, seldom opened his heart and was less commonly familiar. He ignored as much as possible In-

dian habits; the Frenchman feigned all reverence for them, with a care never to rupture their stolid complacency. The English trader dressed like a ranger or trapper, making as little use of Indian dress as practicable. The *voyageur* adopted Indian dress commonly, ornamented himself with vermilion and ochre and danced with the aborigines before the fires; he wore his hair long-crowned with a coronet of feathers; his hunting frock was trimmed with horsehair fringe and he carried a charmed rattlesnake's tail. "They were the most romantic and poetic characters ever known in American frontier life. Their every movement attracts the rosiest coloring of imagination. We see them gliding along the streams in their long canoes, shapely and serviceable as any water craft that man has ever designed, and yet buoyant and fragile as the wind-whirled autumn leaf. We catch afar off the thrilling cadences of their choruses floating over the prairie and marsh, echoing from forest and hill, startling the buffalo from his haunt in the reeds, telling the drowsy denizens of the approach of revelry and whispering to the Indian village of gaudy fabrics, of trinkets and of fire-water." This was not true alone of the French *voyageur*, it was more or less true of the French soldier and officer. Such conduct was not unknown among English traders but it must have been comparatively rare. Few men of his race had such a lasting and honorable hold upon the Indian as Sir William Johnson and we cannot be wrong in attributing much of his power (of such momentous value to England through so many years) to the spirit of comradeship and familiarity which underlay his studied deportment.

"Are you ignorant," said the French Governor, Marquis Duquesne, to a deputation of Indians, "of the difference between the King of France and the English? Look at the forts which the King had built; you will find that under their very walls the beasts of the forests are hunted and slain; that they are, in fact, fixed in places most frequented by you merely to gratify more conveniently your ne-

cessities. The English, on the contrary, no sooner occupy a post, than the woods fall before their hand—the earth is subjected to cultivation—the game disappears—and your people are speedily reduced to combat with starvation." M. Garneau, the French-Canadian historian, frankly acknowledges that the Marquis here accurately described the chief difference between the two civilizations. In 1757 M. Chauvignevie, Jr., a 17-year-old French prisoner among the English, said that at Fort La Boeuf the French plant corn around the fort for the Indians, "whose wives and children come to the fort for it, and get furnished also with clothes at the King's expense."

Horace Walpole, speaking of the French and English ways of seating themselves in America said: "They enslaved, or assisted the wretched nations to butcher one another, instructed them in the use of fire-arms, brandy and the New Testament, and at last, by scattered extension of forts and colonies, they have met to quarrel for the boundaries of empires, of which they can neither use nor occupy a twentieth part of the included territory." "But," he sneers elsewhere, "we do not massacre; we are such good Christians as only to cheat."

But, while the French moved down the lakes and the Alleghany, and the English came across the mountains, what of the "poor" Indian for whose *rich* lands both were so anxious?

An old Delaware sachem did not miss the mark widely when he asked the pathetic question: "The French claim all the lands on one side of the Ohio, and the English on the other; now where does the Indian's land lie?" Truly, "between their fathers, the French, and their brothers, the English, they were in a fair way of being lovingly shared out of the whole country."

#### FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

In 1744 the English paid £400 to the representatives of the Six Nations for assuming to

cede to them the land between the Alleghany Mountains. But, as we have seen, the Six Nations had practically given up their Alleghany hunting grounds to the other nations who had swarmed in,—the Delawares (known to the French as the *Loups*, "wolves") and the Shawanese. So, in a loose way, the confederacy of the Six Nations was friendly to the English, while the actual inhabitants of the land the Six Nations had "sold" were hostile to the English and usually friendly to the French. Besides these (the Delaware and Shawanese nations) many fugitives from the Six Nations, especially Senecas, were found aiding the French, as the momentous struggle was precipitated and as Washington, Braddock, Shirley and Montgomery fought in vain at Fort Necessity, Braddock's Field, Niagara and Quebec.

Almost nothing of this war occurred west of the Ohio River and it was won by England in the capture of Quebec in 1759.

#### PONTIAC'S REBELLION.

With the fall of Quebec, New France passed away and all French territory west of the Mississippi, save only a fishing station on the island of Newfoundland, came into the possession of the English crown. But the war which brought all this about was fought entirely in the northeast. Of it the West and its red-skinned inhabitants knew nothing. Fort Niagara was the most westerly fort which had succumbed to an English army, though Fort Duquesne had been evacuated. The story of successive defeats of the French were, perhaps, hardly heard of in the West, or, if communicated to the faithful Indian allies there, the logical conclusion was not forced upon their attention. So far as they were concerned, France was never more in the possession of their lakes and forests than then. Was not the blundering Braddock killed and his fine army utterly put to rout? Were not the French forts in the West—Presque Isle,

Venango, La Boeuf, Miami and Detroit, secure? Fort Duquesne could be re-occupied whenever the French would give the signal. The leaden plates of France still reposed at the mouths of the rivers of the West and the Arms of the King of France still rattled in the wind which swept the land.

Fancy the surprise of the Indians, then, when little parties of red-coat soldiers came into the West and, with quiet insolence, took possession of the French forts and of the Indian's land! And the French moved neither hand nor foot to oppose them, though through so many years they had boasted their prowess, and though 10 Wyandots could have done so successfully. Detroit was surrendered to a mere corporal's guard, and the lesser forts to a sentry's watch each. It remained for the newcomers to inform the Indians of the events which led to the changing of the flags on these inland fortresses—to tell them that the French armies had been utterly overwhelmed, and the French capital captured, and French rule in America at an end.

But these explanations, given glibly, no doubt, by arrogant English officers, were repeated over and over by the Indians, and slowly, before a hundred, yea, a thousand dim fires in the forests. We can believe it was not all plain to them, this sudden conquest of a country where not a battle had been fought for eight years and that battle the greatest victory ever achieved by the red man. Perhaps messengers were sent back to the forts to gain casually, additional information concerning this marvelous conquest. French traders as ignorant, or feigning to be, as the Indians, were implored to explain the sudden forgetfulness of the "French Father" of the Indians.

It was inexplicable. The news spread rapidly: "The French have surrendered our land to the English." Fierce Shawanese around their fires at Chillicothe on the Scioto heard the news, and sullenly passed it on westward to the Miamis, and eastward to the Delawares on the Muskingum. The Senecas on

the upper Alleghany heard the news. The Ottawas and Wyandots on both sides of the Detroit River heard it—and before the fires of each of these fierce French-loving Indian nations there was much silence while chieftains pondered, and the few words uttered were stern and cruel.

Cruel words grew to angry threats. By what right the chieftains asked, could the French surrender the Black Forest to the English? When did the French come to own the land anyway. They were the guests, the friends of the Indian—not his conquerors. The French built forts it was true, but they were for the Indian as well as for the French, and were forts in name only and the more of them the merrier! But now a conqueror had come, telling the Indian the land was no longer his, but belonged to the British King.

Threats soon grew into visible form. Where it started is not surely known—some say from the Senecas on the upper Alleghany—but soon a fearful "Bloody Belt" went on a journey with its terrible summons to war. It passed to the Delawares and to the Shawanese and Miamis and Wyandots, and where it went the death halloo sounded through the forests. The call was to the Indians of the Black Forest to rise and cast out the English from the land. If the French could not have it, certainly no one else should. The dogs of war were loosened. The young warriors of the Alleghany, and Muskingum, and Scioto, and Miami, and Detroit danced merrily before the fires, and the old men sang their half-forgotten war chants.

The terrible war which now burst over the West has never been paralleled by savages the world over in point of swift success. This may be attributed to the fact that a leader was found in Pontiac, a chieftain in the Ottawa nation, who, for daring and intelligence, was never matched by a man of his race. He had the courage of sweeping and patriotic convictions. He saw in the English occupation of the land the doom of the red man. Indeed, he must have seen it before, but if so he had not

an opportunity to put his civilizations to a public test. The Indian was the more changed man. The implements and utensils of the white man were adopted by the red. The independent forest arts of their fathers were beginning to be forgotten. Kettles and blankets and powder and lead were taking the place of the wooden bowls and fur robes and swift flint-heads. In another generation the art of making a living for himself in the forest would be forgotten by the Indian, and he would henceforth be absolutely dependent upon the foreigner. All this Pontiac saw. He felt commissioned to lead a return to nature. The arts of the white man must be discarded and the Indians must come back to their primitive mode of living in dependence upon their own skill and ingenuity.

And so Pontiac waged a religious war. At a great convention of the savages he told them that a Delaware Indian had, while lost in the forests, been guided into a path which led to the home of the Great Spirit, and, on coming there, had been upbraided by the Master of Life himself for the degenerate state to which his race was falling. The forest arts of their fathers must be encouraged and relied up. The utensils of the white man must be banished from the wigwams. Bows and arrows and tomahawks and stone hatchets should not be discarded. Otherwise the Great Spirit would take away their land from them and give it to others. And so, much of the fury which accompanied the war was a sort of religious frenzy. "The Master of Life himself has stirred us up," said the warriors.

Pontiac's plot—undoubtedly the most comprehensive military campaign ever conceived in a red man's brain—was discovered by the British at Fort Miami, on the Maumee River, in March, 1763, four years after the fall of Quebec. There the "Bloody Belt" was found and secured before it could be forwarded to the Wabash with its murderous message. By threats and warnings the untutored English officers thought to quell the disturbance. Am-

herst, His Majesty's commanding general in America, haughtily condemned the signs of revolution as "unwarranted." Moreover, he gave his officers in the West authority to declare to the Indian chieftains that if they should conspire they would in his eyes make "a contemptible figure!" Time passed and the garrisons breathed easily as quiet reigned.

It was but the lull before the storm. On the 7th of May, Pontiac, who led his Ottawa was at Braddock's depot, appeared before, Detroit—the metropolis of the northwest—with 300 warriors. The watchfulness of the brave Major Gladwin, a well-trained pupil in that school on Braddock's Road, and the failure of Pontiac to capture the fort by strategy, though his warriors were admitted within its walls and had shortened guns concealed beneath their blankets, was the dramatic beginning of a reign of terror and a war of devastation all the way from Sault St. Marie to even beyond the crest of the Alleghanies. Pontiac immediately invested Detroit and throughout the Black Forest his faithful allies did their Ottawa chieftain's will. On the 16th of May, Fort Sandusky was surrounded by Indians seemingly friendly. The British commander permitted seven to enter. As they sat smoking, by the turn of a head the signal was given and the commander was a prisoner. As he was hurried out of the fort he saw, here one dead soldier, there another—victims of the massacre. Nine days later a band of Indians appeared before the fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph. "We are come to see our relatives," they said, "and wished the garrison good morning." Within two minutes after their entrance, the commanding officer and three men were prisoners and 11 others were murdered. Two days later the commander of Fort Miami, on the Maumee River, came, at an Indian mother's pitiful plea, to the Indian village to bleed a sick child. He was shot in his tracks. Four days later the commander of Fort Ouatanon, on the Wabash, was inveigled into an Indian cabin and captured, the fort surrendering



forthwith. Two days later Indians gathered at Fort Michilimackinac to engage in a game of lacrosse. At the height of the contest, the ball was thrown near a gate of the fort. In the twinkling of an eye the commanding officer who stood watching the game was seized, and the Indians, snatching tomahawks from under the blankets of the squaws who were standing in proper position, entered the fort and killed 15 soldiers outright and took the remainder of the garrison prisoners. Sixteen days later Fort La Boeuf, on French Creek, where Washington delivered his message to the haughty St. Pierre a decade before, was attacked by an overwhelming army, of savages. Keeping the enemy off until midnight, the garrison made safe its escape, unknown to the exultant besiegers who had already fired one corner bastion, and fled down the river to Fort Pitt. On their way they passed the smoldering ruins of Fort Venango. Two days later Fort Presque Isle was attacked. In two days the commander senseless with terror struck his flag. The same day Fort Ligonier, in the foothills of the Alleghanies, was invested by a besieging army.

Thus the campaign of Pontiac, prosecuted with such swiftness and such success, bade fair to end in triumph. "We hate the English," the Indians sent word to the French on the Mississippi, "and wish to kill them. We are all united: the war is our war, and we will continue it for seven years. The English shall never come into the West!"

But Fort Detroit and Fort Pitt stood firm. For months Pontiac beleaguered the Northern fortress, gaining advantages whenever the garrison attacked him, but unable to reduce the fort. All summer long the eyes of the world were upon Detroit—and the gallant defense of Fort Pitt, was comparatively forgotten. But the maintenance of this strategic point was of incalculable importance to the West. The garrison felt this. And here, if anywhere, was courage shown in battle. Here, if ever, brave men faced fearful odds

with unshaken courage worthy of their Saxon blood.

In planning his campaign, Pontiac delegated the Shawanese and Delawares to carry Fort Pitt. If they could not do it, he might be assured that the position was impregnable. They were his most reliable warriors, and, once given the task of carrying out the second most important *coup* of their great leader's plan, could be trusted to use any alternative savage lust could suggest, or trick savage cunning could invent in order to accomplish their portion of the terrible conquest of the West. The defense of Detroit was brave; but Detroit was on the great water highway east and west. Succor was possible, in fact probable, in time; if not, there was a way of escape. At Fort Pitt neither could be expected. Moreover the fort had never been completed. On three sides the flood tides of the rivers had injured it. Ecuyer, its valiant defender, threw up a rough rampart of logs and palisaded the interior. And in this fragile fortress, hardly worthy of the name, behind which lay the darkling Alleghanies and about which loomed the Black Forest, were gathered some 600 souls, a larger community, probably, than the total population of Detroit. And around on every side were gathered the lines of ochred warriors preparing for another charge even to the very blood-bespattered walls. The garrison might well have believed itself beyond the reach of succor, if, indeed, succor could avail before need of it had vanished. The bones of Braddock's 700 slain lay scattered about the forests only seven miles away. How could another army come even that far? Little wonder that the Shawanese and Delawares were already flushed with victory as they renewed their unavailing attacks.

But Braddock made a death-bed prophecy. Before he died he said: "We shall later know how to deal with them another time." And the British did; for an army from Philadelphia relieved Fort Pitt. While General Bradstreet was moving by water to Detroit

and, with much bungling, reasserting English authority along the lake shore, an intrepid successor of the headstrong Braddock was doing, with greatest credit to himself and the brave men who constituted his army, what Braddock failed to do.

This notable expedition was put under the command of General Forbes' efficient officer, Col. Henry Bouquet, who had a good seven-years' record as an Indian fighter and was more crafty than many a redskin.

Bouquet marched westward from Philadelphia over Forbes' old road and at Bushy Run fought one of the decisive battles of America. From this hard-fought field he marched to Fort Pitt.

The year following Bouquet led across the Ohio the first English army that ever crossed into what is now Ohio and on the upper Muskingum he brought the Delawares to terms and ended then and there Pontiac's dream of an Indian empire.

#### THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN THE WEST.

History was making fast in the West when the Revolutionary struggle reached the crisis in 1775 at Concord and Lexington. South of the Ohio River, Virginia's new empire was filling with the conquerors of the West. The Mississippi Valley counted a population of 13,000, 3,000 being the population of New Orleans. St. Louis, in Spanish possession, was carrying on a brisk trade with the Indians on the Missouri. Vincennes, the British port on the Wabash, had a population of 400 whites. Detroit, the metropolis of the West, numbered 1,500 inhabitants, more than double the number in the dashing days of Gladwin only a decade before. The British flag also flew at Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, and at Sandusky. This fringe of British forts on the North were separated from the American metropolis of the West, Pittsburg, and from the first fortresses built in Kentucky, by leagues of forests, dark as when Bouquet pierced them, and filled with sullen Indian na-

tions awed for the time being by Dunmore's invasion, but silently abiding their time to avenge themselves for the loss of the meadow lands of *Ken-ta-Kee*.

Such was the condition of affairs when, in April, 1775, the open struggle for independence of the American colonies was roughly precipitated at Lexington. It might seem to the casual observer that the colonists who were now hastening by way of the Wilderness Road or the Ohio River into the Virginian Kentucky could not feel the intense jealousy for American interests which was felt by the patriots in the East. On the very contrary, there is evidence that these first pioneers into the West had a profound knowledge of the situation and a sympathy for the struggling patriots which was enhanced, even, by the distance which separated them and the hardships they had endured. Not a few of them too had known personally of the plundering British officials and the obnoxious taxes. It is the proud boast of Kentuckians that in the center of their beautiful blue-grass country was erected the first monument to the first dead of the Revolution. A party of pioneers heard the news of the battle of Lexington while sitting about their camp fire. Long into the night the rough men told and retold the electrifying news and before morning named the new settlement they were to make, "Lexington," in honor of New England's dead!

It was not at all evident at first what the war was going to amount to in the West. Scarcely more was known in the West of the Revolutionary War than had been known two decades before of the French and Indian War. But at the outset it was plain that there was to be a tremendous struggle on both sides to gain the allegiance, as the British desired, of the Indian nations which lay between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes. For two years the struggle in the East went on, engrossing the entire attention of both combatants. During 1776 and 1777 the history of the West is merely the continuation of the bloody story of the years which led up to

Duman's campaign. Slowly the Indians forgot Lewis' crushing victory at Point Pleasant and their solemn pledges at Camp Charlotte, and were raiding the feeble Kentucky posts with undiminished relish, or giving the "Long Knives" of the Monongahela country plenty of provocation for the barbarities of which they are known to have been guilty.

And so, early in the struggle, far-sighted ones saw signs of the growing despicable alliance of the savages to British interests, and before the bloody year of 1778 opened, it was only a question of how much England wanted of the savage allies who were crowded about their forts along the lakes. It is a terrible blot on the history of British rule in America that when led to the same bitter trough, English officers in the West used every means of retaliation for the use of which they so roundly condemned French officials a quarter of a century before. American officers employed Indians as guides and scouts and were guilty of provoking inter-tribal war, but they did not pay Indians for bringing in British scalps, or praise them for their murderous successes and equip them for further service. As a brave American officer said, "Let this reproach remain on them"—and the people of the West will never forget the reproach nor forgive! They remember and always will the burning words of Washington written more than 10 years after the close of the Revolution, "*All the difficulties we encounter with the Indians, their hostilities, the murder of helpless women and children along all our frontiers results from the conduct of the agents of Great Britain in this country.*" Around the hearths of hundreds of homes of descendants of the pioneers in the West will be found today memories of the inhuman barbarities of British officers during the Revolution, which will never be forgotten and which will never fail to prejudice generations yet unborn. The reproach will remain on them!

At the outbreak of the war, chiefs of the Indian nations were invited to Pittsburg where

the nature of the struggle was explained to them in the following parable:

"Suppose a father had a little son whom he loved and indulged while young, but, growing up to be a youth, began to think of having some help from him; and making up a small pack, he bid him carry it for him. The boy cheerfully takes this pack up, following his father with it. The father finding the boy willing and obedient, continues in this way; and as the boy grows stronger, so the father makes the pack in proportion larger; yet as long as the boy is able to carry the pack, he does so without grumbling. At length, however, the boy having arrived at manhood, while the father is making up the pack for him, in comes a person of an evil disposition, and, learning who was to be the carrier of the pack, advises the father to make it heavier, for surely the son is able to carry a larger pack. The father listening rather to the bad adviser than consulting his own judgment and the feelings of tenderness, follows the advice of the hard-hearted adviser, and makes up a heavy load for his son to carry. The son, now grown up, examining the weight of the load he is to carry, addresses the father in these words: 'Dear father, this pack is too heavy for me to carry, do pray lighten it; I am willing to do what I can, but am unable to carry this load.' The father's heart having by this time become hardened, and the bad adviser calling to him, 'Whip him if he disobeys,' and he refusing to carry the pack, the father orders his son to take up the pack and carry it off or he will whip him, and already takes up a stick to beat him. 'So,' says the son, 'am I to be served thus for not doing what I am unable to do? Well, if entreaties avail nothing with you, father, and it is to be decided by blows, whether or not I am able to carry a pack so heavy, then I have no other choice left me, but that of resisting your unreasonable demand by my strength, and thus, by striking each other, learn who is the strongest.'"

The Indians were urged to become neutral

in the struggle that was coming. Impossible as such a course would have been to men who loved war better than peace, certain tribes promised to maintain neutrality. In a few months, however, most of the nations were in open or secret alliance with British officers. Even the better element of the Delaware nation, led by Captain White Eyes, eventually sacrificed their lives in attempting to play the impossible role. England was always handicapped in her use of the American Indian because of the want of men who could successfully exert control over him. Even when the forts of the French in the West passed into British possession, Frenchmen were retained in control since no Englishman could so well rule the savages who made the forts their rendezvous. The beginning of the successful employment of the Indians against the growing Virginian empire south of the Ohio and against the multiplying cabins and forts of the "Long Knives" may loosely be said to have begun in the spring of 1778, when three Northern renegades Simon Girty, Matthew Elliott and Alexander McKee eluded the Continental general, Hand, at Pittsburg, and took service under Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton at Detroit. Bred to border warfare and well known among the Indians from the Susquehanna to the Missouri, these three men were the "most effective tools for the purpose of border warfare" that the British could have secured. Hamilton immediately began to plan the invasion of Pennsylvania and the conquest of Pittsburg. The campaign was condemned by his superiors in the East and was forgotten by its originator when the news of a bold invasion of his own territory by a Virginian army suddenly reached his ears!

The Transylvania Company, which had erected a proprietary government south of the Ohio, came suddenly to an end when the Kentuckians elected George Rogers Clarke and Gabriel John Jones members of the Virginian Assembly, as the assembly erected the county of Kentucky out of the land purchased by Henderson at Fort Watauga in 1775. Upon

bringing this about, Clarke, a native of Virginia and a hero of Dunmore's War, returned to Kentucky nourishing greater plans. With clear eyes he saw the increasing affiliation of Indian and British interests meant that England, even though she might be unsuccessful in the East, could keep up an interminable and disastrous warfare "along the rear of the colonies" so long as she held forts on the Northern edge of the Black Forest. Clarke sent spies northward who gained information confirming his suspicions and then he hurried eastward with his bold plan of conquering the "strongholds of British and Indian barbarity," Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit. He came at a fortunate time. The colonies were rejoicing over the first great victory of the early war, Saratoga. Hope, everywhere, was high. From Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, Clarke received two orders, one to attack the British post Kaskaskia. He at once set out for Pittsburg, to raise, in the West (where both Dunmore and Lewis raised their armies) troops for the most brilliant military achievement in Western history. Descending the Ohio to Kentucky, where he received reinforcements, Clarke marched silently through the forests with 135 chosen men to Kaskaskia, which he took in utter surprise July 4, 1778. "Keep on with your merriment," he said to revellers whom he surprised at a dance, "but remember you dance under Virginia, not under Great Britain." Clarke brought the news of the recently made alliance between France and the United States into the Illinois country and used it with telling effect. A French priest at Vincennes ran up a Virginian flag over that fort, telling the inhabitants and the Indians that their "French Father" had come to life. In October Virginia incorporated the "County of Illinois" within her Western empire—the first portion of the land north of the Ohio River to come under the administration of one of the States of the Union.

Contemporaneously with Clarke's stirring conquest, an expedition was raised at Pittsburg to march against the Indians in the

neighborhood of the British fort at Sandusky—possibly to counteract the rumored attempt to invade Pennsylvania by Hamilton at Detroit. Troops and supplies were to be assembled at Fort Pitt where the famous route of Bouquet was to be followed toward the lakes. The expedition was put in charge of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh. Distressing delays made the half-hearted Indians who were to guide the army staff and McIntosh started before his stores arrived, fearing longer delay would alienate his friendly Indians, among whom was the Delaware, White Eyes, now turned from a neutral course. At the mouth of the Beaver River, McIntosh built the fort which bore his name—the first fort built by the Americans on the Northern side of the Ohio. Advancing westward over Bouquet's track with 1,200 men he reached the Muskingum (Tuscarawas) River in 14 days, arriving November 19, 1778. The result of this attempted invasion is best described perhaps by General McIntosh himself in a letter written to General Washington the year following:

"A letter by express from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, a little afterward, informed me that no supplies came yet, and we had very little to expect during the winter, nor could he get the staff to account for, or give any reasons for their neglect and deficiencies, which disappointed all my flattering prospects and schemes, and left me no other alternative than either to march back as I came without effecting any valuable purpose, for which the world would justly reflect upon me after so much expense, and confirm the savages in the opinion the enemy inculcates of our weakness, and unite all of them to a man against us, or to build a strong stockade fort upon the Muskingum, and leave as many men as our provisions would allow to secure it until the next season, and to serve as a bridle upon the savages in the heart of their own country; which last I chose with the unanimous approbation of my principal officers and we were employed upon it while our provisions lasted."

But Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, learn-

ing of Clarke's seizure of Kaskaskia and the treachery of the fickle inhabitants of Vincennes, set about to reconquer Illinois. Departing from Detroit on a beautiful October day the expedition descended the Detroit River and entered the Maumee. The weather changed and it was 71 days before the American captain Helm at Vincennes surrendered his wretched fort, and became a prisoner of war. Hamilton was unable to push on to Kaskaskia because of the lack of provisions, and sat down to watch the winter out where he was. Thus the spectacular year of 1778 closed—Clarke at Kaskaskia watching his antagonist feasting at Vincennes; McIntosh's little guard at Fort Laurens undergoing continual harrassing and siege. In the East the evacuation of Philadelphia, the battle of Monmouth and the terrible Wyoming Massacre were the events of the year.

But the year 1779 was to witness as brilliant a military achievement in the West as the East was to witness in the capture of Stony Point. This was the recapture of Vincennes by Clarke. Joined by an experienced adventurer, Col. Francis Vigo, formerly of the Spanish service, Clarke was persuaded that he must capture Hamilton or Hamilton would capture him. Accordingly, on the 5th of February, Clarke set out for Vincennes with 170 trusty men. In 12 days they reached the Embarras River, which was crossed on the 21st with great bravery, the men wading in the water to their shoulders. On the 25th, Hamilton, the most surprised man in the world, was compelled to surrender. Within two weeks he was on his way to Virginia where, being found guilty of buying Virginian scalps of the Indians, he was imprisoned but was exchanged the year following.

In July, while returning from New Orleans with supplies, Colonel Rogers and party of Kentuckians were overwhelmed by Indians under Girty and Elliott on the Ohio River. In a terrible running battle, 60 Kentuckians were killed. The sad news spread quickly throughout Kentucky and a thousand tongues



called loudly for revenge. In response Major Bowman led 300 volunteers up the Scioto Valley and attacked the Shawanese capital. There was bungling somewhere and a retreat was ordered before victory was achieved.

During this summer the conqueror of Illinois expected to complete his triumph by the capture of Detroit. A messenger from Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, brought tidings that troops for this expedition would be forthcoming from Virginia and Kentucky and would rendezvous at Vincennes in July. When the time came, Clarke found only a few soldiers from Kentucky and none at all from Virginia. The Detroit expedition fell through because of Virginia's poverty in money and in men, though artillery, ammunition and tools had been secured for the campaign from Fort Pitt, at Washington's command. But with masterly foresight Governor Jefferson secured the establishment of a fort on the Mississippi River in the Illinois country. During this summer the little garrison which General McIntosh left buried in the Black Forest at Fort Laurens fled back over the "Great Trail" to Pittsburgh. Nowhere north of the Ohio were the scenes, frequently enacted in Kentucky, reproduced so vividly as at little Fort Laurens on the upper Muskingum. At one time 14 of the garrison were decoyed and slaughtered. At another time an army numbering 700 warriors invested the little half-forgotten fortress and its intrepid defenders. A slight embankment may be seen today near Bolivar, Ohio, which marks one side of the first fort erected in what is now Ohio, those near the lake shore excepted. Thus closed the year 1779—Clarke again in possession of Vincennes, as well as Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but disappointed in the failure of the Detroit expedition; Hamilton languishing in a Virginia dungeon, 1,200 miles from his capital-fort, Detroit; Fort Laurens abandoned, and the Kentucky country covered with gloom over Rogers' terrible loss and Bowman's inglorious retreat from the valley of the Scioto. On the other hand, the East was glorying in "Mad Anthony"

Wayne's capture of Stony Point, Sullivan's rebuke to the Indians and Paul Jones' electrifying victory on the sea.

Four expeditions set forth in 1780, all of them singular in character and noteworthy. The year before, 1779, Spain had declared war upon England. The new commander at Detroit took immediate occasion to regain control of the Mississippi by attacking the Spanish town of St. Louis. This expedition, under Captain Sinclair, descended the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien. The attack on St. Louis did not succeed, but six whites were killed and 18 taken prisoners.

At the time of Bowman's expedition against the Shawanese, the year previous, a British officer, Colonel Bird, had assembled a noteworthy array at Sandusky preparatory to the invasion of Kentucky. News of the Kentucky raid up the Scioto Valley set Bird's Indians to "cooking and counselling" again, instead of acting. This year Bird's invasion materialized and the fate of the Kentucky settlements trembled in the balance. The invading army of 600 Indians and Canadians was armed with two pieces of artillery. There is little doubt that this army could have battered down every "station" in Kentucky and swept victoriously through the new settlements. Ruddles' station on the Licking was first menaced and surrendered quickly. Martin's fort also capitulated. But here Bird paused in his conquest and withdrew northward, the barbarity of the Indian allies, for once, at least, shocking a British commander. The real secret of the abrupt retreat lay no doubt in the fact that the increasing immigration had brought such vast numbers of people into Kentucky that Bird feared to penetrate further into the land for fear of a surprise. The gross carelessness of the newly arrived inhabitants in not taking the precaution to build proper defenses against the Indians undoubtedly appeared to the British commander as a sign of strength and fortitude which he did not have the courage to put to the test. As a matter of fact, he could probably have

annihilated every settlement between the Ohio and Cumberland Gap.

In turn Kentucky sent an immense army north of the Ohio in retaliation, a thousand men volunteering under Clarke, the hero of Vincennes. A large Indian army was routed near the Shawanese town, Pickaway. Many towns with standing crops were burned. A similar expedition from Pittsburg under General Brodhead burned crops and villages on the upper Muskingum.

In retaliation for the attack on St. Louis, the Spanish commander at that point sent an expedition against the deserted British post of St. Joseph. Upon declaring war against England in the year previous, Spain had occupied Natchez, Baton Rouge and Mobile, which, with St. Louis, gave her command of the Mississippi. But His Catholic Majesty was building other Spanish castles in America. He desired the conquest of the British Northwest to offset the British capture of Gibraltar. This "capture" of St. Joseph led to an amusing but ominous claim on the part of Spain at the Treaty of Paris when, with it for a pretext, the Spanish crown claimed all lands west of a line drawn from St. Joseph southward through what is now Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi! The Mississippi River boundary was, however, stoutly contended for and obtained by the American commissioners.

In this year the first "gunboat" to ply Western waters was built under direction of Brigadier-General Clarke. It was a galley armed with light artillery. This queer looking craft soon fell into disuse, though it became a terror to the Indians who continually infested the lower Ohio. It was relished little better by the militia, who disliked service on water. But it stands as a typical illustration of the enterprise and devotion of the "Father of Kentucky" to the cause for which he had done so much.

The year following, 1781, saw the termination of the Revolution in the East when Cornwallis' army marched down the files of

French and American troops at Yorktown to the melancholy tune—"The World's Turned Upside Down." The Treaty of Paris was not signed until 1783, and in the meantime the bloodiest year of all the war, 1782, was adding its horrors to all that have gone before.

#### MASSACRE OF GNADENHUTTEN.

While the East was rejoicing, the Central West saw the terrible massacre of Gnadenhutzen, the more terrible because committed by white men themselves.

Half a decade before the Revolutionary War, the heroic Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, had located three Christian Indian towns on the upper Muskingum in what once was Washington county. To these towns a number of Christian Indians had been deported from their former homes in Pennsylvania by the Moravian Church. Throughout the war the situation of these towns was most desperate, located as they were in the center of the forests between Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit and near the bloody "Great Trail," the highway through the Central West. Before long, the Delawares, among whom the Christian Indians were permitted to settle, became affiliated with the British or Americans. The Moravians still attempted the impossible role of neutrality.

Before long, they became suspected by both British and Americans. This suspicion gained ground rapidly, but at last, in 1781, 300 warriors under command of Captain Pipe and the British captain Elliott, appeared on the Muskingum and ordered the removal of the Christian village to the Sandusky River, as a measure of safety. With a broken heart the venerable Zeisberger, now in his 60th year, put himself at the head of his persecuted flock and led them from their homes to the wilderness of the Sandusky.

Here in their new habitation the greatest hardships overtook the Moravians. In the midst of this terrible experience, the missionaries were summoned to Detroit to answer the

charges brought against them. In the court martial held there, they were acquitted honorably of all charges, and the British government treated them with marked kindness. They were allowed to return to their converts on the Sandusky. When the year of 1782 came, the food supply was exhausted and a party of 100 converts was permitted to return to the Muskingum to gather a crop of corn which had been left standing.

In recounting the awful massacre which followed, one cannot refrain from accepting a charitable explanation of it. Undoubtedly the borderers of the Monongahela, always suffering from the savage inroads of the Ohio Indians, looked with deep suspicion upon this returning band of Indians; and there seems to be little doubt that Indian brigands, through trickery, succeeded in bringing upon these innocent wayfarers strong circumstantial evidence of participation in the border raids, by concealing in their homes plunder taken from the borderland. While the Christian Indians were collecting their supply of corn, a posse of enraged borderers appeared among them. Plain evidences of their guilt were found in their homes. The leader of the expedition put the question: "Shall the Moravian Indians be taken prisoners to Pittsburg or be put to death?" A small fraction of the posse favored the former course, but a large proportion voted for the latter. The women and children were placed in one building, the men in another, and the awful tragedy was enacted.

"My arm fails me," said the leader as he knocked his 14th bound victim on the head, "to go on in the same way; I think I have done pretty well." And that night, as the moon arose, its weird light shone down upon 96 corpses of murdered Christian Indians—40 men, 22 women and 34 children—and upon the carnival of bears and panthers, fighting in the ghastly light for the bodies. The Gnadenhutten Massacre took place March 8, 1782.

In May, 1782, the atrocities of the British-encouraged savages along the Pennsylv-

vania and Virginian border becoming unbearable, an expedition was raised in the Monongahela country to penetrate to the Indian infested country on the Sandusky River. Volunteers, 400 in number, all mounted, rendezvoused on the Ohio, near Mingo Bottom, and elected as commander Col. William Crawford, an experienced officer in the Revolutionary War, following his friend Washington faithfully through the hard Long Island and Delaware campaigns. Crawford struck straight through the forests, even avoiding Indian trails, at first, in the hope of taking his foe utterly by surprise. But his wily foe completely outwitted him and the Indians and British new well each day's progress. The battle was fought in a prairie land near the Sandusky River in what is now Crawford County, Ohio and though not a victory for either side, an American retreat was ordered during the night following. Colonel Crawford was captured, among others, and suffered a terrible death at the stake, perhaps the saddest single atrocity committed by the red men in Western history. This gray-haired veteran of the Revolution gave his life to appease the Indians for a massacre of Christian Indians perpetrated by savage borderers from the Monongahela country the year previous.

Kentucky had witnessed minor activities of the savages during the spring. In August a grand Indian army assembled on the lower Scioto for the purpose of invading Kentucky. The assembly was harangued by Simon Girty and moved southward and invested Bryant's station, one of the strongest forts in Kentucky. After a terrible day during which re-inforcements kept arriving, only to be compelled to fight their way into the fort or flee, Girty attempted to secure capitulation. Outwitted, the renegade resorted to a stratagem as cunningly devised as it was terribly successful. In the night the entire Indian army vanished as if panic stricken. Meat was left upon the spits. Garments lay strewn about the encampment and along the route of the fugitive army. The more experienced of the border army

which was soon in full cry on the trail scented the deception, but the headstrong hurried onward in the hope of revenge. At the crossing of the Licking, near the lower Blue Licks, the Indian ambush received the witless pursuers with a frightful burst of flame, and the battle of Blue Licks became a running fire, a headlong rout and a massacre.

A thousand men joined Clark for a retaliatory invasion of the North and the usual destruction of villages and crops was accomplished. This may be considered the last military event in the Revolutionary War in the West. And here it is proper to call particular attention to this and the preceding similar invasions from south of the Ohio River.

Though judged by ordinary military standards the numerous invasions from Virginia and Kentucky amounted to little, such was not the case. The Indians could ever retreat helter-skelter into the forests and avoid more than a skirmish with an advancing army. But they could not take their crops and the destruction of every maize and corn field was a victory for the invaders as it compelled the Indians to live more largely upon game. As game grew scarcer the hunters were compelled to go further and further away. Thus by doing nothing more than burning villages and crops, the whites were sure in time of conquering the trans-Ohio land. And this was just what was happening, almost without the knowledge of the conquerors of the West. Each invasion which left a smoking land behind it helped to complete the conquest—though it had retired in disgrace. By this process one river valley after another in the

West, north of the Ohio, came out of the sphere of Indian and British influence. Before the end of the Revolutionary War, the Muskingum Valley was practically abandoned by the Delawares. In 1782 Crawford was not opposed until he struck the Sandusky River. The depredations of the Indians on the Ohio continued through the decade 1780-1790, but were confined almost exclusively to the lower Ohio, or below the mouth of the Scioto. Traveling on the Ohio between the Scioto and the Monongahela was comparatively safe, compared with the dangers between the Scioto and the Wabash. This shows the western movement of the Indians. As will be seen, there was a corresponding northward movement of the tribes. By the end of the decade 1790-1800, the Scioto and Sandusky valleys were practically abandoned by the Shawanese and Wyandots. And when the final blow was to be struck, it was struck due northwest from the first great battle-field in the west, where the blundering Braddock fell.

#### NOTE.

The plate buried by Celeron at the mouth of the Muskingum was discovered after the freshet of 1798, projecting from the river bank in front of the spot where the Fort School now stands. Before its value was known, part of its lead had been cut up and molded into bullets. Paul Fearing rescued it and William Woodbridge translated what remained of the inscription. It was sent to Governor DeWitt Clinton who presented it to the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts.—*See Pioneer History, Page 20.*

## CHAPTER III.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE PIONEERS.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY AND IMPOVERISHED PUBLIC CREDIT—BOUNTY LANDS—OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES—WORK OF GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM AND REV. MANASSEH CUTLER—ORDINANCE OF 1787—LANDING AT THE MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM—INDUSTRY AND COURAGE OF THE PIONEERS—OTHER NEAR-BY SETTLEMENTS—NOTES.

The settlement of Ohio differs from that of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee in this important particular, that the government of the territory and the tenure of land were provided for before the first party of settlers landed on the banks of the Ohio. Hence not only the date of the first settlement but the record of the negotiations which led to that settlement have been carefully preserved. The beginning may be found in the consultations among the officers and soldiers of the American Army in that long period of waiting between the surrender of Cornwallis and the final departure of the British from New York.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY AND IMPOVERISHED PUBLIC CREDIT.

After the Continental currency had depreciated until it was not received for more than two and a half cents on a dollar, the step to final repudiation was easy. The Congress of the Confederation had neither money nor credit. All they could give the officers and soldiers were certificates of final settlement. These certificates were soon in the market at the rate of eight dollars of the face for one dollar of Spanish silver. At this rate there

was little chance for those who had been many years in the army to return to their old homes and go into business. Naturally they began to look to that vast region west of the Alleghanies which had been wrested from the British possession by the valor and endurance of American soldiers. Some of the colonies held shadowy claims to portions of this territory and Congress was too weak to resist. That these claims had no good legal foundation is evident from this,—that all the territory between the Ohio and Mississippi had by Act of Parliament, in 1774, been annexed to Canada. It was legally a part of that province until captured by the forces of the United States. This temporary title by virtue of conquest was confirmed, thanks to the wise forethought of Franklin, by the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Thus the legal title to this vast empire, from which five States have been formed, passed to the United States in their collective capacity. Unfortunately, however, these States were then held together by a mere rope of sand; Congress had no power to resist the absurd claims of different States, nor to enforce the treaty against the British who for many years continued to hold the territory south of the Great Lakes.



## BOUNTY LANDS.

As a result of these deliberations, 285 officers, nearly all of whom were from England, signed a petition bearing date of June 16, 1783, praying the Honorable Congress that the bounty lands promised to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army be located in the territory between the Ohio River and Lake Erie and extending westward 24 miles beyond the mouth of the Scioto. It seems strange that Congress did not at once grant a request which carried with it the assurance of protection on the exposed frontier. But there were many excuses for delay, the chief one being that different States laid claim to parts of the territory. Nearly a year later (April 5, 1784), General Rufus Putnam, impatient of the delay, wrote from Rutland, Massachusetts, to General Washington and requested him to name some member of Congress who would favor the movement. He confesses that he dared not expect aid from the Massachusetts or New York delegates, since these States had land of their own to sell. He urges haste because the poverty of the returned soldiers would force them to settle in some place without delay.

*General Rufus Putnam to General Washington.*

ENGLAND, April the 5th, 1784.

DEAR SIR: Being unavoidably prevented from attending the general meeting of the Cincinnati at Philadelphia as I had intended, where I once more expected the opportunity in person to pay my respects to your Excellency, I can not deny myself the honor of addressing you by letter, to acknowledge with gratitude the ten thousand obligations I feel myself under to your goodness, and most sincerely to congratulate you on your return to domestic happiness, to enquire after your health, and wish the best of heaven's blessing may attend you and your dear lady.

The settlement of the Ohio country, Sir, engrosses many of my thoughts; and much of my time, since I left camp, has been employed in information and advice with respect to the nature, situation and circumstances of that country and the probability of removing ourselves there, and if I am to form an opinion on what I have seen and heard of this subject there are thousands in this quarter will emigrate to that country as soon as the honorable Congress makes provision for granting land

there, and location and settlement can be made with safety, unless such provision is too long delayed, I mean till (a) majority turn their views another way, which is the case with many more.

You are sensible of the necessity as well as the propriety of both officers and soldiers fixing themselves in business somewhere as soon as possible, as many of them are unable to lie longer on their ears waiting the decision of Congress on our petition, and therefore must unavoidably fix themselves in some other quarter, which when done, the idea of removing to the Ohio country will probably be at an end with respect to most of them. Besides, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have come to a resolution to sell their Eastern Country for public securities, and should their plan be formed and their proposition be made public before we hear anything from Congress respecting our petition, and the terms on which the lands petitioned for are obtained, it will undoubtedly be much against us by greatly lessening the number of Ohio associates.

Another reason why we wish to know as soon as possible what the intentions of Congress are respecting our petition is the effect such knowledge will probably have on the credit of the certificates we have received in settlement of accounts. Those securities are now selling at no more than three shillings and six pence and four shillings on the pound, which in all probability might double, if no more, the moment it was known that government would receive them for land in the Ohio country. From these circumstances and many others which might be mentioned, we are growing quite impatient and the general inquiry now is, when are we going to Ohio? Among others, Brigadier-general Tupper, Lieutenant-colonel Oliver, and Major Ashley have agreed to accompany me to that country the moment the way is opened for such an undertaking.

I should have hinted these things to some members of Congress, but the delegates from Massachusetts, although exceeding worthy men and in general would wish to promote the Ohio scheme, yet if it should militate with the particular interest of this State, by draining her of inhabitants especially when she is forming the plan of selling the Eastern Country, I thought they would not be very warm advocates in our favor, and I dare not trust myself with any of the New York delegates with whom I am acquainted, because that government are wisely inviting the Eastern people to settle in that State, and as to the delegates of other States, I have no acquaintance with any of them.

These circumstances must apologize for my troubling you on this subject; and requesting the favor of a line to inform us in this quarter what the prospects are with respect to our petition and what measures have or are likely to be taken with respect to settling the Ohio country.

I shall take it as a very particular favor, Sir, if you will be kind enough to recommend me to some character in Congress acquainted with and attached to the Ohio cause with whom I may presume to open a correspondence.

I am, Sir, with the highest respect, your humble servant.

RUFUS PUTNAM

General Washington's reply to these inquiries of his old comrade is one of the most precious autographs preserved at Marietta. It contains so many points of interest that we give all the letter that concerns this subject.

ARLINGTON, VA., NOV. 22<sup>d</sup> 1784.

DEAR SIR, I could not allow a note to leave the 5th of April from Philadelphia because General Knox, having insisted, only postponed the letter to me at the moment of my departure from that place. The sentiments of esteem and friendship which breathe in it are exceedingly pleasing and interesting to me, and you may rest assured they are reciprocated.

I wish it was in my power to give you a more favorable acct of the officers' petition for lands on the Ohio and its waters than I am about to do. After this matter and information respecting the establishment for Peace were my inquiries as I went through Annapolis solely directed, but I could not learn that anything decisive had been done in either. On the latter I hear Congress are differing about their powers, but as they have accepted of cessions from Virginia and have resolved to lay out ten new States bounded by latitudes and longitudes, it should be supposed that they would determine something respecting the former before they adjourned; and yet I am much question as to the matter is to happen on the subject that is to-morrow.

As the Congress who are to meet in November next by the adjournment will be composed from an entire new choice of Delegates in each State, it is not in my power at *this* time to direct you to a proper correspondent in that body. I wish I could—for persuaded I am that to some such cause as you have assigned may be ascribed the delay the petition has encountered, for surely if *justice* and gratitude to the army—and general policy of the Union were to govern in this case there would not be the smallest interruption in granting its request. I really feel for these gentlemen who by these unaccountable delays (by any other means than those you have suggested) are held in such an awkward and disagreeable state of suspense and I wish my endeavors could remove the obstacles. At Princeton (before Congress left that place) I exerted every power I was master of, and dwelt upon the argument you have used to show the propriety of a speedy decision. Every member with whom I conversed acquiesced in the reasonableness of the petition—all yielded, or seemed to yield to the policy of it, but plead the want of cession of the land to act upon. This is made and accepted and yet matters (as far as they have come to my knowledge) re-

(The rest of the letter is concerning some land in Western Virginia belonging to General Washington.)

OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES.

Even in that early day there were patriots

more ready to look after personal or local interests than the general good; there were representatives from Massachusetts who would starve their own soldiers in the hope of compelling them to settle in the "Eastern Country"—that is, the District of Maine—and there were other members from New York who were equally selfish in their desire to hasten the settlement of the Western part of their own State. Hence the soldiers who wished to begin a settlement northwest of the Ohio could not obtain land on favorable terms. After much negotiation continued for three years, a bond was signed October 27, 1787, between Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston, and Arthur Lee the "Bond of Treasury" for Congress and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent for the "Ohio Company of Associates," in which the payment of \$500,000 by the company was acknowledged and promise was given that when as much more should be paid a deed should be given for 1,500,000 acres of land. This tract was to extend along the Ohio River from the western boundary line of the 7th range to the western boundary of the 17th range and thence northward far enough to include the specified amount.

That this was for the times a very hard bargain is evident from the subsequent action. The land was yet in dispute, still claimed by Indians who were incited by British agents to prevent any settlement north of the Ohio; the first movement, even if there were no enemy, must have been the most expensive for the emigrants; yet after this time the land on which Cincinnati now stands was sold at about 17 cents an acre and even after Wayne's victory and the treaty of peace, a township of better land was sold in New Connecticut at 15 cents an acre. In 1790 it was proposed in Congress to sell land in Ohio at 20 cents an acre. The certificates which the Ohio Company used in paying for their land were the hard earnings of the soldier and Congress should therefore have received them at face value.

But among the people there were many

who were actually jealous of the veterans who had fought for independence; they denounced the Order of the Cincinnati as something dangerous and through their representatives forced the soldiers who had spent many years in the thankless task of defending the country to accept a hard bargain. Congress actually bought up its own promises to pay at 80 per cent. below par, and the soldiers were compelled to bear the loss.

It may be asked,—Why did the pioneers select a tract about the mouth of the Muskingum? We must remember that in the wilderness the large streams were the only highways. From the point they selected, the Ohio, Muskingum, Little Muskingum, Duck Creek and the Little Hocking formed the radii of two-thirds of a circle. Besides, the pioneers knew something of the land they were buying. John Mathews, a nephew of Gen. Rufus Putnam, had been a surveyor engaged in laying out the first seven ranges from the Pennsylvania boundary. His letters and journal show that he had also learned much about the land along the Muskingum and Hocking rivers. (Note A.) Captain Hutchins, Geographer General of the United States, who had gone through the Eastern part of this territory, also advised a selection of land on the Muskingum.

There was yet another reason: Fort Harmar had been erected in 1785 by United States troops under Major Doughty on the west bank of the Muskingum at its junction with the Ohio. Part of this spot is now occupied by what is known as the "Fort School" where five or six hundred children of Marietta are trained to be intelligent and useful citizens. Thus this sacred ground still serves as a defense of the republic. The school teacher has taken the place of the soldier and assumed some of his duties.

So much of the land once covered by the fort has been washed away that even the well which is supposed to have stood near the middle is now marked by a heap of stones that lie

far out in the river and are only visible in very low water.

But let us return to New England and learn what this Ohio Company of Associates was, and what steps had been taken to organize a settlement. On the 25th of January, 1786, there was published an article signed by General Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper "to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war and who are by an ordinance of the Honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio Country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region; that from personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of a much better quality than any other known to New England people." (Note B.)

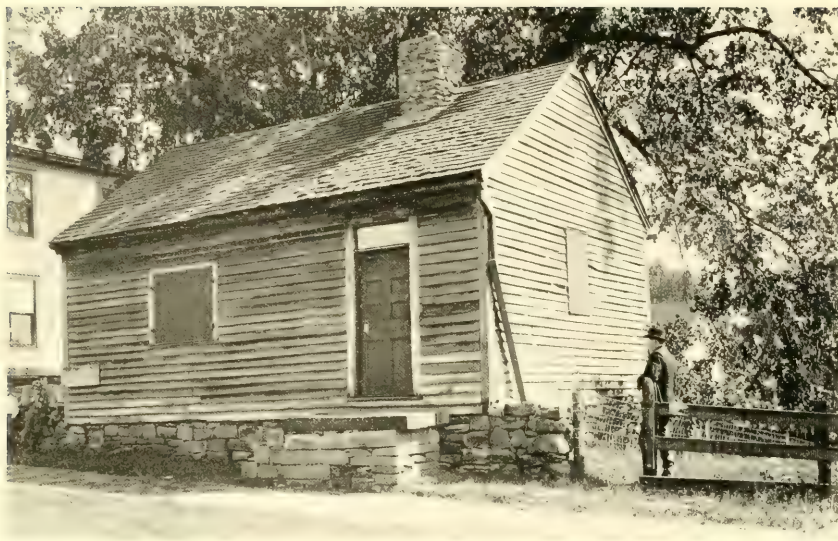
The suggestion was made that delegates from each county of Massachusetts meet to form an association. Accordingly on the 1st of March, 1786, 11 men,—Winthrop Sargent, John Mills, Manasseh Cutler, John Brooks, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Tupper, Crocker Sampson, Rufus Putnam, John Patterson, Jahlaliel Woodbridge and Abraham Williams,—met at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in the town of Boston. General Putnam was elected chairman and Major Sargent, secretary. Thus in true American fashion the meeting was organized and the original record written in a neat legible hand remains to this day in the library of Marietta College.

Arrangements were made for organizing a company of 1,000 shares. Each share was to represent a paid-up capital of \$1,000 in soldiers' certificates and \$10 in gold or silver. The certificates were to be used in the purchase of land; the specie, in meeting current expenses.

#### ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Business moved slowly in those days. One year later, March 8, 1787, there was a





OHIO COMPANY LAND OFFICE.



FIRST ACADEMY BUILDING.

MUSKINGUM ACADEMY WAS TORN DOWN IN 1887.



meeting of the Ohio Company at Bracket's tavern in Boston, at which time it was reported that 250 shares had been subscribed. Of the five directors provided by the articles of agreement, three were then elected: Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, Gen. Rufus Putnam and Rev. Manasseh Cutler. The most important work of that board of directors was left with Rev. Mr. Cutler. In the summer of 1787 he went to New York, where he met the members of Congress and had many conferences about the business of the company. On the 13th of July, Congress passed that celebrated "Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio." There have been many hot disputes concerning the authorship of this historic paper. It contains provisions suggested long before by Jefferson; it was presented by Nathan Dane, with whom Dr. Cutler was in conference the first day after reaching New York, and the bill before it was passed was shown to Cutler who suggested many amendments. All but one of these amendments were adopted. In its final form this great ordinance secured this territory forever to the Union; it provided that the land should be free from the contaminating touch of slavery, and that there should be religious freedom. It also contained these words which should be familiar to every pupil in Ohio: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The same month an ordinance was passed, authorizing the sale of a large tract of land which, if full payments had been made as originally contemplated, would have been bounded by a line beginning on the Ohio River about seven miles above Marietta, thence northward almost to the northeast corner of Guernsey County, thence west to the Scioto River in Delaware County, thence down the Scioto and up the Ohio to the place of beginning. In fact only about one-fifth of this tract was sold to the Ohio Company, the northwest corner of whose purchase

is a little to the east of Logan, Ohio, including all of Athens and Meigs counties, the greater part of Washington and Gallia and small portions of adjacent counties. From this tract, two townships, six miles square, were reserved for the support of a university, section 16 in each township was devoted to the maintenance of schools, and section 29 was "to be appropriated for the purposes of religion." Three sections in each township were reserved for the future disposal by Congress.

Many insinuations against Rev. Manasseh Cutler have been made because he consented to the proposed ordinance for the purchase of nearly 6,000,000 acres when the organization of the Ohio Company provided for the investment of but \$1,000,000 in land. The most that can be charged against him from the evidence is a case of "log-rolling," which has not yet been proved a criminal act in itself. He found it impossible to secure the consent of Congress to the purchase about the Muskingum unless his company would nominally assume the purchase of a much larger tract, the greater part of which was really to be bought by another organization, afterward called the Scioto Company, in which he says in his diary "many of the principal characters in America are concerned." At that time when the Ohio Company was making the purchase of a million and a half acres about the Muskingum, it seemed good policy for them to encourage another settlement near their own. It also seemed equally advantageous to the poverty-stricken general government to take this ready way of paying off a part of its debt by the sale of a larger tract of waste land. The subsequent disasters which befell the Scioto Company cast a reproach upon all its transactions, but its early history gives no proof of intent to defraud the government.

The records of the Ohio Company show that the general plan of a city to be located at the mouth of the Muskingum had been adopted before the pioneers left Massachusetts. But the direction and position of the streets

and squares were evidently modified by the discovery that another city lay buried beneath the dense forest. Rectangular and circular mounds, long lines of earthworks, proved that a race well advanced in civilization and numerous enough to co-operate in vast undertakings had once lived about the Muskingum. With something of awe, the hardy surveyors looked at these relics of a people whose very name had been forgotten and when they laid out the new city, they so arranged the streets as to leave the largest mounds untouched. Three of these yet remain in lots reserved for the public; the circular mound gives its name to the cemetery in which General Putnam, Commodore Whipple and many other heroes now rest; the two platform mounds have been reserved as parks. About a mile from the Ohio, there were two parallel lines of earthwork, apparently constructed to protect the passage from the fortified town to the Muskingum. This has been called in modern times the *Sacra Via*, but it has not been held sacred enough to save the old walls of earth from the shovel of the vandal.

#### LANDING AT THE MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM.

In the fall of 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam was selected to lead the first party from Massachusetts to Muskingum, as the new country was then called. The task was no easy one. First, he must collect a hardy band who could be builders, boatmen, surveyors, woodmen, hunters, farmers, or soldiers, as occasion demanded. These must go by land to the headwaters of the Ohio, there build their own boats and then proceed down the river to their destination. (Note C.) No wonder, then, that the trip and the building took the entire winter and that the pioneers did not reach their new home until the 7th of April, 1788. (Note D.) This day is celebrated year by year at Marietta, and the very spot where the first party of 48 men landed has been marked

by a neat monument, the patriotic work of the New Century Historical Society. No women or children came until July, 1788.

The list of the first party has been preserved in the handwriting of Gen. Rufus Putnam and the names have been carved on the monument erected where they landed. General Putnam has also left the record of the men who came within the first year—89 in all—a few of whom brought their families. The next year the whole number of men who came to settle was 153 and in 1790 there were 165 men and 31 families. (Notes E and F.) For the next four or five years there was little increase in the number of permanent settlers. The total population, scattered for 30 miles along the Muskingum and Ohio, from Waterford to Belpre, probably did not, at the end of seven years, exceed 1,000. It was a hard task to transplant New England to what was then the far West.

Of these settlers General Washington said, "No colony in America was ever founded under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

At least 50 of these pioneers had been soldiers in the Revolution. First among them was Rufus Putnam, one of the junior officers, who by faithful service from Bunker Hill to the close of the war had risen from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of brigadier-general. For nearly 40 years he was the most prominent figure in local history. Hither came also a son and grandsons of Maj.-Gen. Israel Putnam, whose descendants have borne an honorable part in the history of our State and country.

Next among the leaders was Commodore Whipple, the first naval commander of the Revolution and the first to sail a ship down the Ohio and Mississippi. Rev. Manasseh Cut-

ler also sent a son to this Western campaign, among whose descendants are many who have honorably served the State and the nation.

#### INDUSTRY AND COURAGE OF THE PIONEERS.

As the leaders of this party were soldiers, some of them well acquainted with the treacherous character of the Indians, it was natural that they would seek a suitable spot and fortify it. Such a place they found where the high ground approaches the Muskingum River at what is now the corner of Washington and Second streets in Marietta. Here they erected the Campus Martius, a stockade or parallelogram of vertical logs set so deep in the earth that some of the pieces have been dug up in recent years and preserved as relics. Veterans have seen such defenses around Knoxville, Tennessee, and in Alexandria, Virginia. The position chosen could not have been defended against artillery from the towering hill on the other side of the Muskingum but the pioneers knew what kind of an enemy they had to meet; so they selected a position close to the river, their only highway. Within this stockade they built cabins and offices. Here Rev. Manasseh Cutler in August and September of that year conducted divine services; here the first court was opened September 2, 1788; here also the first school was taught by Maj. Anselm Tupper and the first Sunday-school, by Mrs. Mary B. Lake, whose grave at Rainbow was covered a few years ago by a mound of flowers placed there by the Sunday-school Association of Ohio. A monument, the gift of the Sunday-schools of this State, now marks her grave and commemorates her work.

A task of equal importance with that of preparing for defense, was the providing of the means of subsistence. With three utensils the pioneers could provide for their wants in the wilderness: with the rifle they could find game; with the axe they could construct their houses, fortifications, and boats, with it they could also girdle the large forest trees, and with the hoe they could dig out the smaller

bushes and prepare the soil for planting corn. Their diligence in this work was often mentioned by the officers and soldiers at Fort Harmar. Before many weeks a hundred acres had been cleared and planted in what was then known as the "big cornfield" and which lay in the bottom land between the Campus Martius and the Ohio. A triangular piece of land on the east side of the Muskingum at its mouth was also protected by a log fence or stockade and thus the New Athens had its New Piræus but there were no long walls to connect them—nothing in fact but the Muskingum River and a rough path along its bank.

For more than six years there was no mail route and no post-office. Letters could only be sent by private messenger. One settler, who had made so much progress in farming that he wished to have a yoke of oxen, could find no other way of procuring them than to buy them in New England and have them driven all the way to Ohio. At first the new region was known as Muskingum, and the little town as Adelphi, but in the summer of 1788 the officers of the Ohio Company adopted the name of Marietta in honor of "Her Majesty of France" Marie Antoinette. (Note G.)

The long road through the wilderness did not deter the pioneers from transplanting the best they could find in New England. We have seen how they brought the school and the church with them. They also brought law and order, for the Ordinance of 1787 provided for a temporary government which had power to adopt laws from any State, and Governor St. Clair was sent as the highest executive officer. (Note H.)

Many officers and soldiers who came to Marietta had been members of a traveling lodge of Freemasons which, chartered in Massachusetts in 1775, had kept up its organization to the close of the war. Work was resumed at Marietta and so it happens that American Union Lodge of Marietta is No. 1 in Ohio.

A few years ago George Dana showed the writer a hardy old apple tree which, he said, was the parent of all the Putnam or Roxbury russets found in Ohio. This hardy variety has proved to be one of the strongest to resist the ravages of the pests which have destroyed many of the more rapid growers.

The settlers also brought with them the old-fashioned method of account in pounds, shillings, and pence, which they continued to use in book accounts, at least, until the beginning of the next century. These pounds, shillings, and pence were not the sterling kind, but the money of account used in the colonies and a shilling in one colony meant a very different thing from what it did in another; thus to know whether it was one-sixth, one-eighth or two-fifteenths of a dollar, we must first learn from what one of the old colonies the account comes. Usually the Pennsylvania rate prevailed in the new settlement; that is, a Spanish dollar was counted at seven shillings and six pence, or 90 pence. Hence as the pioneers began to translate their accounts into Jefferson's new-fangled money they would reduce the bill to pence and divide by 90. Thus a workman charged General Putnam one dollar and thirty-five ninetieths a hundred for some lumber, and in 1796 the Ohio Company paid John Matthews one hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen ninetieths. It took the people a long while to learn the new way of counting by the decimal system. (Note I.) In fact, it made very little difference to the pioneers whether they wrote dollar or shilling for they rarely saw either. The most of their trading was done by barter. The first library bought by the settlers on Federal Creek was called the "Coonskin Library," because it was purchased with the furs which the young men had collected for that purpose.

In our day when even in the country districts the neighboring store can furnish us articles of necessity or luxury from every quarter of the globe, when car-loads of tropical fruits are as common as wheat or corn, it is hard to realize how destitute the pioneers were

of some of the simplest necessities of life. At first the salt, which was brought over the mountains on pack-horses and then by boat down the Ohio, was sold to those who could afford to buy it, at \$8 a bushel. After a few years a salt spring near Chandlersville, in Muskingum County, was discovered, and a company was formed to purchase kettles and convey them to the place. These the shareholders could use in rotation and the surrounding forest furnished an abundance of fuel. Even then it was a long, tedious process to boil down the weak solution, so that salt was still worth \$4 a hundred. At these primitive salt-works the Duke of Orleans, afterward known as Louis Philipp, spent a night, as the guest of Ephraim Cutler. This same Mr. Cutler gives a vivid picture of his mode of travel in 1799 from what is now Ames township of Athens County to Wolf Creek Mills.

"By the first of May we had cut down the trees standing on about one acre, and had the logs ready for a cabin, when a rain fell sufficient to raise Federal Creek so as to admit large pirogues to come within two miles of my place. I started at once with my two men and Samuel Brown for Waterford, with the purpose of having our goods brought round by water. When we came to Wolf Creek on our way, it was so swelled by the late rains as to be impassable. We found a large bitter-nut hickory tree standing near the creek, which we cut down, and peeled off the bark from about thirty feet of the trunk; and with the bark of the leather wood, which grew there in abundance, we sewed up the two ends; then smeared the slippery inside with earth, so that we could stand up in it, and launched it into the creek. We made some paddles of the wood of the hickory tree, and went aboard our craft. Finding it a better boat than we expected, instead of crossing the stream, as we at first intended, we concluded to use it to convey us down to Wolf Creek Mills, fifteen miles below. The current bore us on at a good speed. Presently we saw a bear on the bank about to swim the creek. Having a

rifle on board, we shot him and, landing, carefully placed our prize in our frail canoe. This, with four persons, was rather too heavy a load, and the leatherwood strings threatened to give out. I laid myself down and, grasping my hands around the bow of our boat, remained in that position, holding it firmly together, until we arrived with our cargo safely at the mills.\*

These times of suffering often brought out the nobler traits of humanity.

As long as they lived, the first settlers used to recall with gratitude the kindness of Isaac Williams, who settled in Virginia opposite Fort Harmar, in the site that now bears the name of Williamstown. In the fall of 1789 an early frost had so injured the corn that the next spring was a time of great privation. Mr. Williams had a surplus. This he refused to sell to speculators who were eager to buy up his corn at \$1 a bushel, but to each family he would sell a few bushels at half the price he had been offered.

#### OTHER NEAR-BY SETTLEMENTS.

Following close upon the settlement on the Muskingum was another between the Great and the Little Miami. In 1787 John Cleves Symmes made a contract with Congress for the purchase of 1,000,000 acres between these two rivers. He failed to pay for the whole, and therefore secured patents for a little less than one-third of the proposed amount. The first party to occupy land in this purchase was led by Maj. Benjamin Stiles. They landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and founded the town of Columbia. A second party, under Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson, landed opposite to the mouth of the Licking in December, 1788, and some one proposed the name of Losanteville for a town which was never laid out. The etymology of the name is variously interpreted.

The third party was led by John Cleves

Symmes. He landed at North Bend. The name Symmes was proposed for the town about to be built there but it has ever since been known as North Bend. In June, 1789, a detachment of soldiers under the same Major Doughty who had built Fort Harmar came to the "land opposite the mouth of the Licking" and built Fort Washington. Around this fort grew up the town which soon bore the name of Cincinnati in honor of that order of "embattled farmers" founded by the officers of the Revolutionary Army. It has been asserted that the name was suggested by Governor St. Clair. For nine years the two towns Marietta and Cincinnati were the only county-seats in what is now Ohio, and the only counties were Washington and Hamilton. In the Northwest Territory there were two others: Knox, now the State of Indiana, with seat of justice at Vincennes; and St. Clair or Illinois, with Kaskaskia for its county town.

Almost from the beginning of the settlement between the Miamis, the settlers were harassed by Indians. Within the first year the savages made three attacks, killed four men, wounded others, captured one prisoner and carried off much plunder.

The next settlement was made at Gallipolis, a name suggested in France before the colonists started from their fair home. The misfortunes of these colonists, enticed into the wilderness by the roseate pictures of the wily promoter Joel Barlow, demand for their vivid portrayal the genius of another Longfellow. To understand the history of Gallipolis we must go back to the Scioto Company. This company had in 1788 sent Barlow to Paris to sell 3,000,000 acres of land and induce French settlers to come over. In February, 1790, about 600 emigrants sailed from Havre for Alexandria, Virginia. Thence their route lay through Winchester, Virginia, and Brownsville, Pennsylvania. When their vessels arrived at Alexandria, they learned a little of the perils which confronted them and that even the title to the lands they had purchased was not good.

\*From "Life and Times of Ephraim Graham" by his granddaughter, Miss Julia Perkins Cline.



In despair some gave up the journey and settled in the East. About 400 crossed the mountains and found quarters at Gallipolis in the cabins, prepared under the direction of Maj. John Burnham, who had been sent thither by General Putnam. The centennial anniversary of that event was fittingly celebrated at Gallipolis, October 19, 1890. Among the French settlers were many workmen whose skill excited the wonder of the hardy frontiersman. There were goldsmiths and watchmakers, sculptors and glassblowers. Some of their work went down the river to New Orleans and other choice pieces were brought up the Ohio. The beautiful gardens and vineyards were greatly admired by General Putnam and John Heckewelder, who visited Gallipolis in 1792. But there was an accumulation of disasters to blight the fair prospects of the settlement. First, the Indian war disturbed it as had also happened on the Miami and the Muskingum. Then the French Revolution, the greatest of all political and social revolutions, had destroyed the property of some who had promoted the French emigration, and their losses hastened the financial failure of the Scioto Company. Many of the settlers at Gallipolis moved away. A few came to Marietta where their descendants still live. So many French settlers had deserted Gallipolis before 1795, that when General Putnam was called to divide and allot the 24,000 acres of land of the "French Grant,"—a tract on the Ohio above the mouth of the Scioto,—only 93 persons over 18 years of age reported to draw their share. A very interesting history of the Gallipolis settlement has recently been published by Hon. William G. Sibley.

A little later, General Putnam was directed to survey and locate another settlement—one which had been begun in 1773 but which had been destroyed in 1782, and remained utterly destroyed for about 16 years.

At a time when some cold-blooded and weak-headed people are so ready to sneer at the labors of the missionary, it is worth while to

recall the heroism of the Moravians who came to the upper waters of the Muskingum long before the settlement was begun at Marietta. As early as 1762 John Heckewelder commenced his missionary career about the heads of the Tuscarawas. In the spring of 1773 he came down the Ohio with a party of Christian Indians, who in 22 canoes were seeking a peaceful home beyond the reach of the savage frontiersman. They went up the Muskingum beyond the present site of Coshocton and founded Gnadenhutzen (The Tents of Grace). Unfortunately they were between the British and Americans in time of a bitter war—a war in which many Indians were taking part on one side or the other. Hence the poor Christian Indians were persecuted by all parties, and at last in 1782, at the very time when a British officer was sending orders for them to leave their pleasant corn-fields, the crowning atrocity of the war was consummated, by a party of Americans from Mingo who murdered 93 unresisting prisoners.

In 1798 the self-sacrificing missionary Zeisberger returned with a little band of Christian Indians to the banks of the Tuscarawas, where Congress had granted them 12,000 acres of land. About the same time Heckewelder and many Moravians from Pennsylvania returned and made new homes at Gnadenhutzen, where on the 12th of August, 1900, the Moravian Church of that place celebrated its 100th anniversary. Tuscarawas is a good Indian name; yet when we recall the noble heroism of missionaries and martyrs, we regret that the legislature did not adopt for that country the name first proposed, Moravia. (Note J.)

## NOTES.

### Note A.—

SURVEYING IN OHIO IN 1786-87.

*(Extracts from the journal of John Matthews. The manuscript is in the private collection of K. M. Stevenson, of Marietta, Ohio.)*

General Rufus Putnam, was sent by his uncle  
The writer of this journal, a nephew of

in the summer of 1786 to assist in the survey of the lands lying west and north of the Ohio River. Mr. Mathews was to receive for his services two shillings—about 25 cents—daily and rations. Evidently he was not there for the wages alone. He had a keen eye for good farming land and he noted very carefully where it could be found as he tramped across the territory that now forms Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson and Belmont counties.

Saturday, July 29th. Arrived at the camp about 8 o'clock P. M. Found the surveyors were on the way to Ohio to Little Bear Creek. Received directions from Gen'l Tupper by Col. Shairman to go down the river, Col. Shairman being to set out immediately for Beaver Creek. We crossed the Muscogee river and went about a mile and a half and put up for the night.

Sunday, 30th. Proceeded down S. E. side of the Ohio river for Beaver Creek, put up at within 4 miles of camp.

Monday, 31st. Arrived at camp on the E. bank of the Ohio this morning where the surveyors are waiting for the troops from Mingo who are to assist them on their survey.

Tuesday, 1st. Crossed the river this day with Capt. Hoops to begin the 2nd raing of townships. Camp'd 5 miles from the river—on the E. and W. line. On coming the line I found the land hilly and uneven except near the Ohio and of an excellent quality many of the side hills most fit for grazing and the tops of the ridges level and excellent for wheat.

On the 25th of August their line leads them across the "N fork of Yellow Creek."

Sept. 1st, 1786. Major Hoops having been for some time in a bad state of health and growing more unwell, concluded this morning to leave the line and return to camp at Little Beaver. Accordingly decamped at 9 a. m. and got as far as the 5th mile post on the N. boundary of the 2<sup>nd</sup> raing.

Saturday, Sept. 2nd. Arrived at Little Beaver at 3 o'clock P. M. Found the surveyors had all left camp except Gen'l. Tupper, Capt. Morris and Mr. Duffie.

On the 6th he started westward with General Tupper and passed north of the present site of Carrollton.

Monday, 11th. The second mile is through a large swamp coming from the S. E. and running north-westwardly. The soil deep and mirey in many places but when cleared it will make excellent low meadow.

and he and myself carry the chain.

Tuesday, 3 o'clock A. M. Mr. Tupper and myself with a hunter left Major Sargent's camp in order to fall in with Gen'l. Tupper on the geographers' line who we found encamped near the end of the 6th raing.

Wednesday, 14th. We found the geographers' camp on Sandy creek, a large branch of the Tuskarawas.

16th. The north bounds of the 7th raing not being completed, Gen'l. Tupper could not enter upon business this day.

Sunday, 17th. I went to a camp of Indians who were returning from Fort McIntosh to their town. They were encamped 80 rods above us on the creek. They were about eighteen in number, men and women. They had rum with them and had a drunken frolic the night before, but appeared decent and friendly.

Monday, 18th. 10 o'clock Gen'l. Tupper began his raing and our camp moved to west about 3 miles to another large branch of the Tuskarawas, called Nime-hilling. After we had run  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile an express arrived from Major Hantranck's camp at Little Beaver and brought information that the Indians were assembling at the Shawanees towns and intended making a general attack on the surveyors. Capt. Hutchens and Gen'l. Tupper thought it unsafe to proceed any further. Information was immediately sent to Capt. Morris who had got about one mile and a half on the west boundary of the 7th raing.

19th. Decamped and marched for Little Beaver. Our whole party consisted of about fifty men about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of which was troops.

On the 25th and 26th Mr. Mathews was going down the Ohio to see his friend, Wm. Greathouse, who seems to have lived on the Virginia side, not far from Mingo.

27th. Arrived at Mr. Greathouses about one o'clock P. M. He has a good farm and lives decently. The country through which I came is hilly except on the river and creek bottoms but in general rich and capable of producing Indian corn, hemp, flax, wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., likewise large quantities of excellent good mowing. It is considerably settled and though the inhabitants do not yet live in affluence they have a great plenty of the immediate necessities of life.

Oct. 3rd, 1786. This day I had an offer of teaching a school the ensuing winter and considering the improbability of the surveyors going to business again this year I thought best to accept it.

5th. I went to Esqr. McMachans (which is about six miles below Mr. Greathouses) and found that the surveyors were principally collected there and were determined to continue part of the rainges and was to be escorted by the whole of Maj. Hantranck's detachment. Having an inclination to take another tour in the woods and a school house not being ready, I engaged to go with Major Sargent to the 5th raing.

11th, 10 o'clock A. M., crossed the Ohio one mile

below the old Mingo town and took the route of Crofford's trail which leaves the river at the upper end of the Mingo bottom. Encamped at night about 2 miles from Mingo town. Our party consisted of the surveyor and his assistants and a captain and 24 men as escort. The Mingo bottom contains some thousands of acres and is very fine land. Indian Cross Creek runs through it. After ascending the point of the ridge from the bottom the land is exceedingly rich, and forms gentle inequalities and most beautiful situations for farms.

12th. Proceeded still by the route of Crofford's trail in nearly a N. W. direction.

For the next two weeks they were surveying on the branches of the Stillwater and slowly working southward.

30th. About noon our packhorsesmen returned from looking after their horses and informed that they were not to be found and that the Indians had stolen them (except one poor horse) which was evident from several corroborating circumstances. The Indians who stole our horses were about six in number. They lay part of the night within about 80 rods of camp and we suppose took our horses about eleven o'clock in the evening. They likewise stole a buckskin out of a brook within one hundred yards of camp. It was evident they had been lurking round us for several days. On information of our horses being stolen, Capt. Heart immediately began building a blockhouse on the most advantageous ground in the vicinity of our camp.

31st. We dispatched a man this morning for Major Hamtramck on Indian Weeling rivulet informing of our situation and requesting more horses so that we might proceed on our range.

Nov. 3d. The man who was sent to Major Hamtramck's camp arrived with only three horses, which will not be sufficient to move our baggage without going twice. Major Sargent proposes proceeding on the south boundary of the township on the morrow.

4th. Major Sargent this morning concludes to leave the wood as soon as he has run the south boundary of the 7th township. The land we run this day is level and excellent wheat land, principally timbered with white oak. The waters are the branches of McMachan's rivulet which empties into the Ohio below Weeling.

Nov. 7th. After dinner I left Weeling in company with Capt. Hutchens to go to Esqr. McMachans which is about 16 miles above Weeling.

8th. At sundown we arrived at the mouth of Buffalo one mile from Esqr. McMachan's. Capt. Hutchens camped at the river and I went to Esqr. McMachan's where I tarried all night.

11th. I went to Mr. Harmon Greathouses, father of my good friend Mr. Wm. Greathouse, where I found a number of the neighbors seated in social glee round a heap of corn. The inspiring juice of rye had enlivened their imaginations and had given their tongues such an exact balance that they moved with the greatest alacrity, while relating scenes of boxing, wrestling, hunting, etc. At dusk of evening the corn was threshed and the company retired to the house

where many of them took such hearty draughts of the generous liquor as quite deprived them of the use of their limbs. Some quarreled, some sung, and others laughed, and the whole displayed a scene more diverting than edifying. At 11 o'clock all that could walk went home and left three or four round the fire hugging the whiskey bottle and arguing very obstinately on religion, at which I left them and went to bed.

Nov. 22nd. This day Gen. Tupper left this place for Massachusetts, by whom I had the pleasure of sending a number of letters to my friends.

On February 4th, 1787, Mr. Mathews went to Fort Steuben, to act as commissary. He had to issue supplies to about 100 men and this duty seems to have left him little time to keep a journal, but there are brief entries, chiefly about the weather, until April 21st, when the record closes abruptly. In April, 1788, he was one of the pioneers to begin the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum and in 1796 he removed to what is now Muskingum county.

*Note B.*—

"On the 25th day of January, 1786, appeared in the public prints a piece styled "Information," with signatures of the Generals Putnam and Tupper, of the late American army, in substance, as follows:

#### INFORMATION.

The subscribers take this method to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war, and who are by an ordinance of the Honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio Country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region; that from personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of much better quality than any other known to New England people. That the climate, seasons, produce, etc., are, in fact, equal to the most flattering accounts which have ever been published of them. That being determined to become purchasers, and to prosecute a settlement in this country; and desirous of forming a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they have to propose the following plan, viz.: That an association by the name of the *Ohio Company* be formed of all such as wish to become purchasers, etc., in that country (who reside in the commonwealth of Massachusetts only, or to extend to the inhabitants of other States, as shall be agreed on).

That in order to bring such a company into existence, the subscribers propose, that all persons who wish to promote the scheme should meet within their respective counties (except in two instances hereinafter mentioned), at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday

the 15th of February next, and that each county meeting, there assembled, choose delegates, on the 1st day of March, 1786, to meet at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Boston, Essex; at Captain Webb's, in Salem, Middlesex; at Bradish's, in Cambridge, Hampshire; at Temperley's, in North Hampton, Plymouth; at Bartlett's, in Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket counties; at Howland's, in Barnstable, Bristol; at Crocker's, in Tammonton, York; at Woodbridge's in N. York, Worcester; at Patch's, in Worcester, Cumberland and Lincoln; at Shattuck's, in Falmouth, Berkshire; at Dibble's, in Lenox.

RUFUS PUTNAM  
BENJAMIN TUPPER

RUTLAND, January 10, 1786.

"In consequence of the foregoing, on the 1st day of March, 1786, convened at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Boston, as delegates from several of the counties of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to consider of the expediency of forming an association or company to purchase lands and make a settlement in the western country, the gentlemen whose names are underwritten:

County of Suffolk—Winthrop Sargent, John Mills.  
County of Essex—Manassah Cutler.  
County of Middlesex—John Brooks, Thomas Cushing.  
County of Hampshire—Benjamin Tupper.  
County of Plymouth—Crocker Sanborn.  
County of Worcester—Rufus Putnam.  
County of Berkshire—John Patterson, Jadedel Woodbridge.  
County of Barnstable—Abraham Williams.

"Elected General Rufus Putnam, chairman of the convention, and Major Winthrop Sargent, clerk.

"From the very pleasing description of the western country given by Generals Putnam and Tupper and others, it appearing expedient to form a settlement there, a motion was made for choosing a committee to prepare the draught or plan of an association into a company to the said purpose, for the inspection and approbation of this convention. Resolved in the affirmative.

"Also, resolved, That this committee shall consist of five. General Putnam, Mr. Cutler, Colonel Brooks, Major Sargent, and Captain Cushing were elected.

"On Friday, the 3d of March, the conven-

tion met, and the committee reported as follows:

Articles of agreement entered into by the subscribers for constituting an association by the name of the Ohio Company.

The design of this association is to raise a fund in Continental certificates, for the sole purpose, and to be appropriated to the entire use of purchasing lands in the Western Territory (belonging to the United States), for the benefit of the company, and to promote a settlement in that country.

Article 1st.—That the fund shall not exceed one million of dollars, in Continental specie certificates, exclusive of one year's interest due thereon (except as hereafter provided), and that such share or subscription shall consist of one thousand dollars, as aforesaid, and also ten dollars in gold or silver, to be paid into the hands of such agents as the subscribers may select.

Article 2d.—That the whole fund of certificates raised by this association, except one year's interest due thereon, mentioned under the first article, shall be applied to the purchase of lands in some one of the proposed States, northwesterly of the river Ohio, as soon as those lands are surveyed, and exposed for sale by the commissioners of Congress, according to the ordinance of that honorable body, passed the 20th of May, 1784; or on any other plan that may be adopted by Congress, not less advantageous to the company. The one year's interest shall be applied to the purpose of making a settlement in the country, and assisting those who may be otherwise unable to remove themselves thither. The gold and silver is for defraying the expenses of those persons employed as agents in purchasing the lands, and other contingent charges that may arise in the prosecution of the business. The surplus, if any, to be appropriated as the one year's interest on the certificates.

Article 3d.—That there shall be five directors, a treasurer and secretary appointed, in manner and for the purposes hereafter provided.

Article 4th.—That the prosecution of the company's designs may be the least expensive, and at the same time, the subscribers and agents as secure as possible, the proprietors of twenty shares shall constitute one grand division of the company, appoint their agent, and in case of vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall fill it up as immediately as can be.

Article 5th.—That the agent shall make himself accountable to each subscriber for certificates and moneys received by duplicate receipts (one of which shall be lodged with the secretary); that the whole shall be appropriated according to those articles of association, and that the subscriber shall receive his just divided according to quality and quantity of lands purchased, as near as possibly may be, by lot drawn in person or through proxy; and that deeds of conveyance shall be executed to individual subscribers, by the agents, similar to those he shall receive from the directors.

Article 6th.—That no person shall be permitted to hold more than five shares in the company's funds, and no subscriber more than a full share will

be admitted, but this is not meant to prevent those who can not, or choose not, to acquire a full share from associating among themselves, and by one of their number subscribing the sum required.

Article 7th.—That the directors shall have the sole disposal of the company's fund, for the purposes before mentioned; that they shall, by themselves, or such person or persons as they may think proper to entrust with the business, purchase lands for the benefit of the company, where, and in such way, either at public or private sale, as they shall judge will be most advantageous to the company. They shall also direct the application of the one year's interest, and gold and silver mentioned in the first article, to the purposes mentioned under the second article, in such way and manner as they shall think proper. For those purposes, the directors shall draw on the treasurer from time to time, making themselves accountable for the application of the moneys, agreeably to this association.

Article 8th.—That the agents, being accountable to the subscribers for their respective divisions, shall appoint the directors, treasurer and secretary, and fill up all the vacancies which may happen in these offices respectively.

Article 9th.—That the agents shall pay all the certificates and moneys received from subscribers into the hands of the treasurer, who shall give bonds to the agents, jointly and severally, for the faithful discharge of his trust; and also, on his receiving certificates or moneys from any particular agent, shall make himself accountable therefor, according to the condition of his bonds.

Article 10th.—That the directors shall give bonds, jointly and severally, to each of the agents, conditioned that the certificates and moneys they shall draw out of the treasury shall be applied to the purposes stipulated in these articles; and that the lands purchased for the company shall be divided among them within three months, from the completion of the purchase, by lot, in such manner as the agents or a majority of them shall agree; and that, on such divisions being made, the directors shall execute deeds to the agents, respectively, for the proportions which fall to their divisions, correspondent to those the directors may receive from the commissioners of Congress.

Article 11th.—Provided, that whereas a sufficient number of subscribers may not appear to raise the fund, to the sums proposed in the first article, and thereby the number of divisions may not be completed, it is therefore agreed that the agents of divisions of twenty shares each shall, after the 17th day of October next, proceed in the same manner as if the whole fund proposed had been raised.

Article 12th.—Provided, also, that whereas it will be for the common interest of the company, to obtain an ordinance of incorporation from the Honorable Congress, or an act of incorporation from some one of the States of the Union (for which the directors shall make application), it is therefore agreed, that in case such incorporation is obtained, the fund of the company (and, consequently, the shares and divisions thereof) may be extended to any sum, for which provision shall be made in said ordinance or act of incorporation, any thing in this association to the contrary notwithstanding.

Article 13th.—That all votes under this association may be given in person, or by proxy, and in numbers justly proportionate to the stock holden, or interest represented.

After adopting the articles of association, which constituted the Ohio Company, a committee of three was appointed, "to transact the necessary business of the company until the directors are chosen."

#### *Note C.—*

At a meeting of the agents and directors of the Ohio Company, held at "Cromwell's Head" tavern, in Boston, the 21st day of November, 1787, it was resolved, among other things, "That the house lots shall consist of ninety feet front and one hundred and eighty feet in depth," and "that the centre street crossing the city be one hundred and fifty feet wide." At this meeting it was ordered "That no more subscriptions for shares be received after the first of January; and that they adjourn to the first Wednesday in March next, to meet at Providence, Rhode Island, for the purpose of drawing the eight-acre lots, which are directed to be surveyed by that time."

At a meeting of the directors of the Ohio Company, at Bracket's tavern in Boston, November 23, 1787, it was ordered, "that four surveyors be employed, under the direction of the superintendent, hereinafter named; that twenty-two men shall attend the surveyors; that there be added to this number twenty men, including six boat builders, four house carpenters, one blacksmith, and nine common workmen, in all forty-eight men. That the boat builders shall proceed, on Monday next, and the surveyors rendezvous at Hartford, the 1st day of January next, on their way to the Muskingum; that the boat builders and men, with the surveyors, be proprietors in the company; that their tools, one axe and one hoe to each man, and thirty pounds weight of baggage, shall be carried in the company's wagons, and that the subsistence of the men on their journey be furnished by the company; that upon their arrival at the place of destination, and entering upon the business of their employment, the men shall be subsisted by the



company, and allowed wages at the rate of four dollars (each) per month, until discharged; that they be held in the company's service until the 1st day of July next, unless sooner discharged; and if any of the persons employed shall leave the service, or wilfully injure the same, or disobey the orders of the superintendent, or others acting under him, the person so offending shall forfeit all claim to wages; that their wages shall be paid the next autumn in cash, or lands, upon the same terms as the company purchased them; that each man furnish himself with a good small arm, bayonet, six flints, a powder horn and pouch, priming wire and brush, half a pound of powder, one pound of balls, and one pound of buckshot. The men so engaged shall be subject to the orders of the superintendent, and those he may appoint as aforesaid, in any kinds of business they shall be employed in, as well for boat building and surveying, as for building houses, erecting defenses, clearing land, and planting or otherwise, for promoting the settlement. And as there is a possibility of interruption from enemies, they shall also be subject to orders as aforesaid in military command, during the time of their employment. That the surveyors shall be allowed twenty-seven dollars per month and subsistence, while in actual service, to commence upon their arrival at the Muskingum; that Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, from Rhode Island, Mr. Anselm Tupper, and Mr. John Mathews, from Massachusetts, and Colonel R. J. Meigs from Connecticut, be the surveyors; that General Rufus Putnam be the superintendent of all the business aforesaid, and he is to be obeyed and respected accordingly; that he be allowed for his services forty dollars per month and his expenses, to commence from the time of his leaving home."

To enable General Putnam to execute the business of the company, the directors furnished him with a commission, embracing full power to do and transact all matters necessary for the progress of the settlement. A meeting of the directors and agents was held on

the 5th day of March, 1788, at Rice's tavern, in Providence, Rhode Island.

The agents then present represented 1,000 shares and they proceeded to draw for the eight-acre lots which had been surveyed in the vicinity of the new city, at the mouth of the Muskingum River. At this meeting it was resolved, that a committee, composed of Rev. Mr. Cutler, General Varnum and Colonel May, "consider and report upon the expediency of employing some suitable person as a public teacher, at the settlement now making by the Ohio Company." They reported—"That the directors be requested to pay as early attention as possible to the education of youth, and the promotion of public worship, among the first settlers; and that for these important purposes, they employ, if practicable, an instructor eminent for literary accomplishments, and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institutions, and direct the manner of instruction, and to enable the directors to carry into execution the intentions expressed in this resolution, the proprietors, and others of benevolent and liberal minds, are earnestly requested to contribute by voluntary donation to the forming a fund to be solely appropriated thereto."

Under this resolution the directors authorized Mr. Cutler to search out and employ some suitable person to fulfill the intentions of the company. He engaged Rev. Daniel Story, then a young man who had been but a short time in the ministry, to go on to Marietta, as a preacher of the gospel, where he arrived in the course of the next year.

*Note D. —*

*See also the following page.*

*See also the following page.*

Shall ascend the Alleghany to-morrow, in order to  
part of the Ohio Company. Be assured, Sir, that every  
assistance and protection that is in our power shall

doubt but a flourishing settlement will soon take place, as they are industrious, and quite a different set of people from these frontier men. I waited with great impatience for the arrival of General Putnam, and it would have afforded me peculiar pleasure to have been personally present with him, but Major Doughty, who commands during my absence, will (agreeably to your letter of instructions) give them every necessary assistance.

I have the honor, etc.,

JOS. HARMAR.

*General Putnam to Rev. Manassah Cutler*

ADRIATH, May 16, 1788.

Your favor of the 20th of February came to hand a few days since, and I find by its contents that Mr. Plumer has alarmed the people with respect to the Indians very much, and perhaps he is not to blame, for had I given heed to the opinion, at least pretended opinion, of people at Pittsburgh and its vicinity, I certainly should not have come down without an army for my protection. However, we made no delay on that account; that the Indians are dissatisfied on account of Congress or the Commissioners of Congress at the several treaties which have been held considering these lands as the property of the United States in consequence of the part the Indians took in the war and the treaty of peace with Great Britain is true; they have told Congress so in a spirited, manly letter addressed to that honorable body by Joseph Brant, in which he assures them that unless the wrongs are redressed and the lands fairly purchased, the Indians will certainly go to war (and I believe they will be as good as their word).

In consequence of this application of Brant's, Congress has promised them a treaty which was to have been holden about this time, but I am told that the Indians have informed Governor St. Clair that they are to hold a great council among themselves about the middle of June near St. Dusky. From these circumstances it is probable Governor St. Clair will not be able to see them till July, when I have no doubt everything will be settled to general satisfaction.

At present we do not think ourselves perfectly secure from them on account of a few lawless banditti made up of Mingoes, Shawnees and Cherokees who reside at present on the waters of the Scioto. They are a set of thieves and murdering rascals, but from any other quarter we are under no apprehension at present. The Delawares and Wyandots visit us almost every day and appear very friendly; relying on it, as I believe, that Governor St. Clair at the treaty will have power and inclination to do them complete justice.

You wish to be informed if it will be prudent for families to move on in the spring and summer. I answer, by all means; for let the treaty end how it may, the sooner they get in the way of cultivating their land and raising provisions the better. The constant coming in of new settlers and the troops which will be kept in the country by Congress will give us a good market for many years. The little

scouting parties of Indians, if they are never won to be our friends, can never do any considerable injury; on the other hand, should there be a general Indian war this will be a place of general rendezvous for an army. So that in all human probability the settlement can never fail of the protection of government.

It will give you pain and me no pleasure to detail our march over the mountains or our delays afterward on account of the bad weather or other misfortunes. I shall only observe that I arrived at Major White's on the Youghiogheny River the 14th of February, no boats built, no boards or plank in readiness, no person capable of building a house, much less a boat, among the party, mill froze up and no boards to be had. He had, however, three canoes, such as they were, on the stocks and five of his men sick with the smallpox, which they took by inoculation.

On the first day of April in the afternoon we left the Youghiogheny, and arrived at Fort Harmar the 7th, being obliged to [ ] at Harmar and Buffalo Creek on our way to take in provisions, etc. Our whole fleet consisted of the Union Galley of 45 tons burthen designed to pass and repass from between this and Buffalo or Cross Creek to bring down letters, the Adelphi ferry boat, burthen 3 tons, for the use of the settlers at the port, and three log canoes of different sizes.

On our arrival here the surveys commenced immediately, but a series of rainy weather and being obliged to survey so much more than we expected in order to obtain lands suitable to our purpose, prevented our completing our plans till yesterday. The city lots will be ready to draw by the first Wednesday of July, as proposed, but the others will not. It was Genl. Knox's advice and I shall not presume to survey any more till after the treaty.

The men have most of them been employed these odd days in clearing land for themselves, which they will plant next week. The rest have been doing the same for the company. The whole quantity of corn planted I expect will be about 100 acres. As soon as this work is over we shall turn our attention to building houses, and boats suitable to prosecute the survey with.

As to the mode of conveying letters, I have hit on none yet to convey from this to Philadelphia or from thence to this place that could be depended on. Perhaps we may find out some in the course of the summer.

The expense has rose much beyond our calculation and if the treaty concludes favorably the survey must no doubt be pushed till late in the fall. Of consequence more money will be wanted, but I expect Generals Parsons and Varnum will be on soon; will therefore not propose anything on the subject.

The men are generally in good health and, I believe, much pleased with the country; that I am so myself you may rest assured.

The winter in this quarter was severe, indeed, the most so known for many years. But I can only add the situation of the city plat is the most delightful of any I ever saw, and those traces of ancient walls,



Names of the Men hired by the Ohio Company to  
commence the Settlement of these Lands in the Territory North  
-west of the Ohio River & arrived at Marietta 7<sup>th</sup> of April 1700

Names	Remarks	Names	Remarks
Ben <sup>d</sup> De Putnam	* <sup>Com<sup>d</sup> 1790</sup> Superintendent	Gardner John	*
Col <sup>d</sup> Eber <sup>d</sup> Sproat	* <sup>Family 1709</sup> Surveyor	Griswald Benj <sup>d</sup>	
dr <sup>d</sup> Dr <sup>d</sup> Hoigs	* dr	Kirkland Elisha	
dr <sup>d</sup> Amoson Tupper	* dr	Learned Theophilus	
dr <sup>d</sup> John Matthews	5* dr	Lincoln Joseph	30*
Cutter Jervis		Miller W <sup>m</sup>	
Capt <sup>d</sup> Ezekiel Cooper		Mason Henry	Family 1709
Cushing Saml	*	Mason W <sup>m</sup>	*
Fodge Oliver	*	Moulton W <sup>m</sup>	Family 1709
Fodge Isaac	10	Moulton Edmund	35*
Barlow Jacob		Martin Simeon	
Hughes Daniel		Capt <sup>d</sup> Munroe Josiah	*
Corey Eber <sup>d</sup>	Family 1790	dr <sup>d</sup> Putnam Jethro	
Coburn Phineas		Putnam Allen	Family 1709
Capt <sup>d</sup> David Jonathan	15* Family 1709	Porter J <sup>d</sup> Amos	40*
David J <sup>d</sup> Gilbert	*	Sproat Earl	*
David Allen		Shan <sup>d</sup> Benjamin	Family 1709
Capt <sup>d</sup> David Daniel	Family 1709	Maj <sup>d</sup> White Haffield	*
Dutton Israel		Wells Joseph	Family 1709
David Jonas	25* killed in 21 or 5	Wallis David	A5
Forster Peregrine	*	Whittrage Josiah	
Helfman Saml		White Josiah	
Heint Hezekiah		White Pelatiah	40*
Heint J <sup>d</sup> Hezekiah	*		
Gray W <sup>m</sup>	15* Family 1790		

29) \* Those with this mark either continued in the purchase  
or returned after a short absence & continued through the  
war unless they died or were killed in the ~~same~~ War

# LIST OF THE FIRST PARTY OF PIONEERS.

FROM THE ALPHABETIC LIST OF GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM, WHICH IS IN MARIETTA COLLEGE LIBRARY

mounds, etc., are truly surprising. Mr. Sargent's painting gives but a faint idea of what is to be seen when on the spot.

The letter of General Putnam is dated from Adelphi, the proposed name of the town at the mouth of the Muskingum. In some printed copies of this letter as well as in some local histories the name is spelled *Adelphia*, and this is said to be the form which had been suggested by Manasseh Cutler, but General Putnam writes it very distinctly in a number of places "Adelphi." For a long time the settlements in what is now Washington County were known by the general name of Muskingum. This name often appears on the dates and superscriptions of old letters and was occasionally used by writers in the East, well on into the present century.

*Note E.*—

A LIST OF THE EMIGRANTS OF 1788, 1789, AND  
1790.

(The list does not include the members of the first pioneer party who arrived April 7th, who appear on the engraving of the autograph list of Gen. Rufus Putnam, herewith presented.)

152

Bryant, Bazaleel,  
Battelle, Ebenezer, family.  
Cushing, Nathaniel, family.  
Converse, James,  
Crary, Fredrick,  
Cheever, Lot,  
Coburn, Asa, family.  
Dana, Luther,  
Denney, Samuel,  
Dunham, Daniel, family (1788),  
Dorrien, Samuel,  
Eldridge, Sylvanus,  
Fuller, Oliver,  
Greene, Richard,  
Greene, Charles, family.  
Goodale, Maj. Nathan, family.  
Gridley, William, family. (1789)  
Hart, Seash,  
Holland, \_\_\_\_\_,  
Kimble, Ephraim,  
Knight, Josephus,  
Lasa, John,  
Law, William P.,  
Lord, Thomas,  
Minot, James,  
Mitchell, John,  
Matthewson, Jeffery,



Jones, Daniel, family.  
 Jordan, David, family.  
 Ketchum, Abner.  
 Ketchum, Prudgens.  
 Keith, Howell.  
 Breck, William.  
 Ketchum, family (1700).  
 Bradford, Robert, family.  
 Bullard, Asa.  
 Baldwin, Abel.  
 Bell, Aaron.  
 Bent, Silas, family.  
 Bent, Silas, Jr.,  
 Felt, Benjamin.  
 Backer, Joseph, family.  
 Baldwin, Davis, (Gallipolis)  
 Barker, Isaac, family.  
 Blake, David, family.  
 Blake, Simeon.  
 Burnham, William.  
 Baldwin, David.  
 Baker, Benjamin.  
 Bullard, Eleazer.  
 Eagley, Henry.  
 Cummins, Joseph.  
 Caldwell, Arnold.  
 Casey, Wanton.  
 Carly, Squire.  
 Cushing, Elijah.  
 Cogswell, Daniel, family.  
 Clark, Arnold.  
 Clough, Aaron.  
 Corey, Thomas.  
 Clark, Joseph.  
 Dodge, John, family.  
 Delano, Cornelius.  
 Devol, Gilbert, Esquire, family.  
 Devol, Wanton, family.  
 Devol, Gideon.  
 Devol, Jonathan.  
 Drown, Solomon.  
 Davis, William.  
 Dodge, John T.,  
 Davis, Samuel.  
 Dunham, Daniel, Jr.,  
 Flagg, Ger-hom, family.  
 Foster, Paul.  
 Farley, Thomas.  
 Fairchild, Major.  
 Greene, John.  
 Greene, Abraham.  
 Gibson, Thomas.  
 Gilman, Joseph, family.  
 Gilman, Benjamin, family, (1790)  
 Hamilton, Nathaniel.  
 Haskell, Jonathan.  
 Kelley, James, family, (killed, 1791)  
 Knight, Theophilus.  
 Kinney, Nathan,

King, Zebulon, (killed 1789)  
 Leavens, Joseph, family.  
 Lathbe, John.  
 Lucas, Isaac.  
 Leavens, John.  
 Lord, Elisha.  
 May, John.  
 McClure, Andrew.  
 Mitchell, Robert.  
 Moxer, Isaac.  
 Mills, William.  
 Miller, Edward.  
 Meigs, R. J., Jr., family, (1791)  
 Munsell, Levi, family.  
 Miles, Benjamin, family.  
 Mayo, Daniel.  
 Maxon, Richard, family.  
 Mervin, Picket.  
 Mitchell, John.  
 Mills, Charles.  
 Miles, John.  
 Morse, Moses.  
 Newton, Sylvanus, family.  
 Newell, Samuel, family.  
 Newell, William.  
 Oaks, Joel.  
 Fatten, James.  
 Putnam, Ezra, Jr.,  
 Putnam, David.  
 Pierce, Phineas.  
 Parson, Enoch.  
 Patterson, James, family.  
 Patterson, Nathaniel.  
 Porter, Ebenezer, family.  
 Porter, Thomas, family.  
 Prime, Joseph, family.  
 Parker, William, family.  
 Platt, Smith.  
 Plummer, Jonathan.  
 Phillips, Ezra.  
 Russell, John.  
 Rouse, Michael.  
 Rouse, John, family.  
 Rowel, Daniel.  
 Smith, James, family.  
 Sprague, Joshua, family.  
 Story, Daniel.  
 Story, Joseph.  
 Strong, Joseph.  
 Shepherd, Enoch, family.  
 Shepherd, Enoch, Jr.,  
 Shiner, William.  
 Story, William.  
 St. Columb, Benjamin, family.  
 Stacy, William, Jr.,  
 Stacy, Joseph, family.  
 Stacy, John.  
 Stacy, Philip.  
 Smith, John.  
 Story, Andrew, family.  
 Sawyer, Nathaniel, family.  
 Sprague, William, family.  
 Sprague, Jonathan,

Stanley, Thomas, family.  
 Springer, Peleg.  
 Smith, Jonathan,  
 Stacy, Rufus,  
 Smith, Stephen,  
 South, Benjamin,  
 Snow, Jonathan, family.  
 Spalding, Joseph,  
 Spaulding, Daniel,  
 Spaulding, Alexander,  
 Spaulding, Daniel.

Tuttle, Joel, family.  
 Tuttle, Linus,  
 White, John,  
 Woodbury, Nathan,  
 Woodbridge, Dudley, family.  
 Webster, Luke,  
 Walker, James,  
 Whiting, Elsie,  
 Warren, Elijah,  
 Winsor, Christopher, family,  
 Wells, David, family.  
 Wilson, George, family.  
 Wilson, William, family.  
 Wilson, Jeremiah, family.  
 Whipple, Abraham, family.  
 Whipple, John H.,  
 Wells, Thomas,

Bebee, Frederick,  
 Beau, Daniel,  
 Call, David,  
 Carson, David,  
 Cushman, Nathaniel,  
 Choppe, Antoine, (French)  
 Choate, Francis,  
 Choate, Joshua,  
 Choate, Joshua,  
 Carroll, Michael, (Gallipolis)  
 Caldwell, James,  
 Camp, John (killed at Big Bottom)  
 Comas, John,  
 Carter, (French)  
 Cullin, (French)  
 Chevelatt, (French)  
 Christophe, (French)  
 Cragg, William (French)  
 Dudley, Asa,  
 Davenport, Gould,  
 Dorsey, James,  
 Day, John,  
 Drawn, John,  
 David, (French)  
 Dennit, (French)  
 Delatre, (French)  
 Devol, Christopher,  
 Dodge, Abraham, (Gallipolis)  
 Demsey, Isaac, (Gallipolis)  
 Dunlay, William,  
 Finley, John,  
 Farmer, Jacob,  
 Ford, William, family,  
 Ford, William, Jr.,  
 Frothingham, Peter,  
 Frye, Joseph,  
 Fus-tlay, (French)  
 Fulham, John,  
 Farewell, Jonathan,  
 Fleming, Aride, (Gallipolis)  
 Fleming, Andrew, (Gallipolis)  
 Gilbraith, Thomas, (Gallipolis)  
 Goldsmith, Zachaeus, (Gallipolis)  
 Griffin, Asahel,  
 Guthrie, Stephen,  
 Guthrie, Truman,  
 Guthrie, Joseph, family,  
 Greene, Casey,  
 Goodenough, Daniel,  
 Henderson, Edward,  
 Hart, William,  
 Hackney, Joseph,  
 Harris, Edward, family,  
 Hawkins, Christopher,  
 Hinkle, Nathaniel,  
 Harris, John,  
 Hammon, Zoath, family,  
 Harte, John (Gallipolis)  
 James, John, family,  
 James, John, Jr.,  
 James, William,  
 Jennings, Joshua,

*1787-1850, and for number of years, 51*

1787

Allen, Justus,  
 Allison, Robert, family.  
 Andre, (French)  
 Ayer, (French)  
 Applegate, Joseph,  
 Athone, (French)  
 Anthony, (French)  
 Andrews, John, (Gallipolis)  
 Backus, Elijah,  
 Baker, Timothy,  
 Bethel, Edward,  
 Bailey, Caleb,  
 Buck, John,  
 Baldwin, Jonathan (Gallipolis)  
 Blackburn, Andrew,  
 Bliss, Amos, family.  
 Bureau, Peter, (French)  
 Begnear, (French)  
 Badwell, Elijah, (Gallipolis)  
 Barber, Ezekiel, family.  
 Bent, Rufus,  
 Berron, William,  
 Berron, Samuel,  
 Burlingame, Christopher, family.  
 Bridge, William,  
 Bridge, Samuel,  
 Brown, David, Jr., (Gallipolis)  
 Brown, Aaron, (Gallipolis)  
 Brow, Nathaniel,  
 Batchelder, Gideon, (Gallipolis)  
 Butler, David,

Isham, Russell,  
 Jordan and Son, (French)  
 Jowrdon, (French)  
 Kerr, Matthew, (killed in 1791)  
 Lewis, Samuel, (Gallipolis)  
 Loring, Daniel, family,  
 Loring, Isreal,  
 Lake, Thomas, family,  
 Lake, Archibald, family,  
 Lewis, (French)  
 Lake, Andrew,  
 Lake, William, family,  
 Little, Nathaniel, family,  
 Little, Nathaniel, Jr., family,  
 Lygnum, Joseph,  
 Lynot, William,  
 Luxumburgh (French)  
 Lalorecy, (French)  
 Loggett, Alexander,  
 Llyod, David,  
 Labelle, Francis, (French)  
 Label, (French)  
 Maynard, Daniel, (Gallipolis)  
 Moor, John, (Gallipolis)  
 McElwee, John,  
 Mills, Benjamin,  
 McCulloch, William,  
 McNemarre, John,  
 McLauch, Samuel,  
 McIntosh, Nathan,  
 Merrill, Simeon,  
 Miller, Joseph,  
 Mark, (French)  
 Mccham, (French)  
 Moun, (French)  
 Nealy, Thomas,  
 Nye, Ebenezer, family,  
 Neiswanger, John, family,  
 Olney, Coggswell, family,  
 O'Brien, Ichabod,  
 Ovrey, (French)  
 Putnam, Ezra, family,  
 Porter, Samuel,  
 Patterson, Benjamin, family,  
 Potts, James,  
 Potts, Robert,  
 Potter, Rouse,  
 Petal, Joseph, (French)  
 Pamey, Jean, (French)  
 Piana, (French)  
 Potter, ———, (French)  
 Potter, William, (Gallipolis)  
 Potter, Nathan, (Gallipolis)  
 Proctor, Jacob, (Gallipolis)  
 Potter, Benjamin, (Gallipolis)  
 Palmer, Frederick, (Gallipolis)  
 Raudail, Ebenezer, (Gallipolis)  
 Richardson, Phineas, (Gallipolis)  
 Rue, Reuben, (Gallipolis)  
 Rogers, Joseph, (Gallipolis)  
 Reed, Enoch, family,  
 Rue, Harry,  
 Roder, ———, (French)  
 Raustford, Joseph, family,  
 R ———, ———

Slih, Thomas, (Gallipolis)  
 Sergeant, Roger, (Gallipolis)  
 Sheldon, Jonathan, (Gallipolis)  
 Safford, Robert, (Gallipolis)  
 Sholes, Richard, (Gallipolis)  
 Snow, David, (Gallipolis)  
 Smith, Joseph, (Gallipolis)  
 Semans, Samuel,  
 Smith, William,  
 Simonds, Joseph, (wounded 1792.)  
 Stephens, Jacob,  
 Sparhawk, Noah,  
 Sprague, Nehemiah,  
 Smith, John,  
 Shepcherd, John,  
 Simkins, David,  
 Shoemann, family, (French)  
 Scott, Alexander,  
 Teaner, George, family,  
 Thomas, Samuel, family,  
 Thierry, Francis, family (French)  
 Trotter, Antoine, (French)  
 Troop, Zebulon, (killed at Big Bottom)  
 Tyeon ———, family (French)  
 Utter, Joseph, family,  
 Utter, Samuel,  
 Utter, Reuben,  
 Vaumetre, William,  
 V ———, ———,  
 V ———, ———,  
 Venard, Pierre, (French)  
 Waterman, John,  
 Waterman, Sherman, (killed in 1794.)  
 Worth, John,  
 Wright, Jonathan,  
 Waldow, Zachariah,  
 Wiser, Jacob,  
 Wood, Joseph,  
 Worth, George,  
 Wagh, Joseph,  
 W ———, William, (Gallipolis)  
 W ———, Robert, (killed in 1794.)

*The total number of families who in 1794 left  
 for Ohio, and who left the borders of Indiana  
 for Ohio, was 1,100. The first of these people, 38 men  
 and 100 women, arrived at Marietta.*

### NOTE F.

FROM RUTLAND, MASSACHUSETTES, TO MARIETTA,  
 OHIO.

*From Rutland, Vermont, to Marietta, Ohio,  
 1791-1793.*

I remember the morning of our starting  
 for Ohio. Mr. Burlingame's family (and I  
 was one of them) went to General (Rufus)  
 Putnam's the evening before. This was in  
 September, 1790.

It seemed, even to the old folks, a vast enterprise to go 800 miles into a savage country, as it was then called. There were three ox-wagons with two yoke of oxen to each, and General Putnam's two-horse carriage and one saddle horse.

We were eight weeks on the journey. I was then eight years old—too young to remember much about the journey. I think we did not travel on the Sabbath, for I distinctly remember that we tarried at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and attended public worship. This was a settlement of people of the Moravian Church.

Near Simrell's Ferry, on the Youghiogheny River, we waited a few days till the boats were finished, which General Putnam had engaged the summer previous when he was returning from Ohio to New England.

It was slow tedious work on the river—often getting aground, when all the men from both boats had to unite to shove the boat over the shoal place.

At length we arrived at Marietta about nine o'clock in the morning—I cannot tell the day. The first resident of Marietta that I knew was Colonel Bent. He came into the boat to welcome us. His house was on Front street, though the streets were not distinguished from other parts of the great cornfield which covered most of the town. Large girdled trees were standing all along from the Point to the Campus Martius.

#### Note G.—

The records of the Ohio Company show when and where the official name Marietta was given in honor of Queen Marie Antoinette. "At a meeting of the Directors of the Ohio Company on the 2nd day of July, 1788, and continued by adjournment to the 14th day of August, on the banks of the Muskingum and near the confluence of that river with the Ohio," among many other resolutions passed was the following:

*Resolved, That hereafter the name of the*

*City of Muskingum be called Marietta. That the Directors write to His Excellency, Comte Moustiers, informing him of their motives in naming the city, and requesting his opinion whether it will be advisable to present Her Majesty of France a public square.*

#### Note H.—

On the 9th day of July, Governor St. Clair arrived at Fort Harmar, escorted by a detachment of troops under Major Doughty, who had gone up to Pittsburg some days before for that purpose. He was received with military honors, and a salute of 14 guns. The 15th of July, as appears from the journal of Paul Fearing, was agreed upon for his first appearance before the citizens of the territory. At five o'clock, P. M., he came over from Fort Harmar in the government barge, escorted by the officers of the garrison, and the secretary, Winthrop Sargent, Esq. He was received in the bowery by General Putnam, the judges of the Territory, and the principal inhabitants of the new colony. The secretary read the ordinance of Congress forming the Northwest Territory, the governor's commission, the judges', and his own. He was then congratulated on his welcome arrival at the seat of government by General Putnam, and three cheers closed the ceremonies of the day.

#### ORDINANCE OF CONGRESS.

*Whereas, Section 8 of the original Ordinance of 1787, entitled "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio,"*

*Which said section is as follows: "We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, do hereby give and grant to you, the said Arthur St. Clair, all the powers, authorities, and prerogatives assigned to the governor of the said territory in and by the said ordinance. And we do strictly enjoin all persons to pay due obedience to this, our commission. This commission to take effect from the 1st day of February, 1788, and to continue in force for the term of three years thereafter, unless sooner revoked by Congress. In testimony, &c."*

## COMMISSION TO ONE OF THE JUDGES.

The United States in Congress assembled to Samuel Holden Parsons, Esq.

We, yoursing, speed trust and confidence in your wisdom, uprightness and integrity, have constituted and appoint, and by these presents do constitute and appointed you, the said Samuel Holden Parsons, one of the judges in and over the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, with full power and authority, in conjunction with one or more of the judges of said territory, to form a court, with all the powers and authorities incident to a court having a common law jurisdiction, and to exercise all such powers, and perform and execute all the duties directed by the ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, entitled, "an Ordinance for the Government of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio," which is hereto affixed; giving to you, the said S. H. P., all the powers and authorities assigned to a judge of the said territory, in and by the ordinance aforesaid; and we do enjoin all persons to pay due obedience to this our commission. This commission to continue and be in force, during good behavior, or during the existence of the government established by the ordinance aforesaid. You residing within the said territory. In testimony, &c.

The two other judges were James Mitchell Varnum, from Philadelphia, and John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey. Mr. Symmes had not arrived, but was expected on soon. Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the territory, was a native of Boston, but latterly a citizen of New Hampshire.

The judges who succeeded these in the Territory, were S. H. Parsons and J. C. Symmes, re-appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the senate, and William Barton, in place of J. M. Varnum, deceased, August 20, 1789. In September, 1789, George Turner was appointed, Mr. Barton having declined the office. On March 31, 1790, Gen. Rufus Putnam succeeded S. H. Parsons, deceased. Joseph Gilman was made a judge in place of General Putnam, who had received the office of surveyor general of United States lands, December 22, 1796; February 12, 1798, R. J. Meigs, Jr., in the place of G. Turner, resigned. Judges Symmes, Gilman and Meigs were in office when the General Assembly of the Territory convened in September, 1799. (Chase's Stat. of Ohio.)

The first laws for the government of the Territory were published by the governor and

judges at Marietta. The more important of these early acts were: "A law regulating and establishing the militia," July 25, 1788; also "a law for establishing general Courts of Quarter Session of the peace (and therein of the powers of single justices), and for establishing County Courts of Common Pleas (and therein of the powers of single judges, to hear and determine upon small debts and contracts);" also a law for the establishing of the office of sheriff, and the appointment of sheriffs. The Court of Quarter Session was held four times a year in each county, and was composed of the justices of the peace, nominated and commissioned by the governor. Not less than three, nor more than five of these justices were especially named in a general commission, for holding the said Courts of Quarter Session. Three of them might hold special courts when required, one of them being of the quorum. In the year 1790, the number of justices was increased to nine in a county, and it received authority to divide the counties into townships, to appoint constables, overseers of the poor, clerks of townships, and to establish public roads.

The County Courts of Common Pleas were composed of not less than three nor more than five persons, commissioned by the governor, and authorized to hold and keep a court of record. This court convened twice a year, in each county, at the place where the Quarter Sessions were held. In 1790 the periods were increased to four in a year and the judges to seven. A sheriff was appointed by the governor for each county, who took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of office, and gave a bond of \$4,000. He had ample authority to suppress riots, keep the peace, arrest criminals, &c. (Pub. Aug. 23, 1788.) A Court of Probate was established, composed of a single judge for the settlements of estates, recording of wills, &c. This court was opened four times in a year, and oftener if necessary. (Pub. Aug. 30, 1788.)

The general court, for the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio, held four sessions in a year for civil and crim-



final suits, at such courts as the judges deemed most conducive to the public good, they giving timely notice of their sitting. The periods were the first Mondays of February, May, October, and December. Process, both civil and criminal, could be returned to this court at any place in the territory, where they might be convened. They were not obliged to hold more than one court a year, in any one county. (Pub. at Marietta, Aug. 30, 1788; Chase's Stat. of Ohio.)

The law respecting crimes and their punishment, published on the 6th of September, 1788, shows that the principles of justice, morality and good order, were deeply impressed on the hearts and minds of the Governor and judges. The section for the suppression and prevention of profanity, irreverent and obscene language, with the closing one for the sacred observance of the Christian Sabbath, are worthy of all praise, and the particular motive of modern law makers. In accordance with the usage of that period, the punishment for theft and minor offenses consisted of fines, whipping, confinement in the stocks, and binding out to hard labor for a limited time, where the offense had been often repeated and the offender unable or refused to make restitution. For this purpose every county was provided with a pillory, whipping post, and stocks, in addition to the jail. These emblems of justice were continued in Marietta, as a terror to evil-doers, as late as the year 1812, or until the period of the introduction of the present penitentiary system.

#### Note I.—

##### OLD-TIME CURRENCY.

Bundles of bills and receipts written more than a hundred years ago do not seem very inviting to the general reader, but a little careful study of these old papers will help us to understand the confusion of currency prevailing in the United States before the decimal system came into general use. This system was recommended by Jefferson as early as

1783 and in July, 1785, the (Spanish) dollar was adopted as the unit. That this dollar was familiar to the pioneers, in both their old home and their new, is evident from many papers, of which the following is a fair example:

Received of \_\_\_\_\_  
the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars  
for \_\_\_\_\_  
Silver, Spanish Mill Dollars on demand with interest  
till paid.  
Witness my hand,  
GRIFFIN GREENE.

In the new settlement in Ohio, Arnold Clarke and John Tracy enter into a contract January 31, 1789. Clarke agrees to clear lots 123 and 136, plant them as specified, and hoe the crop. For this service Tracy promises to pay "twenty Spanish mill dollars," to find the seed, and to "pay the customary rate for hoeing and weeding."

A few other coins were brought with the emigrants. In an inventory of the property left by Gen. James Varnum taken at Marietta, January 24, 1789, under the item "Cash" we find

1 half Johannes  
3 English Guineas  
Eight Dollars.

About the same time, probably a few days later, the following note was sent to Mr. Greene, who had charge of the estate, by an Indian trader, Thomas Gibson:

DEAR SIR: I have much pressed this morning for some hard cash and if you would be so good as to lend me three half loes for a few days I will be much obliged to you and have sent by the bearer some Ohio Orders as a deposit until I pay you.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your Obedient Serv't.

G. GREENE, Esq.

THO. GIBSON.

The Johannes, an old Portuguese coin, was worth at that time about eight dollars, but in the inventory quoted above, a "half Johannes" is estimated at that amount. Perhaps they were really half-doubloons.

It was a long time, however, before private accounts in Ohio were kept in dollars and

cents. Until the close of the century, the usual "money of account" was in pounds, shillings and pence. For example, here is a bill presented by General Varnum's physician:

MARIETTA, NOV. 28th, 1788.	
HON. JAS. M. VARNUM, To SOLOMON DROWN, DR.	
To attendance and medicine .....	0 3 0
20th. To attendance, powders, &c.....	0 2 9
Dec. 4th. To attendance in consultation with Dr. Farley .....	0 2 0
Dec. 12th. To attendance, and plasters several times .....	0 2 6
	10 3

1789

Jan. 23d. Received of Mr. Griffin Greene ½ bushel corn .....	4 8
Feb. 17th. Received of do. ½ bushel. ....	5 9
Mar. 4th. Received ½ bushel. ....	
Received payment in full, SOLOMON DROWN.	

In January, 1792, Griffin Greene charges Daniel Mayo for boarding 52 weeks, 19 pounds and 10 shillings. The bill is paid in flour at 30 shillings per barrel, in labor at 3 shillings per day, in corn at 2 shillings per bushel, and in wheat at 4 shillings 6 pence. In these two accounts, pounds, shillings, and pence merely served on paper as a convenient and familiar form of memorandum, while the real exchanges were made by barter. When it came to the settlement of accounts with merchants in the Eastern cities, the process was not so simple. For example, John Mathews receives a bill from William Duer of New York, October 11, 1791, amounting to 89 pounds, 2 shillings, which is translated, since Mr. Mathews is a public officer, into United States currency, as \$222.74—at the rate of eight shillings for a dollar. On November 29th of the same year a bill from Mr. Frank of Philadelphia, calling for 19 pounds, 13 shillings, is translated \$52.46—at the rate of 7 shillings 6 pence for a dollar.

A bill of D. Woodbridge, Jun., & Co., for 5 pounds 13 shillings is paid February 11, 1800, by Griffin Greene with a county order for \$18.84—at the rate of six shillings for a dollar. To understand this seeming confusion

we must go back to colonial history. Through the abuse of credit, the accounts kept in pounds, shillings, and pence had depreciated at different rates.

Thus it happened that—

In New York and North Carolina 8 shillings were one dollar.

In Pennsylvania, 7 shillings 6 pence were one dollar.

In New England and Virginia, 6 shillings were one dollar.

In South Carolina, 32 shillings 6 pence were one dollar.

Hence, when an account was received from an Eastern market, it was necessary to translate the pounds, shillings, and pence according to the standard of the State from which it came. Fifty years ago the arithmetics used in this State still contained rules for translating this State money of account into United States currency.

Although the official accounts were made out in the newly devised decimal system, the writers continued to think in pounds, shillings and pence, not of the sterling kind, but in the New York, Pennsylvania or Virginia money of account. This can be proved by the form of many old records, but a few will serve as illustrations:

At a Justice's Court held in Marietta the first day of October, 1780, Benjamin Tupper and others as supervisors of highways complainants against Josiah White and Lake Webster for not working on the highways a warrant being granted, the said White and Webster were brought before Griffin Greene and Isaac Pierce, two of the Justices for the County of Washington in the Western Territory—and after hearing the parties with their evidence, do adjudge that the said White and Webster pay sixty-ninetieths of a dollar each as a fine to be laid out in work on the highways, and Cost of Court Taxed at three dollars and thirty-six ninetieths to be paid equally between them and to stand committed until costs is paid.

Why ninetieths of a dollar? Evidently the worthy justices mentally placed the fine at five shillings Pennsylvania currency, in which 7 shillings 6 pence, or 90 pence, are equal to one dollar. This is no conjecture. On the back of a bill for hauling goods in

1795, at the rate of 16 shillings a hundred, the "full solution," as the examiners say, still appears. The shillings are multiplied by 12, the result divided by 90 and the quotient is given as dollars.

In February, 1789, Hezekiah Flint presents a mill for "Two hundred and fifty-seven feet of boards at One Dollar and thirty-five ninetieths per hundred feet."

In a letter written by Gen. Rufus Putnam to his nephew, John Mathews, March 10, 1796, he says the agents of the Ohio Company had resolved, "That the balance due from John Mathews, being one hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen ninetieths, be remitted as some compensation for losses by the Indians while surveying for the Ohio Company."

Even when the translation was made, our grandfathers found the decimal system puzzling and vexatious.

Hence, in an inventory of January, 1789, the items are thus recorded:

	E. D. d. c. m.
Cash	5 1
A Bald Eagle on order of Cincinnati	2 5
A purse	3 3 3
360 lbs of Beef at 4 d per lb	1 4 7 6

Thus by slow steps the grown-up boys of the last century learned to use our decimal currency. We need not wonder at this when we see how easy and simple metric system is neglected by the English-speaking nations, who will not give up the antiquated methods of weighing and measuring inherited from the dark ages. Even now the English supremacy in trade is threatened in some places on account of this ultra conservatism.

#### Note J.—

Among the papers left by General Putnam is a "Plan of a Tract containing 4,155 acres, viz.: 4,000 acres being a Grant to the Society of United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the heathen, and 155 acres being the waters of the river Muskingum, within which tract is included the old and the new towns of Schoenbrun with the cornfield and so forth,

formerly inhabited and occupied by Christian Indians."

The field notes of the survey are in the handwriting of General Putnam and prove that he laid out the land in person.

*See also the letter of Gen. Rufus Putnam*

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1797.

DEAR SIR: Bishop Ettwein, President of the incorporated Society of Brethren in the United States, associated for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, has written me on the 11th instant, that the Directors of the Society, being very desirous to have surveyed the lands granted to the Society on the Muskingum, comprehending the Christian Indian towns of Salem, Gnadenhutten and Schoenbrun, that those Indians may resume their settlements there without delay, have appointed Messrs. John Heckewelder (whom you know) and William Henry, Esq. (a member of the Society and a very worthy man), their deputies to attend the survey of those lands and the subdivision thereof to accommodate the settlers.

About the same time Bishop Ettwein wrote to General Putnam: "The said Society having some material concerns in the locating of the lands on the Muskingum, I beg leave to inform you of some few facts respecting the same. In the year 1788 the Honorable Congress then assembled gave to the United Brethren, by their ordinance, in trust for the Christian Indian Congregations, the three desolated Indian towns, viz.: Schoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem, with a certain quantity of land to each of them, as by the said ordinance, of which you will receive a copy per Mr. Heckewelder, will appear. At the same time the proper officers of Congress informed me and some other gentlemen then with me, that, in behalf of the said Christian Indian Congregations, we had not only a prior right, but indeed a positive right by former possession to locate the lands so allotted by Congress to each of the said towns, as we thought proper, provided it was run in straight lines."

*See also the letter of Gen. Rufus Putnam*

BETHLEHEM, Oct. 26th, 1796.

DEAR SIR: I accidentally met this moment a Mr. Wilson on his way home to Muskingum, with whom I wish to inform you that our society here are desirous of commencing a settlement on their lands on said river as speedily as possible. A few weeks ago I men-

and Mr. to the Society of State Col. Pickens, requesting him to advise us unto whom we were to apply to get these lands surveyed. His answer (yet confidentially) was, that a Commission of General Surveyor of the western and military lands was now on the way to Gen. Putnam at Marietta.

As we are in such a hurry, and as we have accepted the appointment, we wish you to let us know at what time and place I and such as are to attend the survey may set out and meet you. I do not expect that we need leave home during the winter, neither could my constitution admit me to endure winter fatigues. But at any time in the spring I should be ready. My nearest way would be from Wheeling, where I would need but encamp one night in the woods between that and Gnadenhutten, it being no more than 50 miles.

The Ordinance of Congress of 1788 directs the three Moravian towns to be first surveyed before the military grants, and the intention of that Congress was (and so they directed it to be done) that we should have the lands surveyed so as it suited us best for settlement, even in Parallelograms, with the river running through each tract, but the lines were all to be north, east, south, and west. It was also understood by Congress last session that the river was to run through each tract, and we wish upon the whole to have it surveyed to best advantage.

*Letter from Heckewelder to Gen. Rufus Putnam.*

[Extract.]

BETHLEHEM, Jan. 7, 1797.

I entertain some hopes that Gnadenhutten and Salem may be joined together. I fear we shall not get one good mill site on the three tracts; those streams falling within the tracts being small and nearly dry half the summer. Sugar Creek above the upper town is an excellent mill stream. White Water, though a large stream, is too deep and dead. I shall await your further orders respecting setting out and meeting you.

*Mr. Heckewelder to ———.*

BETHLEHEM, Feb. 16th, 1797.

Having understood of Mr. Carey from Marietta, who passed through this place yesterday, that it was possible Gen. Putnam would be in Philadelphia soon, and having a great desire to meet the General in Philadelphia in order to consult him with respect to some matters respecting our Muskingum grants, I would take it as a kindness if you would inform him of this and request him to send me a line by post from Philadelphia on his arrival; as also the place he lodges at. Our people are anxious to commence a settlement on the Lands on Muskingum, and I hope the dissatisfaction prevailing at present among the Indians on account of the bad goods they received (as related to me by Mr. Carey) will soon be done away.

## CHAPTER IV.

### WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT—MASSACRE AT BIG BOTTOM—BELPRE AND BEVERLY—FORTS AT MARIETTA AND HARMAR—FARMERS' CASTLE AND FORT FRYE—OHIO COMPANY AFFAIRS AT LOW EBB—JOSEPH KELLY—GENERAL WAYNE'S SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN—DAWNING OF A BRIGHTER ERA FOR OHIO COLONISTS—CAPTURE AND ESCAPE—REMINISCENCES OF WAR TIMES AND OF LATER YEARS—THE INDIANS IN OHIO—LETTERS OF GENERAL PUTNAM—LIST OF THE PIONEERS AT THE FORTS DURING THE INDIAN TROUBLES—PIONEERS KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

#### ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

The second year of the Muskingum settlement was one of extreme want; the third was the beginning of a long and bloody war. In the fall of 1790 General Harmar led an expedition against the Indians at the head of the Wabash River. He destroyed their towns and cornfields but accomplished little. The next year General St. Clair advanced with an ill-disciplined crowd that hardly deserved the name of army, although it contained many true soldiers. In what is now Mercer County the Indians attacked him and won the greatest victory ever achieved by them. On the 18th of November, Capt. George Ingersoll wrote to General Putnam and gave some account of the battle. He wrote of the ill health of the aged commander, General St. Clair, who was evidently physically unfit to command an army or to perform active service.

We quote from the manuscript of Captain Ingersoll's letter, which we have not seen in print:

"Colonel Darke, who was in Braddock's defeat, and has been in many other actions, de-

clares on his honor they are but faint in description compared to what may be (said) of this campaign, if justice be done."

The Colonel (or General) Darke here mentioned is the one in whose honor Darke County was named.

St. Clair's army had some good officers, but the men had been hastily gathered together, were poorly equipped and without discipline.

#### MASSACRE AT BIG BOTTOM.

Meanwhile the settlement on the Muskingum had suffered. The little band at Big Bottom, 40 miles above Marietta, was attacked on the 2nd of January, 1791, and 12 of them were killed. There was great alarm at Marietta, but no general attack was made by the Indians, who lurked about the forts, killed one man, and drove away the cattle. At this time there were only 20 soldiers at Fort Harmar and in all the settlements near it there were but 287 settlers capable of bearing arms. Many of these were very poorly equipped for service. From the letters written by the pioneers in



that year, it is evident that they felt themselves neglected by the general government; but in truth that government was too weak to give much help.

#### BELPRE AND BEVERLY.

The majority of the pioneers who came to Marietta were farmers and good judges of land. Hence, we observe that they selected for their first settlements the wide bottoms. In making their assignment to individual settlers, the section lines of the original survey were disregarded and the land was laid out in long strips, giving each settler a frontage on the river, which was then the highway, and, what was still more important giving to each a fair share of hill and bottom land. Hence, it happened that the settlers at Marietta were soon attracted by the advantages of the "Beautiful Meadow," lying opposite the mouth of the Little Kanawha. About 40 of the pioneers made a settlement on this land in the winter of 1788-89, drawing lots for their portion. This settlement was distributed along the Ohio River in three parts, known as the Upper Settlement, the Middle Settlement and Newberry. On account of the beauty of the land it was called Belle Prairie—Belleprie—and at last Belpre or "Beautiful Meadow."

They suffered severely from the famine, caused by the early frost of October, 1789, which almost destroyed their corn crop and that winter they also shared in the kindness of Isaac Williams, from whom Williamstown derives its name. Nearly all the men who settled at Belpre had been soldiers in the Revolutionary Army and the majority had been officers, but all were shrewd, intelligent farmers.

In the winter of 1789 a second association of 39 members moved 20 miles up the Muskingum and occupied the wide plain in the vicinity of the present site of Beverly, but a few went to the west side of the river to build a mill on Wolf Creek, a description of which is found elsewhere. This settlement was first called Painfield, afterward Waterford, a name still borne by the township, and later the

town received the name of Beverly. This settlement was more fortunate than the one at Belpre in that it had a fair crop of corn in the fall of 1789.

In the winter of 1790, 36 men went to Big Bottom and began a block-house on the east side of the Muskingum, about a mile below the present site of the Stockport bridge. The remains of the block-house have been discovered in recent years and the site marked by a stone. The block-house was never finished, for here the first attack upon the pioneers was made by the Indians and 12 men were killed, as mentioned in another place. The settlement at this place was then abandoned until the close of the war.

#### FORTS AT MARIETTA AND HARMAR.

St. Clair's defeat and the attack on the advance post at Big Bottom warned the settlers that they must for the time concentrate their forces and prepare for defense. At Marietta there was the Campus Martius, already begun and now hastily strengthened, and the "Stockade," at what was known as the "Upper Point," that is the territory bounded by the Ohio River, the lower part of Front Street, a line running to the Muskingum, about half way between Butler and Green streets, and the Muskingum River. This was protected by a stockade of logs and by the cabin walls. On the opposite side of the Muskingum River was Fort Harmar, still garrisoned with a few soldiers, but at times during the war almost deserted.

#### FARMERS' CASTLE AND FORT FRYE.

The old soldiers in the Belpre settlement concentrated at a point on the Ohio below the bluff, nearly opposite the middle of what is now called Blennerhassett's Island, and there built a fort which was known as "Farmers' Castle." The settlers at Painfield built a stockade near the Muskingum River, a short distance below the point where the Beverly bridge now stands. They also built a small block-house on the west side to protect farmers at

work. The mill, mentioned elsewhere, on Wolf Creek was unprotected but was not destroyed, although visited at different times by the Indians.

It is said that Jabez Barlow, who had lived a few months in the trunk of a hollow sycamore and who had afterward built a cabin, persisted in remaining on his farm after the war had begun, saying that he had "never harmed the Indians," but he was finally chased into the fort.

It is hard for us to appreciate the trials and privations of the settlers thus gathered together in the garrison. For the next four years, farming, trading and visiting could only be carried on at the risk of capture or death.

#### OHIO COMPANY AFFAIRS AT LOW EBB.

In the midst of the Indian war, the colonists were so discouraged that many were ready to abandon the settlement. The Ohio Company had in the first four years spent \$30,000 in specie for the general welfare and defense; no more land could be sold and even those who had received donation tracts of 100 acres were thinking of removing to safer quarters; the payment of the other half million dollars was due and the company had no means of meeting their engagement.

In these straits they sent a petition to Congress on the 2nd of March, 1792, asking for better terms than those extorted by the Congress of the Confederation. In this petition they said:

"The resident proprietors sensibly feel the great loss of men and property which they have sustained as well as the extreme distress and suffering they endured the last year. There is every reason to believe that, unless they are relieved from that state of suspense and uncertainty respecting their title with which their minds have so long exercised, they will make no further exertions to defend a settlement from which they are at any time liable to be driven, that if the tomahawk and scalping knife do not prevent an escape, they will immediately retreat to some place of greater security."

In 1792 the Indians on the Wabash were detached from the other tribes by the labors of General Putnam who made a treaty with them, after a great deal of ceremony and the judicious distribution of trinkets. The letters received by him while on this mission give pathetic glimpses of the darker scenes in pioneer life. A wife seeks a husband and a son captured in what is now Jefferson County. A husband seeks a wife who had been carried off from the mouth of Harding Creek. Many parents seek their lost children, and one poor Kentuckian asks for the return of three slaves.

#### JOSEPH KELLY.

Thirty years ago there lived in Marietta an old man, Joseph Kelly, who, when about six years of age, was captured by the Indians, tied on the back of a stolen cow, and thus conveyed to their village on the Maumee. Here he was kept for five years, long enough to forget his mother tongue and to become thoroughly accustomed to the savage life. After Wayne's treaty, he was rescued through the exertions of Colonel Meigs and brought back to Marietta. But the widowed mother could not again see the face of her boy. The awful spectacle of a husband murdered and a child snatched away by savages had actually blinded her eyes.

When Mr. Kelly grew to manhood some of his Indian playmates visited him. They remembered that he was a fleet runner. So they picked one of their own number and calling Mr. Kelly by his Indian name said, "Lala run." He did run a race and beat their champion. He always defended the Indians and said they were more sinned against than sinning.

#### GENERAL WAYNE'S SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

As soon as possible President Washington sent the hero of Stony Point, General Wayne, to repair the disaster and restore confidence in the settlements. He had the task of creating an army and transporting it through a wilderness. Hence his movements seem very slow,

but he protected the settlements as he advanced, and made no mistakes. In the summer of 1792 he collected his army near Pittsburg; in the spring of 1793 he moved to Fort Washington; thence he proceeded northward and in December of that year he built Fort Greenville in what is now Darke County. The next year (1794) he built Fort Recovery and here in June, 1795, he was attacked by the Indians under Little Turtle. The red men were defeated and in August of the same year Wayne himself advanced to the attack and chased the Indians to the shadow of the fort of their British allies. Wayne then rested at Greenville, where in 1795 the representatives of 13 tribes, or the "thirteen fires," as they were called, made a treaty which had a great influence upon the subsequent history of Ohio. If we return to a county map of this State we may observe that the northern boundaries of Tuscarawas and Knox counties do not extend in a line due east and west but that a part of their boundary falls on a line extending from near Lorain to Shelby County. Tuscarawas and Knox counties have thus preserved in their northern boundaries a part of the treaty line agreed upon in 1795 between General Wayne and the Indians, all land south of this line being ceded to the whites.

#### DAWNING OF A BRIGHTER ERA FOR OHIO COLONISTS.

This treaty marks the beginning of a new era in the settlement of the Northwest. The settlers no longer remained clustered about a few military posts, but pushed forward to select the best tracts of land wherever they could be found. Hence, the year 1796 marks the beginning of permanent settlements in many places. Two deserve special mention. When Connecticut pretended to surrender her fictitious claim to Western lands—a claim already disallowed by parliamentary action in England and by judicial decisions both in England and America—she retained what was for a time known as New Connecticut and is now called the Western Reserve. In this tract,

now rescued a second time from the British, Moses Cleaveland settled in 1796, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga.

The State of Virginia had also reserved the tract between the Scioto and Little Miami. To this region Col. Nathaniel Massie led a large party in 1796 and in the fertile plain on the Scioto founded the town of Chillicothe. The settlements grew rapidly and from them came the men who were destined in a great measure to manage the affairs of the new State for the first half century of its existence. Thus, with courage and fidelity the group of pioneers at the mouth of the Muskingum had laid a foundation cemented by religion and morality. It remained for another group of soldiers and statesmen, those on the Scioto and Miami, to erect the superstructure; but in every line from floor to pinnacle of the fair edifice we can see evidence of the wisdom and strength of the first builders.

#### CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

*(Extract from the autobiography of Benjamin F. Stone.)*

In 1792, Moses Hewitt, a young man of Neal's Station, one mile up the Little Kanawha, was taken prisoner by the Indians. They kept him closely tied or closely watched; but one day, on the way, when they were letting him walk untied, they discovered a bee-tree and stopped to take the honey. There were three Indians. One started off some distance to fetch some water, leaving his gun at the bee-tree; one climbed the tree with his tomahawk to cut away an opening to the honey; the third stood by the guns.

Hewitt pretended to be very anxious about getting the honey, but he had high hopes that the time of his escape was drawing near. He thought that the Indian would have to climb up to hand the tin pail to the other to put the honey in. In that case he thought he could easily shoot both, and have a loaded gun left with which he could kill the other as he should return with the water. But as soon as the Indian on the tree wanted the bucket, he took

from his pouch a long string and, holding one end, let the other down to be fastened to the pail. So all Hewitt's hopes were crossed.

Continuing their march, the party met some Indians and stopped and talked awhile. Hewitt lay down and pretended to be asleep. Drawing one hand over his face he could hear some words and see their gestures, as they pointed to him. He was convinced they meant to burn him when they should arrive at their towns.

They left him at their camp, safely tied, as they thought. As soon as they were out of sight he commenced struggling to get his hands loose. After several hours he succeeded. They had left a small piece of jerked meat in the camp. He took that and started, shaping his course as well as he could for the left branch of the Muskingum.

He traveled all that day and night and till dark next night. He then lay down, fell asleep and when he awoke the sun was an hour high. When he had reached the left branch of the Muskingum, he made a little raft of dry sticks on which he hastened down stream till within sight of Fort Frye at Waterford. He went ashore, and carefully advanced till he was within speaking distance of the sentry. He was supplied with clothing and food and as soon as he was sufficiently recruited he returned to his friends at Little Kanawha. I remember seeing him soon after at our garrison (in Belpre) and hearing him relate the whole story.

Early in the spring I was transferred from the artillery and made orderly sergeant of the company of infantry, and it became my duty to keep a roll of every person amenable to military service; to attend at the place of public worship with my roll; call every man's name; examine his arms and ammunition, and see that he was equipped according to law. I had also to note down and report all delinquencies.

The territorial militia law made it the duty of the troops to assemble on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock for inspection. Those who attended public worship, and there were few who did not, after inspection marched from the parade ground to the room where service was held, preceded by the clergyman and Colonel Sproat, the commandant at the Point garrison, with his Revolutionary sword drawn, and by General Putnam and General Tupper at the Campus Martius. The citizens generally fell into the ranks, and the procession moved in military array, to wait on divine service; the fife and drum supplying the place of the church-going bell in the Eastern States.

In case of an alarm on the Sabbath that portion of the congregation who were armed rushed out of the meeting to face the danger, or pursue the Indians, which several times happened.

Before the arrival of Rev. Daniel Story, who was the stated pastor, Thomas Lord, Esq. of Connecticut, who had been educated at Yale College, and studied theology preparatory to the ministry, officiated as clergyman for the settlement, but Dr. Story arrived in 1789 and was the regular clergyman after that time. Col. Ebenezer Battelle officiated and held reading meetings at Belpre and at Waterford.

Previous to the commencement of hostilities, by this weekly inspection (when most of the citizens were at home on Sunday, who were away during the week) the commandant was informed what proportion were armed and equipped to defend the settlement; emigrants frequently arrived without arms, so that the number of guns fell short of the number of men and the deficiency could not be made up in the settlement, and those persons only, who

REMINISCENCES OF WAR TIMES AND OF LATER YEARS.

In January, 1790, a new arrangement was made in the militia. A company of artillery was formed, commanded by Capt. William Mills, of Marietta, Lieut. George Ingersoll, of Belpre, and the late Gen. Joseph Buck, orderly sergeant. The infantry company was commanded by Maj. Nathan Goodale, of Belpre, and Lieut. Anselm Tupper, of Marietta.

were known to have arms, were proceeded against as delinquents. A short time previous to the war, Colonel Sproat had been authorized by the Secretary of War to enlist a company of men into the United States service, out of the settlers, to be employed in guarding and defending the settlements, and to superintend and distribute them to those points, which most needed their assistance, and to appoint a committee to furnish subsistence for these troops. William Fearing was appointed such a committee. Colonel Sproat was considered commander-in-chief of the military and his aid was solicited to procure arms for the citizens, who were deficient; he sent immediately to Pittsburgh to the commander of the old United States fort, who sent down about 30 old soldier's muskets, which had been thrown by as unfit for use, and very rusty and more or less damaged. The blacksmith was set to repair them, which were then distributed where the service most required; powder and lead were furnished and cartridges fixed to suit each caliber, and deposited in the block-house, ready to be distributed in the first emergency.

It was not until June, 1792, that Colonel Sproat received two boxes, containing 25 stand each, of United States muskets, with bayonets, new from the factory, which were dealt out to the soldiers and inhabitants, on their signing a receipt to return them, when called for, to Colonel Sproat. These arms were never called for and are now extant in the county.

The county was now considered well armed, many rifles were procured and brought into the county. Most of the Northern men previous to coming here were unacquainted with the rifles and the woods; but by practicing upon the example of those who had been educated among the woods and the Indians, they soon became good hunters and expert woodmen; those who were well armed and were good marksmen were commonly selected as sentinels for the working parties, and were always ready to start upon any discovery or pursue an Indian trail. Thus by being familiar with danger and inured to the hazard of a re-encounter with their enemy, they had gained that confidence in

themselves which promised, in case of meeting an Indian, the odds of battle in their own favor. Many followed hunting continually, others were out with the spies, or in small parties, so that it was difficult for an Indian to make a track within five miles of a garrison without being detected. Now a large portion of the inhabitants become fearless of danger from the Indians, and preferred some employment or some enterprise outside of to being confined in and about the garrisons. Which is evident from the fact that nearly the whole of the 100,000 acres of donation land had been surveyed and deeded away, and improvements made—cabins, girdling and clearings—previous to Wayne's treaty, and of those whose lands bordered on large streams, many had moved and many more had been ready to move on to their farms ere the news of peace. Esquire Putnam had built a block-house opposite me, the fall before the treaty, and kept hands at work there. I cleared and fenced two and a half acres of land and set out 50 apple trees. Six months previous to the peace, a block-house was built at Cat's Creek, and another at the south branch of Wolf Creek, where Sherman Waterman was killed. The word that land was to be given for settlement on the Muskingum had spread through the upper country and had induced many persons to come into the settlement, and to gain a residence, which would entitle them to a 100-acre lot. After old residents were supplied, those who had families, and those who could furnish some evidence of becoming permanent settlers, had the first choice, then a month's residence would entitle one to a lot. Finally, anyone who would pay \$5, the price of surveying, got a deed for 100 acres. Any actual settler by paying the expense, could obtain any lot not given away, by getting any person who had not taken a lot in his own name, to take a lot and convey it to the settler. All the lots along the Ohio River below the Muskingum belonged to the Ohio Company's purchase.

It is an axiom with military men, that spies are the eyes of an army. It proved true with respect to our settlements. The measure







OLD BLOCK-HOUSE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE CAMPUS MARTIUS.

of employing spies was adopted previous to the commencement of hostilities. Spies were stationed at Marietta and Waterford, three months before the massacre at Big Bottom.

The necessary number of spies for the different settlements were taken into the service and paid by the United States—\$1 per day; and as not only the safety of the property, but the lives of the inhabitants, depended on the faithfulness and vigilance of the spies, none were selected whose characters were not filled out with these qualifications:

Hamilton Kerr, afterward Major Kerr of Meigs County, was about 25 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania. His person a little above the average size (his physical and mental powers far above his contour), was strong, athletic and beautiful, and his countenance, the index of candor, penetration and manly dignity. His faithfulness and vigilance in guarding the settlements commanded the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Edward Henderson, a native of Rutland, Massachusetts, about 30 years of age, almost six feet in height, strong, athletic and brave. He also was a vigilant and faithful spy.

Capt. Joseph Rogers, a native of Pennsylvania, age about fifty, above the middle size. He was a gentlemanly, brave and humane old soldier. He was an officer in General Morgan's rifle company, at the taking of Burgoyne, having served honorably through the Revolution. He resided some time with his friends, but having cast his bread upon the waters of the Revolution, he with many an old soldier marched toward the setting sun in hopes to find it in the West. Temperate and brave, his heart was the fountain of human kindness.

Neil McGuffey, a native of New Hampshire, about 50 years old, large and robust. He had been a subaltern in the Revolution, an ardent and reputable soldier, and left the land of granite for the alluvial plains of the West to find a home, better suited to the wants of a growing family. A faithful and vigilant spy.

Peter Neiswanger, a strong athlete, six feet tall. A Pennsylvania Dutchman, formid-

able not only to his enemies but sometimes to his friends, but a pretty good spy.

Capt. William McCulloch, of Wheeling, was for some time a spy at Marietta, but left the service before the conclusion of the war. A most excellent spy and an amiable man.

Andrew McClure, from Rhode Island, 25 years of age. A fine, straight, six-foot, enterprising, faithful, persevering spy—at Waterford.

The spies were not always stationary. They were frequently shifted from one garrison to another by their own request. Sometimes, one retired and another was employed.

William Halbert, from Pennsylvania, landed with his family, who afterward removed to Belpre, and was killed by the Indians at the mouth of the Little Hocking, early in the settlement. He was an elderly man and employed as a spy, when killed.

Two men, Benjamin Patterson and John Shepherd, from the State of New York, were employed as spies, three of the first years in Belpre and then moved down the river.

At the time of the controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, relative to their conflicting land claims, on the Susquehanna, the State of Pennsylvania appointed Timothy Pickering, at Salem, Massachusetts, the old honest Federalist, to go upon the ground and meet others and try to adjust the difference. While there, this same Ben Patterson was one of two or three who took Pickering from his bed in the night, and conveyed him three miles into the woods and bound him fast to a white oak sapling and left him there to starve to death. But after two or three days, Patterson relented and went and unbound him and set him at liberty, from which place he fled to the State of New York, and from there to Marietta. It was not infrequent that similar characters called upon our settlements, but finding neither plunder nor speculation, and finding their victims pursuing, they floated down the river. Likewise Cornelius Delano, Joel Oaks were early employed as spies at Belpre and continued to do service during the war. They were industrious and faithful Yankees and gave se-

curity and satisfaction to the settlements. Their route was from the mouth of the Little Kanawha to the Little Hocking.

When the Ohio Company first came out, every person found in this region was a woodsman, a hunter of game and Indians, knew their customs and habits of warfare, and was always ready and proud of imparting his information to whoever would listen to his teaching. The Yankees placed in the school for hunting and fighting Indians were apt scholars and soon became able to practice, with skill acquired, upon the precepts and examples, and compete with their monitors, and before the close of the war we had rarely any other rangers or hunters for the surveying parties but Yankees.

To the plan early adopted of employing rangers, may be attributed the general safety and success of the first settlement of this county. It was first adopted by General Putnam and the Ohio Company and afterward pursued by the United States. The Indians finding themselves so closely watched by men who were their compeers in their own arts of warfare, and more vigilant and untiring soldiers, become indifferent to enterprises where they were likely to meet with more kicks than coppers, and which probably might result in disasters far exceeding any benefits likely to be obtained.

The hope of reward is the great spring of human action. Men who are not paid and fed and clothed may make good citizens for a short emergency, but never make good soldiers. Their patriotism soon cools and their "courage oozes out of the ends of their fingers." The hope of plunder is the main stimulus with the Indians, therefore they crossed the Ohio below and above and passed by us, and went a hundred miles onto the waters of the Monongahela, where there was more plunder and less watchfulness. Revenge is sweet, but must not be sought too dear; small parties of from 50 to 100 braves, who came in to attack us, seldom hung about more than a week. And the large parties of a thousand or more, such as defeated General St. Clair and attacked Fort Recovery, could not keep together but four or five days.

The Turks could not repulse the Russians, nor the Arabs the French, because they had no financial system to provide for the family of the soldier while he fights the battles of his country.

It is estimated that in seven years previous to our war in 1791, the Indians on the frontier south of the Ohio River killed and took prisoners 1,500 persons, stole 2,000 horses and other property to the amount of \$50,000. This was the declared object of the party that killed Colonel Carpenter and, subsequently, the family of Armstrong.

The first physician who came to settle in Marietta was Dr. Thomas Farley, a son of General Farley, of old Ipswich, Massachusetts. He had been educated for a physician and studied with old Dr. Holyoke, and walked with him (as his friends said) three years in the streets of Salem. He was a modest, amiable young man, always ready to obey the calls of humanity and had the good will and confidence of all who knew him. But as there were few people, and those young and healthy (except the disease of an empty purse), his practice must have been very limited, and he was not prepared for any other business; his medium exhausted, he tarried until the fall of 1790, when he returned home and did not return. I have been particular because he was from old Ipswich, where I had some acquaintances, and being acquainted with the Manning family, of which my mother was one, born in Needham, 15 miles from Boston.

Dr. True was here in 1789 and Dr. McIntosh in 1791. They were both appointed assistant surgeons in the spring of 1791; Dr. True at Marietta, Dr. McIntosh at Waterford, at \$22 per month, for three months, as new appointments took place every three months. These appointments were made in contemplation that an attack might be made upon some of the garrisons and to provide timely aid for such an event.

To get the appointment of a subaltern and surgeon's mate at \$22 per month were berths to be sought after in those dry times for cash, when Ohio Company paper was worth

about a title as much as ship-plasters, and the precious metal as scarce as snow in harvest. Even a sergeant at \$8 and a soldier at \$2 per month were sought for and in fact, as they created credit to that amount, constituted for the greater part the floating capital in the settlement.

Dr. Sumner, from Connecticut, and Dr. Scott, from Pennsylvania, who were surgeons with General Harmar, were said to be men of ability in their profession; and were amiable, kind and diligent men. They were always ready and cheerful to render their aid and professional services to any of the citizens, who required their assistance, without pay, saying they felt it their duty to be always ready to alleviate and relieve all those cases of sickness and distress incident to a new country, isolated as we were. I have known them to jump into a canoe and go to Belpre to administer to sick persons they had not known before.

Dr. Samuel Barnes, of Massachusetts, came in 1792 and was employed as a surgeon at Belpre and Marietta several times. He was surgeon for the United States troops in the winter of 1792. In 1793 he married Cynthia Goodale, daughter of Major Goodale, and resided in Marietta until the close of the war. In the winter of 1792-93, a general inoculation took place in consequence of the smallpox being brought into some of the settlements, but the infection did not take in any instance. A second inoculation succeeded; but many persons continued a severe dieting for two weeks, reduced the system too far, and had the disease very severely; while others who made little alteration in their diet had it light and moderate.

After the war Dr. Barnes moved to Athens, where he died leaving a wife and three daughters. The family moved to Franklinton. Mrs. Barnes later married Col. James Kilbourn. One daughter is the wife of William Joel Butler, and one the wife of Mr. Demus Adonis, of Columbus—all reputable and wealthy.

In January, 1790, a boat on the way to Kentucky put on shore a very sick man and his family by the name of Welch. He was taken to the house of James Owen, called the "Bos-

ton House." It was built by some half dozen young men from Boston. Some were gentlemen and some artisans; but as there were no arts absolutely necessary, but the art of handling an arrow, ax, and no employment but clearing land, the contrast was too great between those employments which are necessary and lucrative in the commercial and manufacturing city of Boston, and the wild, wilderness city of Marietta. The purse got empty, and they returned and left their house, which was a long, narrow cabin, and stood on that corner where the bank now stands (I then lived on the opposite corner of Market Square, where the Post Office now stands); it was occupied by a family brought on by General Harmar (and I think where he died) by the name of Owen. Mr. Welch's disorder proved to be the smallpox. As the smallpox had not been in Marietta, a town meeting was called; a small house was built not far from where Marietta College now stands, to which he was removed with necessary attendants, but he lived only a few days.

A town meeting was called, and held in the northwest block-house at the Campus Martius, at which it was decided that all persons who had not had the smallpox should accommodate themselves with houses back on the plain and there be inoculated. Dr. Farley procured matter and inoculated and tended the whole. One house at the upper end of the big cornfield had 23 cases. Other houses were strung along down the plain. Colonel Stacy had a house near the creek below Mr. Printers, occupied by his two sons and son-in-law and families—nearly 20 persons. Old Mrs. Stacy, aged about 70, and an elderly lady, Mrs. Winsor from the Campus Martius, were the only two lost by inoculation.

A number of families had not left Marietta, who soon after moved out to Belpre and Waterford.

The intermittent, or the fever ague, was the fashionable disorder among all classes along the streams the first, second or third year after their arrival. It commenced about the first of August and continued with variations until the



sap run in the spring. Maple sugar in the first settlement formed a valuable constituent in many families, where solid food was scarce and dear, and in fact not to be had (in particular where there was no money), and sugar was a substitute for many things. It was used freely and sometimes profusely, and when the humid sultry season arrived the sugar was gone; and the fever and ague set in. Remitting fevers were occasional but by no means prevalent; they were not prevalent until a long time after the war. Until the close of the war, the emigrants who came into the settlements were mostly young or middle aged. Industry and temperance were the precaution of most disorders, and a remedy for many more.

Dr. Jewett, who resided at Belpre about the beginning of the 19th century, became famous for curing the fever and ague. He first cleansed the stomach, and succeeded this with a diet of light food; on the approach of the chill, he gave large doses of laudanum; when the fever wore off he gave the most stimulating and nourishing food the stomach would bear, and so repeated until the fits subsided, which commonly occurred in about four or five days.

General Putnam was in the habit of relating an anecdote of his own experience in the fever and ague. After concluding a treaty of peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians in September, 1792, he was attacked with the fever and ague, in his superb barge, rowed by United States soldiers. He had a surgeon on board, who undertook to prescribe for his disorder. The latter debarred the General from all kinds of stimulating food and drink. When they got this side of Gallipolis, they landed at night-fall at a camp of hunters on the banks of the Ohio. They had a profusion of bear meat, venison and turkey, and feasted themselves and made every person welcome, but General Putnam was interdicted from the camp kettle (the many fumes of which were a feast) by his physician, but he lay down as peaceably as the craving of hunger would admit and when the party were all asleep he crept to the camp kettle and feasted his appetite on the fat bear meat and venison as long as he dared

indulge and after that he experienced nothing of the fever and ague.

Our settlements so far as I recollect were considered healthy, and nothing like an epidemic prevailed (the fever and ague excepted) until that of 1807, of which you are acquainted.

The reasons: It is the opinion of most people with whom I have conversed on the subject, that our winters, generally, were more moist and mild before the land was cleared than they have been since, and our summers more humid and sultry. I never knew the ground to freeze in the bottoms in winter, where it was covered with leaves. All the alluvial lands were covered with a dense forest which kept off the wind and sun. The moisture was retained much longer than in cleared land. An exhalation was generally seen rising from those forests in winter, when not prevented by hard frosts or snow. These vapors, when it was not too cold, seemed to ameliorate the air, and render it more mild. The banks of the streams being lined with a heavy forest of trees prevented the wind from sweeping over the bottoms and carrying off the warm vapors. There were, uniformly, more or less back of the bottoms, strips of wet land called slashes or swamps, which were kept open the greater part of the winter, and which retained the warmth of the earth or gave it out moderately and prevented those sudden and violent changes such as we have experienced within a month past. We had very cold weather and deep snows, but they were steadier and lasted longer. In the fore part of January, 1796, we had a severe cold turn, the ice froze nine inches, and immediately the snow fell two feet deep. We had a good solid road over the Muskingum, over which we hauled walnut logs to General Putnam's mill for two or three weeks (as we could make a team) and, as there were no roads without crossing the river at every bend, the snow path was improved from Waterford to Marietta for nearly a month, and in 1799 we had a similar winter. The cold set in and the snow fell early in January, and we had good sledding across the waters until the 23rd of February. On the 22nd, the late Governor

Meigs delivered an oration on the death of Washington (who died the December before), and nearly all of the people along the river, from Waterford down, passed down and up, across the river, on sleds and sleighs.

But we had an early spring. In the winter of 1801-02, Captain Devol finished the ship "Muskingum." On the 1st of November the snow fell three inches, and there was a very hard frost; after that the winter was so open, that a frost hard enough to bear a man was rarely seen through the winter and spring. When the earth is cloaked with a forest, the sun and wind are measurably shut out from the surface and prevented from carrying off the warm vapors that arise, which diminish the tendency to sudden and violent changes. While the constant exhalation from the valley furnishes material for snow and rain, the snow falls more copious and lays longer upon the ground, and keeps the temperature steadier, milder, and free from so many vicissitudes.

This has been the case in New England; they have but but about half as much good sledding now as they had 50 years ago. It is said that it was so in Italy, when the Romans first redeemed that country from the barbarians, and before the earth was scoured of its forests, that they had deep snows and steady winters; now they have little snow and much changeable weather. They are a little north of us.

I have attributed our former warm and sultry weather in summer to the great humidity of the atmosphere, which was occasioned by the moisture retained by the trees, shrubs and high weeds in the night and given out in the daytime, along the bottoms. Not so on the hills, there being little or no underbrush, the air had a free passage, but so soon as the field got up in the range, the dews were heavy and retained until about 10 o'clock. My theory may be very erroneous, but it probably will be very harmless, except giving you the trouble to read the reasons.

The first flood after I came was in March, 1790. It was about six feet deep in my house, where the Post Office now stands. There was no other high flood for several years. It

was not until 1804 that the water came over my bottom land.

Our rivers were plentifully stored with fish, while the banks were covered with trees, and perishing vegetables, and insects, and were easily caught by a proper mode, the single hook and trot-line in deep water, or the spear in clear shoal water. Judge Gilbert Devol, of Waterford, late in the fall, when the water had got very cold and clear, found a deep hole in the river, in which he judged there must be fish. He made some very long gig poles, and went to the place and by striking down promiscuously, soon loaded his canoe. This was practiced with some success in after years.

The black cat and the pike were the largest, fish, the yellow cat next, the salmon, the buffalo, the perch and sturgeon, next, the sucker, last. I saw a black cat, caught by James Patterson, in 1790, which weighed 96 pounds. He fished for a living. He anchored his canoe out in the river, in the evening, threw out his hooks, and wrapped his blanket and laid down and slept. This fish got fast to his line, and had power to drag his light anchor down into deep water, and then floated down to near the island, where he found himself when he awoke. The yellow cat attains the size of 50 pounds, but a 20-pounder is the best size for eating. They were very fat, and if a little corned and smoked were almost equal to salmon and would keep dry a long time. The sturgeon, which were plenty, if cured a little were esteemed a good fish.

But the pike is the king of fish in our waters. Judge Gilbert Devol took a pike from the Muskingum which weighed 96 pounds, on the 2nd of July, 1790. He was a tall man, and when he had the pike on his gig pole and the pole on his shoulder, the pike dragged on the ground. This fish was cooked for the Fourth of July dinner (1790), which was celebrated with an oration by Judge Varnum and attended by all the inhabitants and General Harmar and many of his garrison. This large fish was taken with a gig, or spear. The Ohio Company's boat "Mayflower" was lying

in the mouth of the Muskingum, and was used as a sort of store boat, and particularly for keeping fish. The offal being thrown over alongside, the fish were seen to come and feed on the offal of the small fish—shy at first, but becoming more tame and accustomed to seeing and hearing people about the boat. Judge Devol and his son Gilbert prepared themselves with a proper canoe and gigs and, when informed, started the pike up the Muskingum and pursued him by his wake (meaning to tire him down) above the Campus Martius; they then got above him and drove him back, as the fish are very short-winded and soon tire when pursued. They were able to press him and, before he could reach deep water in the Ohio, he flagged and they came up and got him.

This practice is followed by all our lads who understand gigging fish. In New Jersey they ride the fish down in shoal water and gig them. Most of our fish were caught upon the trot-line. I have known half a barrel to be caught of a night. They baited with all kinds of worms, fresh meat, crawfish, minnows and small fish kept in a gourd in which they had asafetida, tobacco or any strongly scented substance, which would be carried down with the stream and induce the fish to follow up to the bait.

The Indians had a mode of catching large pike, which is now practiced by our sportsman along the banks on both sides of the Ohio. They catch small fish, say of one or two pounds; then they fasten with a stick a strong hook—with a line that can not easily be bitten off—into the mouth and through the body and out near the tail. They go to the mouth of a creek, where the pike are waiting for small fish to come out, and throw this bait as far as possible out into the river, and haul it in suddenly so as keep the bait jumping on top of the water, as if in the act of running from an enemy. If there is a pike near, he will dart out and swallow the small fish and is sure to be hooked.

Previous to the landing of the Ohio Company, wild game had been very plenty in the

neighborhood of Marietta; deer and turkeys, and occasionally elk and buffalo. In the winter of 1792, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Neiswanger killed six or seven buffaloes on Duck Creek about Cedar Narrows. They were fat and a fine quality of beef, Judge Gilman said, better than any beef he ever ate.

It is admitted by beef-eaters that beef fattened on the range is higher flavored and juicier than if fattened in a pasture, and beef fattened on our pastures is much better than that raised upon the prairies of the West. The Indians who were in at the treaty concluded on the 9th of January, 1789, had destroyed, wasted and drove back the deer so that they were very scarce for a year or two.

But in the fall of 1790, the beech and other mast were plenty on the bottoms, which brought in turkeys in abundance, so many that people were obliged to secure their corn before it was ripe, and, if there were any shocks of oats or wheat, they were obliged to cover them thick with brush, to prevent their being destroyed. The turkeys were killed in all ways. One man killed 40 with a rifle one day. They were trapped, killed with clubs and dogs until a turkey would not sell for a fip, because the people were cloyed and they could not be used. In the winter of 1792-93 Messrs. Kerr, Henderson and Neiswanger started from Marietta, went to the White Oak settlement, and killed 45 deer and hung them up; they came home next morning and got some horses they kept in garrison, and brought all the deer in.

In a few years the deer got back to our neighborhood and I presume we have been better supplied with venison in the hills than in the more level country.

That the turkeys should beat in in search of beech mast, is not surprising; but that the squirrels by millions should, simultaneously, become itinerant, taking their course, swimming large waters, without apparently seeking for food, but, like the locust in Africa, stopping long enough to destroy everything they could eat, which fell in their way, and perhaps before cold weather would turn and come back is not so easy for me to account for.

They would get in, and before people were aware the side of the cornfields west of the woods would be destroyed, and the field must be immediately gathered. When I was at Belpre, Captain Dana had got about two bushels of uncleaned hemp seed and wheat a few rods from the house; when we came back from dinner it was so completely covered with squirrels that nothing could be seen of the hemp seed. No one who had not seen them could have any correct idea of the numbers.

There were bears and panthers through the hills, but not so plenty, daring, or impudent as the wolves and wild cats. They all liked hogs and pigs, but the bears and panthers were more shy and did not repeat their visits like the wolves.

A panther killed a hog belonging to Isaac Barker, at the Upper Settlement, Belpre, and carried him 60 rods through a snow nine inches deep, leaving the trail of the hog, and buried him by the side of a log. The panther was followed in the morning about two or three miles found on a hill and killed.

The wolves were very troublesome, where they became well acquainted. To preserve your hogs a fence must be built, so high they could not get over, or you must cover your pen with logs, so large as not to be thrown off. Large lots of hogs could defend themselves.

There were some few beaver, after the Indian left their waters; Isaac Williams used to go trapping for them up the Muskingum and Duck Creek. There were a few small families, after we came up the Muskingum, one at Captain Devol's Island, and some at the mouth of the Rainbow, opposite me.

#### THE INDIANS IN OHIO.

From the letters and reports of the soldiers and pioneers, it appears there were two sources of trouble with the Indians—the lawless character of many of the hunters on the frontier, and the constant plotting of British agents from Detroit.

In 1787 John Mathews, the commissary at Fort Steuben (Steubenville), wrote to his brother-in-law, Captain Stone, of Massachusetts:

"I am as much enamoured with this country as ever. I have watched vegetation with considerable attention and have observed everything flourish with the greatest luxuriance. I still entertain some hope of seeing you agreeably settled in this country. Should a number of families form a compact settlement, I do not apprehend any danger from the Indians.

"The Indians have lately murdered two families in this quarter, one family about 20 miles below this, the other, 40. From the best accounts I can get this action was the result of personal resentment.

"The present inhabitants of this country and the Indians will ever be at variance. The truth is, they are both savages. Though there are many good people, yet the number of worthless fellows that flock to the frontiers, and who live by hunting, will ever keep them in a broil. These will kill an Indian if they can get the advantage, will steal his horses and plunder his camp. The Indians will always retaliate without discrimination and an innocent family fall victims to their revenge.

"The troops at this garrison are mostly gone to the mouth of the Muskingum, and the remainder are to go soon. It is supposed they are going further down, but their destination is not known."

The Delawares who lived on the upper part of the Muskingum were at first regarded as friends by the pioneers. General Harmar had quite a high opinion of their chief, Captain Pipe. Some other officers seem to have formed a very different opinion about this noble savage, even before he took part in the war of 1791. The following letter, written by Gen. Rufus Putnam to Fisher Ames, who was the first member of Congress from the Boston district of Massachusetts, after the adoption of the Constitution, gives a vivid picture of the bloody beginning of that war:



MARIETTA, Jan. 6th, 1791.

DEAR SIR:

Our prospects are much changed. Instead of peace and friendship with our Indian neighbors, a horrid savage war stares us in the face. The Indians, instead of being humbled by the destruction of the Shawnee towns and brought to beg for peace, appear determined on a general war in which our settlements are already involved. On the evening of the 2nd inst. they fell on a new settlement about 40 miles up the Muskingum, surprised a block-house, killed 12 persons and carried off three others. The persons killed are John and Philip Stacy, sons of Col. Wm. Stacy, from New Salem, Ezra Putnam, son of Major Ezra Putnam, from Middletown, in Massachusetts, John Camp from the same place, Jonathan Farewell from N. Hampshire, Zebulon Troop from Berne, William James from Connecticut, Joseph Clark from Rhode Island, a man by the name of Meeks with his wife and 2 children from Virginia; these were all killed in and at the block-house.

What number of Indians were concerned in this mischief or from what tribes we know not, but from those Indians who till lately used to visit our settlements every day withdrawing themselves entirely from our sight ever since the expedition against the Shawnees, there is little reason to doubt but the Delawares and Wyandots as well as others have had a hand in the business.

It is impossible for me to give you a just idea of the distress into which the event has thrown the inhabitants, especially those of the settlements.

For my own part I have for some time been of the opinion that the spring would open with a general attack on the frontier, in which event I did not expect we should escape unless government should timely send troops for our protection.

We purchased our lands under an idea that they had been fairly obtained from the natives, for government told us so by their public acts. This, however, the Indians on our own arrival in the country told us was not true, and if the treaties with them prior to our coming are consulted, I believe it will appear the Indians are right, and that the lands were rather wrested than fairly purchased from them—at least the Indians considered it in this light. The treaty made by Governor St. Clair at Ft. Harmar wears a different form and by it the business seems pretty well patched up and I had hope that we should have had little or no trouble with them on that account, notwithstanding that some of their chiefs discovered that they were not very well satisfied and that several chiefs among the tribes who treated with Governor St. Clair were not present and never consented to what was done.

It was afterward learned that Philip Stacy had been captured by the Indians, and not killed.

*Letter to General Putnam from Fisher Ames.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1791.

DEAR SIR: It was impossible to read your letter giving an account of the attack of the savages on the settlement at Big Bottom without feeling a strong sympathy with you under the peculiar distress of your situation. However your fears may have interpreted the sense of the country towards you, I am happy to perceive that they are not indisposed to giving you effectual protection, though it will cost money. That circumstance too often throws cold water on the natural emotions of the public towards their distressed brethren.

You know that my opinion of the proper policy of Congress is, to manifest a fixed resolution to protect the most remote parts of the Union, to nurse the weak and to console the suffering remote settlements with a degree of tender solicitude proportioned to their defenseless condition. Congress has little occasion to make itself known to them except by acts of protection.

The most successful way to banish the ruinous idea of the future independence of the Western country is by doing good to the settlers, to gain their hearts. Our sun will set whenever the Union shall be divided. But it is not necessary to notice the idea further. The measures of the present session of Congress, I think, will satisfy you that because you are remote you are not forgotten, and will not be abandoned to the savages. I enclose a letter to my old school-fellow and townsman, Mr. Battelle. Will you please to convey it to him?

Please to accept my sincere wishes for your health and prosperity.

Samuel H. Parsons, in December, 1785, wrote from "Fort Finney," at the mouth of the Miami, to Capt. Jonathan Hart, in which he made this report about Indian affairs:

"The Miami is a large fine river on which the Shawnees and other nations live.

"Since we have been here every means has been taken to bring in the Indians. The Wyandots and Delawares are here; the other nations were coming.

"The British agents, our own traders, and the inhabitants of Kentucky, I am convinced, are all opposed to a treaty and are using every means to prevent it. Strange as this may seem, I have very convincing proof of its reality.

"Parties of Cherokees are now out to war. These Cherokees are but a name for all rascals of every tribe. We are informed by the Shawanese that they have driven these people from among them and they have settled on



Paint Creek up to the Scioto and are about one hundred in number."

At a later date General Putnam expressed the same opinion as Judge Parsons of the Indians on the Scioto, and urged the government to build a fort and station a small garrison near the mouth of that river.

In these letters there is abundant evidence of the conscious weakness of the general government. The administration was beset with dangers not only from the Indians and the almost open hostility of British and Spaniards, but also from the indiscreet zeal of the settlers south of the Ohio. In 1787 General Harmer made this report to the Secretary of War:

"It is a mortifying circumstance that, while under the sanction of the Federal authority, negotiations and treaties are holding with the Indians, there should be such presumption in the people of Kentucky as to be forming expeditions against them."

Even after the adoption of the Constitution and the inauguration of Washington, there was doubt and perplexity in dealing with the Indians. In 1792 General Putnam was sent to Vincennes on a mission which is explained in his private notes of a letter written to General Knox from Fort Washington, July 22nd:

[It is] "highly probable that the principal chiefs from nearly all the western tribes with a great number of warriors and others may be collected at Vincennes. \* \* By a proper management they may be detached from the tribes which have originated the war."

A few days later he wrote from the same place: "I am in some hopes of being admitted to speak with their high mightinesses, the Shawanese and other hostile tribes." With the Western tribes he concluded a treaty, but the Indians within the present limits of Ohio were bent on war. On his return from Vincennes to Marietta he made this report to General Wayne:

"On the 7th of October I sent a speech to the Delaware and other hostile tribes inviting them to send some of their wise men to this place to speak with me on the subject of peace, but I hear nothing from them yet nor have I

ever had much expectation that they would hearken to the invitation. I shall however wait to the 10th or 15th of January [1793] and then set out for Philadelphia and endeavor to convince, as far as my opinion and influence extends, all the advocates for treaties that nothing but a severe whipping will bring these proud savages to a sense of their interest."

From these letters it is evident that the officers of the general government were conscious of their weakness. The States, no less than hostile British, Spaniards or Indians, resented any display of Federal power. Hence it was impossible to act with vigor in repressing the Indians in Ohio. Even after the attack on the settlement at Big Bottom, January 2, 1791, General Putnam complains that they had received no assistance from the United States forces "until the middle of July." Even when the troops were sent, the poverty of the government so restricted their numbers that the war dragged on for many years. If we bear in mind the position of Washington and his cabinet we can more easily understand the following letter of the Secretary of War, General Knox to General Putnam:

WAR DEPARTMENT Feb. 11, 1793.

SIR—I beg leave to request to be informed by you in what sense the Fourth Article of the Treaty made by you with the Wabash Indians, on the 27th day of September, 1792, was understood by you and by them at the time of forming the same.—That is, whether it was understood that any other power than the United States had the right of purchasing when the Indians should be disposed to sell their lands?

The same question arose with reference to treaties made with the Cherokees. Can we conceive it possible that a Secretary of War within the last 40 years would seriously ask whether the Sioux or Dakotas, for example, had reserved any right to sell their lands to the British government, or whether the Utes could sell to Mexico? Indeed our general government, through the personal influence of Washington and the genius of Hamilton, grew from such small beginnings that it is hard for us to realize how weak and almost helpless it was in those early years.

To the above letter General Putnam sent the following answer:

PHILADELPHIA, February 11th, 1793.

SIR:—In answer to your question of this day, I reply that it was never contemplated by me nor the Indians who met me in council at Vincennes that the United States conceded to them the right to sell their lands to any other power than the Government of the Union, under whose protection they then freely acknowledged themselves to be.

Even after many defeats the executive was eager to lessen the military force and thus reduce expenses, as is shown by an extract of a letter written by Secretary Pickering to Governor St. Clair:

WAR OFFICE, March 26th, 1793.

UPON the whole, considering the change of disposition in the Indian tribes and that in consequence of our negotiations with Great Britain, they will no longer be stimulated by British Agents to continue their hostilities, I am inclined to think the services of your militia may be dispensed with.

LETTERS OF GENERAL PUTNAM

Gen. Rufus Putnam to General Knox.

MARIETTA, March 14th, 1791.

SIR: My last letter was of the 5th instant. On the 11th early in the morning, the Indians fired on two lads near Lieut. Gray's post (20 miles up the Muskingum), one of which is badly wounded. Twenty-five of the enemy appeared in view and in insulting manner invited the people to come out and fight them—they killed eleven cattle and drove off as many more—the same morning two men were fired on near the post at Belleprie but they made their escape unhurt.

Yesterday evening as Capt. Rogers and Mr. Henderson (two persons employed as spies for this town) were returning from a tour in the woods, about one mile from Campus Martius, they were fired on by the Indians. Rogers was killed and a ball went through Henderson's shirt and grazed his groin. Two other Indians fired on him as he ran off, and on his way in he met four others, but he happily made his escape from them all. We are taking every means in our power for a vigorous defense but I fear our cattle will be all killed or driven off, for we are too weak to detach parties to oppose them out of our works, especially as we can never ascertain their numbers; have all the reason in the world to fear a decoy and ambush, and the loss of a small party from any of our posts would expose the place to almost certain destruction. You will readily perceive that our situation with respect to carrying on our farming business is little better than if we were closely besieged; nor can it be better till the government shall release us, which we flatter ourselves will be soon, by detachments pushed forward

for our immediate protection till such times as the general operations of our army shall take place.

Gen. Rufus Putnam to General Knox.

MARIETTA, Aug. 22nd, 1791.

DEAR SIR

I embrace the present opportunity to thank you for your letters of the 24th of March and 7th of April last and I also thank you that notwithstanding we have no assistance but our own people till the middle of July, and the Indians in small parties continually harassing of us, yet since the death of Capt. Rogers we have lost but one man killed and one taken prisoner and we have lost a number of horses and upward of fifty head of cattle. On our part we have killed one Indian, whose body we recovered, and have reason to believe some others were killed or wounded.

We have collected most of our English grain without loss and we have a prospect of a sufficient crop of corn for the support of the inhabitants of the coming year.

Gen. Rufus Putnam to Gen'l Knox. (Extract.)

FORT WASHINGTON, July 26th, 1792.

SIR:

I herewith enclose a duplicate of my letter of the 22nd instant, with the copy of some speeches, which is connected with the business mentioned in that letter. Dispatches to Major Hamtramck on the subject went off yesterday by express. I have requested him to forward the speech to the Wabash chiefs and similar ones to as many other tribes as he shall think proper. I have considerable expectation from this business. Mr. Wells, the interpreter, tells me that the chief to whom my speech is directed on the Eel River is a very sensible man. That the British account him the best speaker among all the Indian nation, that he is the greatest chief and has more influence than all the chiefs in the Wabash country, that when he (Mr. Wells) left Eel River in June last, this chief was gone to the council on the Omeo, but Mr. Wells thinks he is disposed to peace and as he has two sisters who are prisoners here and some other relations, Mr. Wells has no doubt but on my message he will come to the treaty, although he declined last winter on Major Hamtramck's invitation.

Through the influence of this man, I am yet in some hopes of being admitted to speak with their high mightinesses the Shawanese and other hostile chiefs.

Gen. Rufus Putnam to General Knox. (Extracts.)

FORT WASHINGTON, July 22, 1792.

I think there is the highest reason to believe that Freeman, Truman and Harden are all murdered and all the people who went with them except one whom they considered as a servant or person of no consequence and for that reason spared his life.

It is highly probable that the principal chiefs from nearly all the western tribes with a great number of warriors and others may be collected at Vincennes.

By a proper management they may be detached from the tribes which have organized the war.

*Gen. Rufus Putnam's General Diary, 1763-1767.*  
*Published January 1, 1877.*

Mr. William Wells, who I met with some Port Creek Indians to the hostile tribes with a speech dated at Port Vincent, the 6th of October, I fear has shared the fate of poor Truman, otherwise he would have been at Muskingum before I left. The only hope is that he may have made his escape back to Port Vincent.

But whether he be dead or alive, confident I am that the tribes to whom he was sent will never be brought to the voice of peace nor do I believe they ever will until they get a good whipping.

I know they are under the influence of the greatest villains in the world.

MARSHALL, Mass. 17th 1767

**Sir:** Please to deliver the Delaware woman, widow of the murdered Indian, such goods as she shall choose to wipe away her tears to the amount of five dollars.

RUFUS PUTNAM.

To  
 GREEN, GREEN, Esq.,  
 CHARLES GREEN.

This Indian was killed by a white man in revenge for some old injury.

S. P. H.

#### LIST OF THE PIONEERS AT THE FORTS DURING THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

*Names of the heads of families who lived in the Campagna Martius at the period of the war, and before the settlement of Marietta:*

Governor St. Clair, son and three daughters  
 Gen. Rufus Putnam, wife, two sons and six daughters

Gen. Benjamin Tupper, wife, three sons and two daughters

Col. Robert Oliver and wife: two sons, William and Robert: two daughters, Nelly, married to Thomas Lord, Esq., the other to Capt. William Burnham

Thomas Lord, Esq., with two apprentice boys, Benjamin Baker and Amos R. Harvey

Col. R. J. Meigs, wife and son, Timothy  
 R. J. Meigs, Jr., and wife

Col. Enoch Shephard, wife and nine children—sons, Enoch, Daniel, Luther and Calvin; daughters, Esther, Anna, Rhoda, Lorana and Huldah

Charles Greene, Esq., wife and three children: Sophia, Susan and Charles; Miss Sheffield, sister to his wife, lived with him

Col. Ichabod Nye, wife and two or three children  
 Maj. Ezra Putnam, wife and two daughters

Maj. Hatfield White and son, Peletiah  
 Joshua Shipman, wife and three children

Captain Strong, wife, two sons and a daughter  
 Captain Davis, wife and five children

James Smith, wife and seven children  
 John Russell, who married a daughter of Mr. Smith

Archibald Lake, wife and three sons—Thomas, Andrew and John

Eleazer Olney, wife and 14 children

Mr. Oliver and his wife, Washington and Discovery

Ebenezer Corey and wife

Richard Maxon, wife and several children

James Wells, wife and 10 children

Major Coburn, wife, two daughters—Polly married

to Gilbert Devol, Jr., Susan, to Capt. William Mason

Joseph Wood, Esq., wife and one child

Capt. John Dodge, wife and two sons—John and Sidney

Robert Allison, wife and three sons, Charles, Andrew and Hugh

Elijah Warren, wife and one child

Gerhom Flagg, wife and several children

Widow Kelly and four sons

The single men recollected were—Maj. Anselm Tupper, E. W. Tupper, Benjamin Tupper, Rev. Daniel Story, Thomas Hutchinson, William Smith, Gilbert Devol, Jr., Oliver Dodge, Alpheus Russell, Thomas Corey and Azariah Pratt

*Names of the heads of families who lived at and near Fort Hamilton during the war*

Benjamin Gilman and wife

B. J. Gilman (son of preceding) and wife, with one or two children

Paul Fearing, Esq.

Col. Thomas Green

Homelish Page

Gould Davenport

Mrs. Welch and three or four children

Preserved Seaman, wife and four sons—Samuel, Gilbert, Preserved and Benajah

Benjamin Baker, wife and one child

George Warth, wife, five sons and two daughters

Joseph Fletcher, who married Catharine Warth

Picket Meroin, who married Polly Warth

Francis Thiery and wife, with two children—Pierre and Catharine

Monsieur LeBlond

Mons. LeBlond

Mons. Sheppard, wife and son

Mons. Gubbeau

*Names of the heads of families in the garrison at Fort Hamilton in 1791*

William Moulton, wife, two daughters and one son, Edmond; Dr. Jabez True boarded with them

Captain Prince, wife and two children

Moses Morse and wife

Peter Neiswanger, wife and two or three children

William Skinner and J. McKinley

R. J. Meigs, Jr., wife and one child; Charles Greene lived with them

Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, wife and children

Capt. James Mearns, wife and two children

Capt. William Mills, wife and one child

Capt. Jonathan Haskell

Hamilton Kerr

Col. Ebenezer Sproat, wife and daughter

Commodore Abraham Whipple, wife and son

Joseph Buell, wife and two children, with Levi Munsell and wife

William Stacy, wife and two or three children

Joseph Stacy, wife and two or three children

James Patterson, wife and child

Nathaniel Patterson, wife and children

Capt. Abel Mathews, wife and six children

Thomas Stanley, wife and three or four children

Eleazar Curtis, wife and a number of children

Simeon Tuttle and family

*A list of the families which lived in "Farmers' Castle," at Belpre, in the year 1792.*

Col. Ebenezer Battelle, wife and four children—Cornelius, Ebenezer, Thomas and Louisa

Capt. William James, wife and 10 children—Susan, Anna, Esther, Hannah, Abigail, Polly, William, John, Thomas and Simeon

Isaac Barker, wife and eight children—Michael, Isaac, Joseph, William, Timothy, Anna, Rhoda and Nancy

Daniel Cogswell, wife and five children—John, Abigail, Peleg, Job and Daniel

Capt. Jonathan Stone, wife and three children—Benjamin Franklin, Samuel and Rufus Putnam.

Col. Nathaniel Cushing, wife and six children—Nathaniel, Henry, Varnum, Thomas, Sally and Elizabeth

Capt. Jonathan Devol, wife and six children—Henry, Charles, Barker, Francis, Sally and Nancy; with them also lived a nephew, Christopher Devol

Isaac Pierce, wife and three children,—Samuel, Joseph, Phoebe.

Joseph Barker, wife and child.

Nathaniel Little, wife and child.

Maj. Nathan Goodale, wife and seven children,—Betsey, Cynthia, Sally, Susan, Henrietta, Timothy, and Lincoln

A. W. Putnam, wife and child

William Pitt

D. Loring, wife and seven children.—Israel, Rice, Jesse, Luba, Bathsheba, Charlotte, and Polly

Maj. Oliver Rice

Capt. Benjamin Miles, wife and five children,—Benjamin Buckminister, Hubbard, William, Tappan, and Polly

Griffin Greene, Esq., wife and four children,—Richard, Philip, Griffin and Susan

John Rouse, wife and eight children.—Michael, Bathsheba, Cynthia, Betsy, Ruth, Stephen, Robert and Barker

Maj. Robert Bradford, wife and three or four children

Capt. John Levens, wife and six children,—Joseph, Nancy, Esther, Matilda, John, and Fanny

Capt. William Dana, wife and 10 children—Luther, William, Edmond, Stephen, John, Charles, Augustus, Betsy, Mary and Fanny

Mrs. Dunham, with one or two daughters

Capt. Israel Stone, wife and 10 children—Sardine, Israel, Jasper, Augustus, Columbus, Betsy, Matilda, Lydia, Polly and Harriet

Benjamin Patterson, wife and six children; with

him also lived John Shepherd, George Kerr and Matthew Kerr

Benoni Hurlburt, wife and four children

Col. Alexander Oliver, wife and nine children—Launcelot, Alexander, John, David, Lucretia, Betsy, Sally, Mehala and Mary

Col. Daniel Bent, wife and four children—Nahum, Daniel, Dorcas and a daughter

Joshua Fleehart, wife and four children

Unmarried men at "Farmers' Castle"—Jonathan Waldo, Daniel Mayo, Jonathan Baldwin, Cornelius Delano, Joel Oaks, James Caldwell, Wanton Casey, Stephen Guthrie, Truman Guthrie, Captain Ingersoll, Ezra Phillips, Stephen Smith, Howell Bull, Samuel Cushing, William and John Smith, Jonas Davis, Dr. Samuel Barnes.

*Names of settlers and garrison at Fort Frye in 1791:*

Capt. William Gray (commander of the garrison), wife and two children

Maj. Phineas Coburn, wife and three sons—Phinehas, Nicholas and Asa

Judge Gilbert Devol, wife, two sons—Gideon and Jonathan—and one daughter

Wanton Devol, wife and one child

Allen Devol, wife and three or four children

Andrew Storer, wife and five children

Widow of B. Converse, and eight children

George Wilson, wife and two children

Jermiah Wilson, two sons and two daughters

Benjamin Shaw, wife and three children

Nathan Kinney and wife

Joshua Sprague, wife and two children

Maj. John White and wife

William Sprague, wife and two children

Noah Fearing, wife and several children

Andrew Webster and son

Harry Maxon and wife

Daniel Davis, wife and two sons—William and Daniel

Davis Wilson, wife and one child

Benjamin Beadle and wife

Single men—William McCulloch, Neil McGuffey, Andrew McClure, William Newel, Samuel Cushing, William Lunt, Jabez Barlow, Nathaniel Hinkly, Dr. Thomas Farley and Dr. Nathan McIntosh

#### PIONEERS KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

1789.

May 1, Capt. Zebulon King, near the middle settlement of Belpre.

August 6, Mr. Patchen, assistant of John Mathews in surveying land for the Ohio Company. Killed on the north side of the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Big Kanawha, probably by the Shawanees.

1791.

Killed at Big Bottom, January 2—John Stacy, Ezra Putnam, John Camp, Zebulon Throop, Jonathan Farewell, James Couch, William James, John Clark, Isaac

Meeks, wife and two children killed at Big Bottom. Philip Stacy died in captivity.

March 13—Capt. Joseph Rogers, a scout, killed on the ridge north of Marietta, about a mile west of Campus Martius.

March 15—Persons Dunham, Mrs. Brown and two children, at Newbury below Belpre.

Jan. 17—Matthew Kerr, while in a canoe near the island which now bears his name.

September 28—Benoni Hurlburt, while hunting on the river Hocking, near its mouth.

October 4—Nicholas Carpenter and son, George Leggett, — — Burns and — — killed on the Virginia side, near what is now called Carpenter's Run, about six miles above Marietta. Tecumseh is said to have been the leader of the party.

1793

March 10—Mr. Nathan Goodale was captured at Belpre and died in captivity.

1794

May 16—Robert Warrth, on the plain between Fort Harmer and the hill.

June—Abel Sherman, on what is now called Sherman's Run, not far from the mouth of Olive Green Creek.

1795

June 12—Sherman Waterman, on the south branch of Wolf Creek.

September—Jonas Davis, about three miles above Belpre, near the Ohio River.



## CHAPTER V.

### POLITICS IN EARLY TIMES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CREATED—GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR WITH A LEGISLATURE ON HIS HANDS—CHILlicothe vs. Marietta—A STATE CONSTITUTION—SLAVERY—DESPAIR OF THE FEDERALISTS AND EXULTATION OF THE REPUBLICANS—HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT—LOCAL QUESTIONS CEASE TO BE THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES—THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING—NEW QUESTIONS.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY CREATED.

On Saturday, July 26, 1788, Arthur St. Clair, who had recently come to Marietta and entered upon his duties as Governor of the Northwest Territory, created the first county in this region and fittingly named it Washington. At first it included more than one-half of what is now Ohio. Its northern boundary was Lake Erie from the Pennsylvania line to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, its southern boundary extended to the mouth of the Sciota, and its western followed that river far north of the present site of Columbus. By the erection of Jefferson County in 1797, of Fairfield in 1800 and of Belmont in 1801, Washington County had lost at least half of her original territory, but it still contained, until the State Constitution was adopted, the most of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum valleys and extended along the Ohio almost to the Scioto.

To the Territorial Legislature it sent two representatives, or one-eleventh of the whole number; to the Constitutional Convention which consisted of 34 members, it sent four.

The government of the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio" from 1788 to 1798 had been simple. The governor and the three judges enacted such laws as they deemed nec-

essary, giving meanwhile the scattered settlements a measure of local self-government. The plan has been imitated since in Louisiana, in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and in the Philippines.

#### GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR WITH A LEGISLATURE ON HIS HANDS.

In 1798 it appeared that the Territory had 5,000 free male inhabitants. According to the Ordinance of 1787, it was then time to organize a representative government. Governor St. Clair ordered the election of 22 representatives, who met in Cincinnati September 16, 1799. Five of these members came from territory not within the present boundaries of Ohio. Then his troubles began in earnest.

The old soldier who had fought with Wolfe at Quebec, who had served his country through the Revolution and for the last 10 years in most arduous labor on the frontier, had very strict ideas of honor and duty. Perhaps his long military experience was not the very best kind of a training for civil service, but it can be truly said that it made him scorn all schemes that had the least appearance of dishonesty. The county seat boomer who had wished to speculate in new sites, selected not for public convenience but for his own profit,

found the old Governor an obstacle in his path.

No other proof is needed of the sterling honesty of Governor St. Clair than the fact that after half a century of faithful service, much of the time in very responsible positions, he retired a poor man. Even the tardy pension given him in his old age was taken to pay debts contracted in the government service.

In the Washington County, represented in the first and second Territorial Legislature, the population was chiefly along the larger water courses. From Gnadenhutzen on the Tuscarawas to Marietta, and along the Ohio from Newport to Gallipolis, there were tiny settlements on the best bottoms, and a few openings in the wilderness on the Hocking and on Duck Creek. There had been little increase in population until after the close of the Indian war and Wayne's treaty of 1795; even in 1800 the population was only 5,427. This estimate of the enumeration probably did not include the squatters who had long ere this taken summary possession of many tracts which they sometimes held in defiance of the lawful owners.

In the beginning of the period between 1798 and 1803, the people in this country knew very little about politics. Gen. Rufus Putnam tells one of his eastern friends long before this time that some of the Kentucky settlers had the "maggot in their heads" of separation from the Eastern States, but he thought it had not troubled the people on the Muskingum.

The New England traditions had been transplanted to the new colony, and the old social order: first in rank were those who brought with them the military and naval titles they had won in the Revolution. Then there were a few professional men and the sons of the officers: These were reported in the Court of Quarter Sessions with "Esq." or "Gentleman" after their names, a distinction which some of them wore with honor. For example, Ephraim Cutler, a son of Manasseh Cutler, would come four times a year all the way from what is now Ames township of Athens County to attend his judicial duties at Marietta.

Often in his journey to and from the court, he was compelled to hobble his horse and pass a night in the woods with a tree for shelter. For this arduous labor he received no salary, and no other remuneration than his share of costs—frequently not enough to pay his board bill. These men, who were classed in the records as "Gentlemen," seem to have realized that their position brought with it certain responsibilities. There was another class known on the records as "yeomen," and it is worthy of note that some of those who were classed as "yeomen" in documents written in New England were enrolled as "gentlemen" in the Muskingum settlement. New occasions had taught them new duties and their duties well performed had given them new honors.

There were others classed as "yeomen" even here, who have borne an honorable part in our history. For example John Brough, "Yeoman," the father of the War Governor, in 1797 and again in 1798 gives a bond for \$200 "to be of good behavior and observe all the laws and ordinances which are or shall be made, or be in force, relating to inn or tavern keepers." He seems to have borne a good reputation as inn-keeper and four years later he is enrolled in the "First Religious Society of Marietta as John Brough, Esq. James Mason, of Waterford, also a "yeoman," gives a bond about the same time to "keep a good tavern" and offers as security Daniel Converse, a young man who was then carrying the mail on horseback between Marietta and Zanesville. Mr. Converse was already well known in the settlements on account of his capture by the Indians and his subsequent escape through Canada.

For the first 10 years of our history, the choice of leaders did not vex the minds of the settlers. They were too busy in building up homes. In 1798, at the first election for representatives from Washington County to the Territorial Assembly, Paul Fearing was elected by almost unanimous vote, and his colleague was Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., who a little later belonged to a different party. With the meeting of this Legislature at Cincinnati, in

1799, the disciples of Hamilton and the followers of Jefferson came into conflict.

The Legislative Council, consisting of five members appointed by President Adams, was of course in harmony with Governor St. Clair. Its duties were similar to those of our State Senate. In this Council sat Col. Robert Oliver until 1803. But in the House there were the representatives of a new order—men who were destined to be leaders of the new State. In the Ross County delegation were Nathaniel Massie, Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington. They were the champions of a "New Revolution." The friends of Jefferson looked to France rather than to Old or New England for their political models. For its second session this Legislature met at Chillicothe by the direction of Congress, which had then erected the Territory of Indiana.

Before the second Assembly of the Territory was called together, Paul Fearing had gone to Washington as delegate and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., had been appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory. William Rufus Putnam, a son of Gen. Rufus Putnam, and Ephraim Cutler, whom we have already mentioned, were elected to fill the vacancies.

The writings of Mr. Cutler, which have been preserved in a very interesting book written by his grand-daughter, Miss Julia P. Cutler, give a pretty full account of the proceedings of this last session of the Territorial Legislature. Evidently Washington County had able representatives at this time.

If we look closely at a township map of Ohio we shall find two systems met at the Scioto. On the eastern side, the land is laid out in squares and rectangles with mathematical precision—an emblem of the Federalist love of order. On the western side the township and farm lines are zig-zag and crooked, suggesting the Republican love of freedom for the individual. Throughout Washington County the ideas of Hamilton prevailed; in Ross and Adams the Virginia settlers had brought with them Jefferson's ideas of personal liberty—at least for the white man. In Hamilton County

the Federalists rallied about Governor St. Clair, but they were fighting a defensive battle and soon the Federalists of Washington County were left with none to help them but the representatives from Jefferson and Trumbull counties, in the north and east, and those from the district about Detroit, which was then known as Wayne County.

The Jeffersonians wished to get rid of the Wayne County delegation by assigning all its inhabited territory to Indiana. The counter movement of the Federalists was not exactly a secession, but the formation of a new State east of the Scioto, which would include about the original area of Washington County. Although this would have made a State larger than those once proposed by Jefferson for the Northwest Territory, we may now rejoice that the Buckeye State was not created with such restricted boundaries.

#### CHILLICOTHE VS. MARIETTA.

The proposal was especially distasteful to Chillicothe, which applied to become the permanent capital. The toast of William R. Putnam expressing the wish that "the Scioto may have the borders of two great and flourishing States" was especially displeasing, for it was apparent that neither of these prospective States would choose a town on the border for a capital. This proposal for a division of what is now Ohio seemed to meet the approval of all the leading citizens of Marietta, even of Judge Meigs and others who were afterwards considered Republicans. In Chillicothe the feeling was so bitter against the movement and also against Governor St. Clair and his friends that there were attempts to incite a riot. We will let some of the witnesses of these events describe in their own language the acts and feelings of those days. It was a period when parties were forming and political disputes were separating old friends.

Mr. Cutler says:

"A mob collected and attacked Gregg's house, where the Governor, Judges Burnet and

Sibley, Colonel Oliver, General Schenk, and the Detroit and Washington County members boarded. An entrance was forced into Gregg's house, in the hall of which a citizen of Chillicothe (Michael Baldwin) met and struck Mr. Schieffelin, who immediately drew his dirk, and would assuredly have wounded the man, had not his arm been caught by some friends who were near."

*Robert Oliver to Captain Gregg.*

CHILLICOTHE, 20th Dec. 1861

DEAR SIR:

We have passed a law declaring the assent of the Territory to an alteration of the original boundary lines for States which I dare say you have had a particular account of. This has offended the counties of Ross, Adams and part of Fairfield and we had like to have brought an old house next our house. The grand jurors of the county of Adams have presented the Gov. and Council as nuisances in the Territory (a copy of which I am informed by Cutler he forwarded to you); however, that is not all, for on Christmas Eve, Mr. Baldwin was purposing to burn a barrel of tar before the house of Capt. Gregg where the Governor and a large number of the members of both Houses who gave their voice in favor of the above bill lodged, and to burn the Govr. in effigy and if any opposition was made to whip those that made it. However, by Col. Worthington and some others (they) were prevented, but on Saturday night (which you may recollect was the night after) a number of men being half drunk were, as we believe, determined to abuse some of the members down at their quarters, but three of them a little drunker than was necessary came down before the others (as we believe) were ready. Mr. Schieffelin, a member from Wayne, being some irritated from what had been heard, gave them some warm words so that one collared him but Schieffelin drew his dirk and, I have reason to believe, if it had not been for Capt. Gregg, he would have put it into him up to the hilt. They were immediately separated but all the arms in the house were soon loaded and we were determined to defend the house. It being a brick house we think we should have made a good defense. However, nothing further happened, but we hear they heave out now and then threats, but I think there is no danger except at the close of the session, when we are separated, the devil and whiskey may enter into them, but we shall keep a good lookout. I know not what will be the end of these things but am persuaded that the Assembly will never sit at this place again. The members from the county of Washington (William Rufus Putnam and Ephraim Cutler) have done themselves honor this session. When they speak (they) are always listened to. You who put them into office need not be ashamed of your choice.

Expect the session will close in about two weeks, therefore will not trouble you with any more of this matter,

But am with respect and esteem, your friend.

R. OLIVER.

*James Fearing to Paul Fearing.*

CHILLICOTHE, July 14th, 1862

DEAR SIR:

Saturday next is proposed as the day for closing the most turbulent session of the Legislature that we have yet had. It appears to me that popularity is the governing motive of many of the members of the House and that they calculate that the most effectual way of gaining their point is to make as much noise as possible, and to condemn everything that is attempted.

I rejoice that the hour is at hand, when I am to retire from this scene of confusion to the serene pleasure of my own family. Your friends here who have written you often are apprehensive that their letters have been suppressed, as they have not heard of your receiving them.

On account of this insult to its members, the Legislature resolved to hold the second session in Cincinnati. Although this session was never held, since a State Legislature took its place, the remembrance of the riot probably had much to do with the choice of another place for the seat of government. Even while waiting for permanent quarters at Columbus, the majority of the Legislature chose to meet for a time at Zanesville rather than in Chillicothe. The following extract from a letter of Gen. Rufus Putnam to "Paul Fearing, Esquire, Member of Congress, City of Washington," casts some light on the subject:

"One thing I will venture to suggest—Lancaster ought to be the place appointed for the meeting of the convention not only from its central position but because of the aversion which a great portion of the inhabitants have to Chillicothe on account of the treatment the Legislature met with there the last session. If we are to form a Constitution, let every obstacle to union and harmony be removed as far as possible. I think it not impossible to bring Col. Worthington into this measure—he owns the falls of the Hockhocking and is largely interested at Lancaster—he must be convinced that Chillicothe will not be agreed

to by the great body of the people—that fixing upon Chillicothe will appear to be an act of power and revenge without any regard to justice.”

This “aversion” to Chillicothe and to the group of leaders who favored it had an influence upon the politics of Washington County for many years.

As late as October, 1811, the *Western Spectator*, a Federalist paper of Marietta, discussed the question of a State capital and very strongly favored Zanesville. The editor said, —“Let it remain at Zanesville until the progress of population and so forth shall render us able to judge more accurately on the subject. We think no place at present has better claims—nor do we think these claims will appear diminished after a lapse of several years.” In January, 1812, it has these significant words to say about its pet enemies, the Chillicothe clique: “The Senate (of Ohio) have notified the House that they are ready to receive proposals respecting the seat of government—in other words to sell it to the highest bidder.”

The accession of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency gave the Republicans a new point from which to attack Governor St. Clair. They would secure his removal and if they could not succeed in this they would form a State and thus get rid of “Arthur the First,” as they called him.

The Federalists retaliated by dubbing Colonel Worthington “Sir Thomas” and tried to postpone the change from Territory to State. The letters passing to and from Washington tell of plots and counterplots.

*James Burnet to Francis Paul Leaning, in Congress Washington City.*

CHILICOTHE, Jan. 12, 1802.

I am not surprised that the President has expressed his disapprobation of the Governor's communication to both Houses as his dislike of the man and of his principles would naturally be followed by such a consequence. The collection of persons of a particular sort from different parts of the Territory now in the Federal City induces me to think that various exertions are making to supplant the Old Gentleman.

Your friends in this place have too much reason to fear that their letters are all suppressed by the postmaster before they leave this place.

*John Cleves Symmes to Griffin Greene.*

WASHINGTON CITY, 21st of January, 1802.

DEAR SIR:—There is much business at present before the President and before Congress respecting our N. W. Territory, for the reason of our own paltry squabbles and parties among ourselves in the Territory we make ourselves cheap and even ridiculous in the eyes of the general government. In my opinion the Governor may fairly be charged with all the blame. If he has not in a direct manner, like Samson, spread the flames of discontent and wrangling by means of his 300 mischievous animals sent through the Territory, yet he has never acted like a father to and friend of the Territory generally.

I believe the Governor will soon have his own hands full of contention and vexation. He pretends to be wise enough to dictate to others—let him see whether he be wise enough to acquit himself of crimes and malpractices in his office, of which he is now charged by Col. Worthington and Mr. Baldwin. The complaint is now before the President.

I think our territory will not be divided by Congress, a majority of whom are wishing us to become a free State, as they presume. If Governor St. Clair, the old aristocratic sinner, was once out of the way, we should all be honest and wise enough to make good Republicans. Nothing has presented since I came to this city whereby I could serve you, sir, but in recommending you to the Postmaster-general as a proper person to fill the office of postmaster at Marietta. In this I succeeded and Judge Meigs informs me you have received the appointment. I wish it may be of use to you. Mr. Granger asked of me *whether your politics were Federal or Republican*. I answered that I could not define your politics, but even supposing that you might have been Federal in times past, yet I had such an opinion of your honor and integrity that I would pledge myself to him for the faithful performance of every duty required from a postmaster.

*Governor St. Clair to Paul Leaning.*

“CHILICOTHEY,” 15th Jan., 1802.

SIR:

Whether any of those letters have got to your hands is not known, and whether they ever will, or any that may be sent to you thro' this postoffice is very uncertain. Many of us have long thought that many improper practices prevailed in it during the last session of the Legislature, for the communications between the delegates and me came to the hands of each very irregularly, as well as those of Mr. Burnet with them, and some of them were even suppressed.

Mr. Worthington and Mr. Baldwin must have been at Washington for some time. Mr. Miller will not set out to meet them till the 25th; and it seems to be uncertain whether Mr. Tod will go or not.

I have good reason to think that new efforts will be made by the agents from this place to secure my re-



can invent will be spared. I trust in the integrity of the Government, and in the ability of the Executive to execute the laws of the United States.

Yours, &c.  
A. ST. CLAIR.

In the letter he gives an account of the mob at Chillicothe which does not differ materially from that found in the letter of Colonel Oliver. The Governor also gives credit to Colonel Worthington for earnest efforts to repress all violence.

Chillicothe, Jan. 14th, 1802.

MARIETTA, Jany. 14th, 1802.

I should not be the least surprised if the person you mentioned should be appointed Governor. He will be at Washington before this reaches you, ready to pay adulation at the Shrine of the Democratic Idol. You know that I was ever moderate in politics and wish I to see Mr. Jefferson unite all candid Republicans and Federalists throughout the United States. His inaugural speech promised it but since that time what a sad falling off. Some of the late measures of the present administration have destroyed all my confidence and hopes. Of the late alteration of postmaster at this place, I will only say, that it is the most pitiful, dirty measure that ever was undertaken and reflects disgrace on all concerned in the removal.

You will doubtless receive from Chillicothe ample details of the proceedings of our Legislature. In to-day's paper you will find two angry notes of Gov. St. Clair to Col. Findley. I fear the Govr. has shown

I am very anxious to have an office for the clearance of vessels at this place by the middle of March. A petition will be forwarded by next mail.

The person referred to as the probable successor of Governor St. Clair was Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., whose defection was greatly resented by the Federalists.

Mr. Gilman grew more indignant against the new administration, as is evident from a letter written the next month.

Chillicothe, Feby. 4th, 1802.

MARIETTA, Feby. 4th, 1802.

Mr. Jefferson certainly had it in his power to have united the moderate and best men of the United States, but instead of pursuing that dignified line of conduct, we see him the head of a party and the patron of men

who are despised by all good citizens. Nothing is wanting in my humble opinion to complete the climax of infamy but the return of Paine, the apostate Barlow, to our country under executive patronage.

\* \* \* You will know that I thought favorably of Mr. Jefferson before he came into office. But when I see foreign minions, who deserve the gallows, enjoying posts of profit and Revolutionary characters neglected, my soul abhors the man who is instrumental in bringing such disgrace on the American character.

David Putnam is as well calculated for naval officer as any man in town—but other questions than "Is he fit to fill even the most trifling offices."

\* \* \* Mr. Silliman is married to Miss Debby

Washington, Jan. 14th, 1802.

I am, dear sir,

Yours, &c.  
J. DARLINGTON.

In justice to Mr. Gilman, it must be confessed that for some excuse or other Mr. Jefferson made a general removal of federal offices in Washington County, and in subsequent appointments the current of presidential favor flowed only on Republican lines and to those "persons of a particular sort" mentioned by Mr. Burnet. The change which especially disgusted the Federalists of Washington County was the removal of Rufus Putnam from the office of surveyor general.

No thorough-going Federalist of that day could be made to believe that the cause for this removal was anything else than Jefferson's bitter hatred of one who had been a friend to Washington. But the man whom Jefferson appointed to succeed Putnam—Jared Mansfield—was not a politician but a scholar, an instructor in the West Point Academy. His son, E. D. Mansfield, who spent part of his boyhood in Marietta, a political writer not likely to be unduly prejudiced in favor of Jefferson, says in his memoirs that Putnam had not sufficient scientific training to establish meridian lines and that for this reason Jefferson sought a specialist who neither sought nor desired the office.

J. Darlington, a representative from Adams County, in a letter dated Manchester, 29th of March, 1802, writes this letter to Paul Fearing:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I have this day rec'd your letter of 9th inst., in reply to which I observe that the county of Clairmont I believe is bounded on the east by the west line of the county of Adams, therefore I believe that none of the inhabitants in the census taken were included in the county of Clairmont. So far as I can collect the sense of this county on the report of the committee on the subject of an admission into the union, they are unanimous in favor of it, and congratulate themselves in the prospect of having it soon in their power to shake off the fetters of aristocracy, and in the downfall of the Tory party in this Territory, and hope the day may soon approach when they shall be governed by a constitution founded by true Republicans chosen by the people free from the control of an arbitrary chief."

When the Jeffersonian Republican of that time was speaking of his political opponents, "Tory" and "Aristocrat" were his favorite epithets; when the Federalist retaliated with names, "Democrat," "Jacobin" and "Robespierreian" were in his speech synonymous terms.

*William Jackson to Griffin Greene.*

CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 13th, 1802.

I am also sorry that he (Judge Meigs) could not have the appointment of Major-general which was intended for him by a large majority of members until a constitutional objection took place. Then Colonel Oliver was proposed but could not be taken up by as many as would carry him in opposition to Colonel Sproat, whom the Federal party was using every influence to support. Others were mentioned but it was found that none was as likely to succeed as Major Buell, who is elected by a respectable majority. From what I have yet discovered, Mr. Backus seems to be an open and decided Republican. Party spirit prevails so much, chiefly by the influence of two or three members, that business progresses very slow. Please to favor me by next mail who you would wish might be appointed Associate Judge in place of Major Buell and whether you would wish Judge Wood continued and if not who you would recommend in his place.

#### A STATE CONSTITUTION.

In August, 1802, the two political parties had become so well defined that two tickets for delegates to the Constitutional Convention

were presented to the electors. The friends of Jefferson, or Republicans as they called themselves at that time, nominated Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Griffin Greene, William Skinner and William Wells. The Federalists nominated Gen. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Ephraim Cutler, and John McIntire. The Federalist ticket was elected by a large majority.

It is suggestive of the estimate of the distribution of population in the county that three candidates on each ticket were from the southern part and one (Mr. Wells for the Republicans and Mr. McIntire for the Federalists) from the upper Muskingum.

#### SLAVERY.

At this time the question of slavery in the proposed State was discussed with a great deal of earnestness. It was claimed that even Jefferson was in favor of permitting slavery for a limited period in the hope of thus hastening its ultimate extinction in Virginia as well as Ohio. In the convention the clause prohibiting slavery was adopted by a majority of one. Even that majority was gained through the labors of Mr. Cutler, who convinced some who favored a limited slavery that such a policy was a violation of the compact made in the Ordinance of 1787. At this time there were slaves held in the Territory; two had that year been reported by the "lister" among the personal property held in Belpre township, and a few years later Blennerhassett sent a slave to Marietta to be hired out by the year.

Although "Arthur the First" had been removed from his position as governor, the Republicans in the convention were in such haste to be rid of his friends that they would not wait to have the State Constitution ratified by a popular vote. It is an example of political paradox that the Constitution which began with "We, the people" was not referred to the people at all. That which was the fundamental law of our State for half a century was adopted by the vote of 27 men. Against this form of adoption were the votes of Putnam,

Cutler, Gilman, and Updegraff of Jefferson, and John Reily of Hamilton.

*Letter Belt to "Paul Fearing, Esquire, Federal City."*

CHILlicothe, (sic.) 3rd Dec., 1802.

The Constitution was signed on Monday last.

It begins with we the people and if we may judge from the judiciary article few constitutions were ever so bepeopled as it is throughout.

We are to have a Supreme Court of Appeals to consist of three Judges, and instead of making them as respectable and independent as the situation of the State would admit of, they have not only confined the Legislature to a parsimonious pittance, but the Judges are to travel like peddlers, once a year at least, into every county of the State. \* \* \* I think it will be well for us lawyers. It will be well for clients if they get their causes through in seven years unless they pay well.

Mr. Belt's prediction concerning the Supreme Court has hardly proved true. As the increase of the State in population made it necessary for the Supreme Court of Ohio to hold all its sessions at the capital, the people have found it expedient to create nine Circuit courts each consisting of three judges. These judges travel from county to county in their circuit and thus save great expense to litigants. The duties of the Circuit judges of today are therefore similar to those prescribed for the Supreme Court in the days when the population of the whole State was much less than that of a single circuit of the present time. This plan ridiculed by Mr. Belt was devised by Ephraim Cutler and by his influence carried in the convention.

#### DESPAIR OF THE FEDERALISTS AND EXULTATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

With the adoption of a State Constitution, the leadership in Ohio passed from the pioneers of the Muskingum to those of the Scioto and the Miami. The memory of Governor St. Clair's vetoes caused the convention to fear the executive, and thus it happens that in Ohio the governor even yet does not have the veto power. As we read the letters of those days we find the Republicans hopeful and exultant might be expected. The Federalists are ut-

terly despondent. They think the country has gone a long way on the road to destruction.

The spirit of the stout Federalists is vigorously expressed a little later than this time by Stephen Jones in a letter to Rufus Putnam:

"I noticed in the public prints, a few years since, that T. Jefferson had honored you, by removing you from an office (surveyor general) bestowed upon you by the great and virtuous Washington, the real Father of his country. \* \* \* \* \*

"The numerous removals of honest, capable men from office, and, in many instances, the vacancies so made by T. Jefferson filled again by him with d—d rascals, has excited my warmest indignation."

*Woodman's criticism to Paul Fearing*

MARIETTA, Feby. 14th. 1803.

\* \* \* \* \* You have undoubtedly had an account of the issue of our election—the result is enough to disgust me with a Republican government. If the people will believe lies in preference to truth, if honest men are neglected and rogues promoted, what will be the issue? Despotism, I fear.

Could you have believed that Wyllis Silliman and William Jackson would be elected Representatives—and Bowen, Coroner? Greater disgrace never fell on a people.

No question is made to Tiffin for Governor, and I am well satisfied that he became the cipher rather than to hold a six years' seat in the Senate, as was first contemplated by the Democrats.

I am completely disgusted with the politics of the times; and confess that I have little expectation of any alteration for the better.

You saw Backus' attack on your character. It was answered by one of your friends, since which the mighty censor has been silent. This man's conduct has been mean in the extreme and he appears to be unpopular with all. Nevertheless so uncertain is the sovereign will, that he may be one of our Senators next October.

Silliman has given up the paper and Tupper has become sole editor.

What is Mathews after? Is it possible that he will become a pliant Democrat for the sake of office? I could think he detected some symptoms of change before he left this place.

Yesterday Capt. Barker launched Mr. Woodbridge's brig and Ned Tupper's schooner. We have had a very severe winter. We have not yet heard anything of opposing the proposals made by our convention to Congress.

The Wyllis Silliman here mentioned had been associated since 1801 with Elijah Back-

us in publishing the *Ohio Gazette* and the *Territorial and Virginia Herald*. When Mr. Silliman withdrew from the partnership, he removed to Zanesville and President Jefferson appointed him register of the land office. In 1824 he was a candidate for United States Senator, and for this position he received hearty recommendations from Colonel Converse and John Mathews. Mr. Mathews had married Miss Sally Woodbridge and removed to Springfield, opposite Zanesville, afterward named Putnam in honor of Gen. Rufus Putnam and now a part of Zanesville. He afterward represented Muskingum County in the House in 1807 to 1808 and his district in the State Senate in 1820.

That he had not deserted his old political faith is evident from the following letter which he wrote in 1824 to Ephraim Cutler:—

"I take the liberty, as an old Federalist writing to an old Federalist, to electioneer a little for a renegade Federalist, Wyllys Silliman, who will be a candidate for the Senate of the United States.

"I have long ago forgiven him and feel some zeal in adding my mite to promote his election. Silliman has never been a sneaking Democrat, Horn-blower, or anything of the kind; in point of talents, I think (he) will not be behind any other candidate."

William Henry Harrison was elected and in the whirligig of politics, he soon afterward became the successful leader of the very party that had formerly opposed him.

Thomas Dwight (a member of Congress) wrote in this dolorous fashion to Gen. Rufus Putnam, from Washington, D. C., on February 2, 1805:

"Of politics I am most heartily weary, and the more so as I foresee the Robespierreian system fast approaching. At the end of this Congress I retire from public life to a private station which I consider in these days as the only post of honor.

"We might possibly get into a war with France by our trade to St. Domingo, if certain great men did not prefer creeping and crawling with *peace* to war on any terms and for any

cause. What Bonaparte commands respecting our concerns will I believe be most scrupulously obeyed. We shall pass an act to restrain the trade."

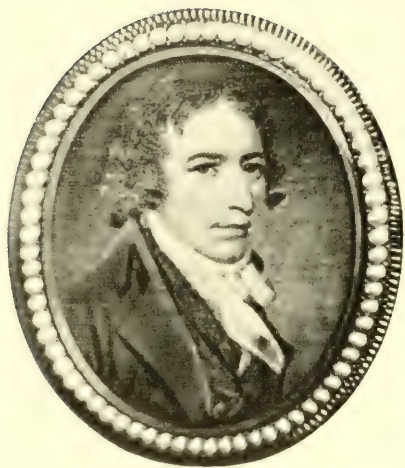
The contest between Washington County and its neighbors was only an incident connected with our emergence from a provincial to a national State. At first each little group of settlers had its prejudices against all other. The New England emigrants did not like the settlers from Virginia or the Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, and both Virginians and Pennsylvanians hated the Yankees. Many years ago an old lady, whose parents had brought her in childhood to a part of Ohio almost exclusively settled by Pennsylvanians, used to give this amusing incident of her first visit to one of her new neighbors. After she had been in the cabin a little while and had been very curiously surveyed by a ring of children, one of them exclaimed, "Mother, get her a piece of bread. We want to see a Yankee eat." It took a long time to wear away these provincial prejudices and teach each little group that they could learn some useful lesson from the other.

Puritan ideal of union, order and nationality seemed for a time to be supplanted by the Jeffersonian doctrine of equality and personal liberty. But we have learned that the two are not antagonistic. By the fusion of the colonies the best in each of them has survived.

When General Putnam was striving to keep the Constitutional Convention away from Chillicothe, he little thought that his own great-grandson would make that town his home. Rufus Putnam is now an honored citizen of Chillicothe and has no fear of riot or insult from his fellow townsmen. The Scioto divides neither State nor people. The contending elements have blended to build up a grand commonwealth. It is not strange that Ohio has given to the nation such a rich treasure of jewels—that illustrious group of soldiers and statesmen. Every section of the older settlements gave some of her noblest sons and daughters to subdue the Ohio wilderness and







HARMAN BLANNERHASSETT.

FROM A MINIATURE PRESENTED BY HIM TO DEBBY WOODBRIDGE.

build up a new empire. In the last half-century Ohio has been repaying that debt with a generous interest.

#### HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT.

This romantic episode in the history of pioneer times gave brightness and beauty to those years of toil, but the tragic end which awakened the interest and sympathy of the whole country was the direct result of political strife.

It is not strange that the story of this tragedy on the Ohio has been treasured with so much interest. When the white settlers came to the valley of the Ohio, there were scarcely any red men along its banks; the home of the tribes was far to the North or away on the waters of the Tennessee. The story of that other race who once inhabited this region was buried in their mounds and ramparts and the scenes of their busy life covered again with a dense forest. Hence, the new race found no stories associated with the beautiful sites which they had chosen. The Ohio had along its bank works as old, perhaps, as the Roman towers on the Rhine, but there had been no continuity of race to preserve and build up its traditions. No wonder, then, that the sad story of the Blennerhassetts has touched the hearts of all who live in this region. Many of our readers, no doubt, will eagerly read this vivid retelling of an old but always interesting story.

Harman Blennerhassett, born in Hampshire, England, at some date between 1764 and 1767, educated in Ireland for the profession of the law, came to Marietta with his family in 1797 and the next spring purchased the upper lobe of the island which still bears his name. It is in the Ohio, 14 miles below the mouth of the Muskingum. Here he fitted up a home luxurious and grand for those times—a veritable palace in comparison with the plain homes at Marietta and Belpre. In this beautiful place he lived until 1807. In 1805 the tempter and destroyer came.

The fascinating Burr won the heart of the

genial Blennerhassett and persuaded him to invest his fortune in a venture which even yet has in it something of mystery, but which at the time promised wealth and fame to the sanguine promoters.

A filibustering scheme to seize some of the Spanish territory of Texas—a scheme no better and probably no worse than that of Lopez in 1851, of Walker in 1860, or of many others that have been favored by Americans—was interpreted by the sycophantic worshippers of the reigning Jefferson, and especially by the drunken General Wilkinson, into a plot to destroy the Union. That Burr was not unwilling to see the West become an independent empire is probable, indeed almost certain. There were many true men in Kentucky and Tennessee who felt even at the beginning of the 19th century that Spanish misrule in North America should be ended, if necessary by force. Senator Blount, who was expelled from the United States Senate for entering into a plot in 1796-97 very similar to that formed by Burr 10 years later, did not for that reason lose any of his popularity in Tennessee. But Jefferson could not neglect the opportunity to crush his hated rival, Aaron Burr. Governor Tiffin detained the boats which had been built on the Muskingum; the Virginia militia ravaged the beautiful island home; Burr and Blennerhassett were taken to Richmond and there, after a tedious trial, released. A little later Blennerhassett's beautiful home land was seized by a creditor and the family with a small remnant of their property went to Mississippi. Nothing remains of his buildings, which were destroyed by fire in 1811; even the foundations were dug up long ago, and part of the site is now covered by a bowling alley and dancing hall erected for picnic parties.

In the eight years of his residence on the Ohio it was natural that a man of Blennerhassett's culture and intelligence would have intimate social and business relations with his neighbors at Marietta. In private collections and in the library of Marietta College are preserved many of his letters and numerous relics

of his island home. Among his intimate friends were Dudley Woodbridge, a prominent merchant of those times, with whom he formed a business partnership for the sale of imported (English) goods, Paul Fearing, a representative in Congress, Griffin Greene, a cousin of the American general, and David Putnam, the first preceptor in Muskingum Academy. When Blennerhassett first came to Marietta, he brought the following letter of introduction to Mr. Woodbridge:

PITTSBURG, July 31, 1797.

SIR:

Presuming upon a short acquaintance I take the liberty of introducing to you my friend Harman Blennerhassett, Esq., a gentleman from Europe who wishes to become a resident of the Western Country. He visits Marietta and the adjacent settlements for the purpose of observation. Any information you may please to show him will be fully compensated by his acquaintance and gratefully acknowledged by

Your very Humble Serv't

D<sup>r</sup> W D TURNER

In the numerous letters from his Western home, there is revealed the genial, hospitable gentleman, honorable in his dealings, hopeful in the midst of discouragements. The following letter to Griffin Greene, Esq., is typical of many which he wrote in his quiet, peaceful days:

BEAUFORT ISLAND, Sept 22d '98

DEAR SQUIRE:

In pursuance of your letter I enclose you my Dft for the amt of your Demand on the score of our last Dealing as by our Friend's Capt D'Hebecourt's acts returned to me which I take it for granted are correct:— I have not particularly examined them yet for want of time, but rest persuaded that should any error appear at any time, you and I shall be equally forward on both sides to rectify it.

I have since a week or ten days past entertained a hope that your occasions would not press for my Dft till things looked up better at Philadelphia where everything is so deranged by the common calamity that foreign bills of exch. I find must suffer a heavy depreciation. This consideration however, I have made give way to your necessities.

On the subject of the Boat I wish to have a little unreserved conversation with you. I therefore beg of you to slip down and give me the week you have promised me. Let me add, among your older acquaintance perhaps you have not one disposed toward you with more friendly sentiments than

Dear Squire

Your Obligd

Hble Serv't,

HARM BLANNERHASSETT.

The "common calamity" was the war actually begun by France. It will be recalled by the student of history that in 1798 Washington had been called to the command of the army and that the general expectation of the people was that the war with France would be continued. Hence foreign bills of exchange were subject to an unusual risk; they could be sold only at a heavy discount.

We will pass over the eight quiet years and give another letter written shortly before the outbreak of the storm. This letter addressed to Dudley Woodbridge, gives us a hint of the way in which slave labor might sometimes be used even in the territory reserved for freedom:

May 20, 1806.

DEAR D<sup>y</sup>:

I forgot to mention to a small business I wish you to transact for me at Mar'a viz—to place Kager for a year or by the month with Lincoln or Allen. The latter K. tells me offers at the rate of 110 Drs. a year. But Mr. L. first spoke of hiring him. I want 120 Drs. if I am to find his clothing, but will take the above offer if Mr. L. will not give my demand. I wish you would take the trouble to write or get written a few lines by way of an article or oblig'n as security for the wages specifying the time an owner of a slave may safely hire one there. Whenever Kager shall earn for me 4 years wages I mean to set him free. [Then follow directions about some produce he had sent to Marietta to be sold.]

Yours &c.,

HAR BLANNERHASSETT.

We have seen but one letter from Mrs. Blennerhassett, and that is only a fragment, supposed to have been written December 12, 1806. We are indebted for this and other papers to Mrs. J. A. Gallaher, a granddaughter of Mr. Woodbridge, to whom the letter was addressed:

Our runaways have just arrived and would start immediately off in the wherry if they could only get a supply of biscuit. I enclose the order of Mr. B. to get it from Jones & I wish also to have your keel boat loaded & sent down with as much provisions of all sorts as it will carry, also to get another keel boat of Mr. Miller's which lies at Colonel Lord's, and load it and send them down with as many hired hands as can be got. Mr. Elliott was to have Muncell's bill discharged and two coils of rope got which he left at Muncell's. I wish to settle all accounts with Miller. My mind is so distracted I scarcely know what I write but hope to see you.

Yours,

M. BLANNERHASSETT.

On the 2d of December, 1806, the Ohio Legislature met in secret session at Chillicothe to discuss the movements of Burr and Blennerhassett. The following orders show the result of the deliberations:

The State of Ohio.

To JOSEPH BULL, Esq., Major General of the Third  
Division of the Militia of the State of Ohio.

You are hereby authorized and required, with such of the Militia of your Division as you may think necessary, to arrest and secure Harman Blennerhassett, Esq., if he may be found within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio, to answer to the following charges, to-wit: that he the said Harman hath fitted out and is attempting to fit out, and hath procured to be fitted out on the Muskingum river within the Jurisdiction of this State a number of Batteaux, with the Intention that such Batteaux shall be employed to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States, all of which Doings of the said Harman Blennerhassett are contrary to an act of the State of Ohio entitled "An Act to prevent certain Acts hostile to the peace and Tranquility of the United States, within this State."

And you are further authorized and required to take possession of and detain the Batteaux aforesaid, together with all their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture and the same securely to keep according to the provisions of the fourth section of the above recited Act.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Marietta, in the State of Ohio, this Tenth day of December, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR.,  
Agent commissioned by the  
Governor of the State of Ohio.

MARIETTA, 16th December, 1856.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY BUELL, Greeting

You are hereby authorized and empowered to raise by voluntary enlistment two sergeants, one corporal, one drummer, one fifer and \* \* \* privates for the service of the United States to be stationed in the County of Washington. They will receive such pay and rations as the troops of the standing army.

By authority,

JOSEPH BURN.

Mr. Genl. 3d Div Militia, State of Ohio.

The number of privates was given in the commission but the figures are no longer legible. In the roll of the company, which has been preserved, there are 35 names. Dr. S. P. Hildreth states that they were posted near the mouth of the Muskingum during the winter of 1806-07, and that many amusing scenes occurred during this period.

The following letter addressed to Mr. Fearing gives us a little hint of Henry Clay's opinion concerning the relations of Burr and Blennerhassett:

LEXINGTON, Aug. 2nd, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

It is my duty to say it will be in your interest to attach the boats that you can demand [here] on the Virginia side as the property of Burr. Clay is of the opinion it will do. You will therefore by some means get him over and have a writ served on him. If any difficulty should arise concerning bail you will please apply to Mr. McNeill, who, I presume, will oblige me therein. In the meantime I suppose the other attachment need not be altered or relinquished. Clay thinks that as the whole expedition was fitted out for Burr, although Brht. was the person who paid for the boats and cargoes, yet it is probable that he can be considered in no other light than as the friend or agent of Burr. Perhaps you can obtain some information from Barker respecting the person who required them built and gave directions as to their form, number, &c. You may find sufficient evidence to prove that Blennerhasset said they were for Burr. I will expect to hear from you shortly.

Y'r Obt Servt

ROBERT MILLER.

The attempt to attach under Virginia process the boats and cargoes seized by General Buell under orders from the Governor of Ohio was not successful. The property which had not been lost or destroyed was sold at public auction in Marietta. One can hardly read these old letters without being convinced that in equity Ohio and Virginia owed a large debt to Blennerhassett for property wasted or recklessly destroyed. In the light of subsequent events there is something pathetic in the following appeal to Dudley Woodbridge:

NABOKOV, Volody 23, 1977

DEAR DUPLEY,

Amidst the various conjectures that may have arisen in your mind out of the friendship I long thought you had for me, respecting the situation of my family and the destiny that awaits me, it will not be indifferent to you to hear that we have sought an asylum here from the persecution that has pursued us, where we shall remain in expectation of collecting so much of the wreck of our property as we can receive, thro' you and others.

Your letters therefore will be anxiously looked for and the earliest statement and remittances you can forward of the property or its proceeds which I paid for before I came away.

I need not advise you of the dilapidated state of my affairs or suggest the narrowness of my means to resettle my family. Your punctuality and industry will save both; and the temper of the times however big with terror and alarm will not cover in your mind with the garb of treason or conspiracy the operations of buying or selling provisions here and at Marietta. I allude to the poor, desolate and solitary wilderness.

Marietta. I will have followed in this place, unless some new way shall possibly compel me to engage by what means I may see fit to eat or drink. I am very desirous to receive my acc. with you together with your order in my favor on Capt. Ellis and Shaw. You will all be ready to agree you can collect to inform me how far my family may hope for indemnity from the govt. of Ohio and Virginia for any part of my property detained or destroyed. For myself, I am satisfied to abide any chance of consideration for actions I never committed in which I will always be ready to exculpate you from any participation otherwise than as a merchant having no interest or concern in any views that have been attributed to Col. Burr injurious to the U. S.

I write to Col. Cushing and Mr. Jas. Wilson to request their special exertion to collect and forward to me here for the use of my family every article of my property that will be worth transportation.

Col. C. will inform you of the situation in which I am placed here under charge of being an associate of Col. Burr, who has substracted himself from the treachery of his friends and the persecution of his enemies.

It would astonish you to witness the prosperity of this country arising out of the cotton business. If you could visit this place you would not hesitate to take your stand amongst merchants selling from 200 to 50000 dollars worth of goods with an average profit of 20 per cent.

For further particulars I will refer you to Col. Cushing and the better information I shall hereafter collect and with our best wishes for yourself and family I remain, Dear Dudley,

Your sincere friend,

HAR. BLENNERHASSETT.

P. S. The want of our negroes and horses constitutes our greatest embarrassment. If you can succeed by any means to get them all down on Mr. Jones' vessel or any other the earliest opportunity you will confer a great obligation upon me. H. B.

Mr. Woodbridge was unable to carry out Blennerhassett's wishes concerning credits and other personal property, for everything which Burr's creditors could seize was tied up by legal processes in the Virginia and Ohio courts. Although property amounting to many thousands of dollars was wasted or destroyed, Blennerhassett seems to have met every legal obligation in an honorable way, and after a delay of six years Mr. Woodbridge was permitted to pay him the balance, \$330.20, due him on goods.

In a letter to David Putnam, dated "St. Catharines near Natchez, July 15, 1808," Blennerhassett gives many directions about the sale of his property and especially of the island which he offers "for 30 prime hands,

allowing two boys or girls not under 13 to go for a hand."

Of his own work he reports, "With a force of but 8 or 9 hands in the field and with an overseer on a farm I rent for \$300 my cotton crop will fetch me \$2200. A negro bought here will clear himself in two years."

From a long list of articles bought at public sale for Robert Miller, one of Burr's creditors, we select the following items:

6	Alphabetic charts	2	00
2	Caneiro glasses	2	00
1	Barometer	3	00
1	Baronoscope	10	00
1	Chisoleme	50	00
1	Quadrant	15	00
1	Case of instruments	6	00
7	Vols. Repertory of arts	4	00
1	Laurel	2	75
1	Decorative	6	
1	Doz. wine glasses	75	
1	Decorative	1	00
2	Goblets	1	00

Mr. Miller had previously given directions from his home in Kentucky to bid on such articles as could conveniently be brought down the river but not to offer more than half the real value.

In Blennerhassett's letters, written after the tragedy that robbed him of his beautiful home, there is no trace of bitterness. Even the scoundrel who had betrayed him and then "subtracted himself," is dismissed with a single line. How carefully, too, he protected the reputation of his Marietta friends, who for years had known him as a neighbor yet had no knowledge of any scheme for seizing Spanish territory!

That Blennerhassett had formed no political plot with the citizens of Marietta to promote disunion is evident from the fact that among his most intimate friends and business associates were many ardent Jeffersonian Republicans. It is true that, as he himself admitted, he did publish in the *Ohio Gazette*, a Marietta newspaper, "a series of short essays calling the attention of the people of the Western Country to a subject that might engage their interest \* \* \* setting forth motives of right and expediency which should



induce the country west of the mountains to seek a separation from the Atlantic States in a *peaceable and constitutional manner*." These articles were answered by "Regulus," who denounced the thought of separation and defended the administration of Jefferson. "Regulus" was the Jared Mansfield already mentioned as the successor of General Putnam in the office of surveyor general.

Neither Federalists nor Republicans of Marietta had at any time the least sympathy with disunion.

That Burr was at one time engaged in plots illegal, if not treasonable, is probable. One can easily believe such charges when preferred against the first great Tammany boss and the murderer of Hamilton. Yet even he was not proved guilty in the United States court. Against his victim, Harman Blennerhassett, not one word of the charges uttered under the authority of an administration noted for its sonorous proclamations, has been substantiated. All that can be truthfully said is that he risked his fortune in a wild speculation and in the venture lost.

#### LOCAL QUESTIONS CEASE TO BE THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES.

The point of division between political parties in this county for the period between 1803 and 1812 turned from local to international questions. The Napoleonic wars awakened the interest of all Americans and men were divided into two parties, one of which admired Napoleon while the other feared and hated him.

The veterans who had spent the best years of their youth in resisting the aggressions of the Tories of England and the prime of their manhood in erecting a bulwark against English armies in the West, resented the imputation of being Tories, but they were filled with horror at the atrocities committed by a Corsican savage who had ruined France in his ruthless efforts to reduce all Europe to his despotic sway. It is not strange that the patriots who had fought to establish a free country would sympathize with the power that had struggled

to liberate Portugal, Spain and Germany, rather than with the tyrant who had crushed out liberty in Holland and Switzerland and deluged Europe in blood, yet they recognized that both France and England had in their struggle committed many outrages upon our neutral commerce.

Both had violated international law in many ways with an arrogance which no self-respecting power would now tolerate. We had abundant cause for war with France and England at any time between 1804 and 1812, but the Federalists and Republicans could not agree which score should be settled first. We could not very well fight them both at the same time. The Federalists said, "France is our worst enemy;" the Republicans said, "England is doing us the greatest mischief," and the fact that England had so recently been holding a part of our State and inciting the savages to hostility made the people of Ohio believe that the Republicans were right.

*The Western Spectator*, a Federalist paper, in its "Carriers' New Year's Address" has this to say of Napoleon:

The Gallic leopard rules alone,  
And nations crouch beneath his throne,  
We come, O France, commerce plies her art,  
And independence oaths her share,  
Poles, Germans, Prussians, kiss the rod,  
E'en Austria dreads the tyrant's nod.

Italia fawns beneath his throne,  
Europe, Russians, tremble at his frown,  
Where treason waits the Saxon's nod,  
And midst his cliffs found sure abode,  
The blood-stained Gallic eagles rise,  
And liberty and virtue dies!

When war with England was threatened in 1812 the *Western Spectator* finds fault with the administration for not sooner arming against France, but it finds no excuse for the aggressions and outrages committed by England, and as early as May of that year gives the following news:

"The corps of volunteers, which assembled at Zanesville under the command of Colonel Cass, arrived at this place on Saturday last and were saluted by the discharge of cannon. They were joined by Colonel Sharp with the

volunteers from this county, and the whole, amounting to about 250, took their departure the next morning."

On the Fourth of July, 1812, the *Spectator* issued this "manifesto:"

"As war is declared, we must necessarily wish success to the army of our own country; of that country in whose welfare is embarked the welfare of all we hold dear in the world. But a state of war is the last situation in which we will be induced to be silent on the acts of an administration which we deem unfit to manage the concerns of our country."

In another column appears the following:

*Cautious.*

Federal managers are desired to be cautious, while residing in Marietta, of speaking disrespectfully of Poor Madison and his Cabinet, as it is reported that the Governor of the State of Ohio, on the evening of the rejoicing for the war, gave out as his opinion that a coat of Tar and Feathers ought to be given to all those who sport an opinion derogatory to volunteering or who shall venture to repeat Jno. Randolph's assertion in Congress, that the present war was an evidence of French influence. No doubt the Governor's understrappers will profit by the hint, and we understand the price of Tar and live geese feathers is advancing, in consequence of the prospect of a great consumption.

Again the editor says, "We detest the wrongs of Britain, but fear above all things an alliance with France."

A few weeks later the editor said: "A great number of groundless reports against the Federalists are circulated in this county. Every good man should repel them."

In August these lines were quoted with evident approval:

Tom Jefferson next unknown servant of France)  
As American's Ruler did proudly advance;  
With ambition and treachery seated the throne  
Where his base disposition was presently known.  
Your Navy was sold, Embargoes were laid,  
Your money by millions to Napoleon conveyed:  
No commerce allowed, your produce must rot,  
You must obey Bonaparte, let it suit you or not.

We give below some other extracts from the same paper showing the popular feeling at different dates:

*July 25, 1812.*

On Monday last the militia of the regiment in this county were assembled in Marietta, by request of Brigadier-General Tupper, for the purpose of obtaining volunteers to supply our quota of the 5,000 militia to be detached from this State. There is no doubt that a sufficient number were disposed to offer their services, but were prevented by the influence of certain (not Federalists, by the bye). It was industriously circulated that as more Democrats than others would go, it would be improper to encourage volunteering; probably on account of the October elections. In this manner, for sheer party purposes, has the patriotism of our citizens, particularly of Grandview, been repressed, and the draft, which may call into the field those upon whom their families depend for daily subsistence, must be substituted in place of volunteering, by which more than a sufficient number could have been raised of persons whose circumstances do not render the leaving of their homes inconvenient. Times are changing. We have been told that the Governor, when attempting to raise volunteers in April, declared those who discouraged the good work to be no better than the Tories of the Revolution.

*September 5, 1812.*

Members of the Ohio Volunteers have passed this place on their way home. They are all inclined to stigmatize General Hull as a traitor. We will wait for his defense, if he has any.

*September 8, 1812.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Marietta and its vicinity spontaneously assembled at the Court House on Monday the 2nd of September, 1812, by reason of the recent arrival of intelligence that the Northwestern Army had surrendered—and for the purpose of considering of the course proper to be pursued in relation to that event.

Gen. Joseph Wilcox was chosen chairman and Levi Barber, clerk. A committee consisting of William Woodbridge, Robert Williamson, Samuel P. Hildreth, Caleb Anderson, Alexander Hill and Levi Barber, reported that in their opinion there was little danger that the enemy would invade the interior of our State. Yet urged the formation of volunteer companies, even of those beyond the military age. They also deplored the lack of firearms and recommend a thorough inspection of all that were to be found. They reported that there were not in or about Marietta one-half the number of muskets or other firearms requisite for the equipment of those citizens capable of using them.

In September, 1812, the candidates for the October election were thus reported:

PEACE TICKET.	Representatives.	WAR TICKET.
William R. Putnam		Sardine Stone
Moses Hewitt	Sheriff.	Jehiel Gregory
Joseph Barker	Clerk.	Timothy Buell
Nathaniel Dodge		Alexander Hill

In April, 1813, the *Western Spectator* was discontinued and in its place appeared the *American Friend*, an earnest advocate for a vigorous prosecution of the war against England. The first editor, David Everett, who had already won some reputation as an editor in Boston, intended to write a "History of the Present War," but before the end of that war death had closed his earthly labors.

The political history for the next few years can best be given in the form of extracts from the *American Friend*.

In May, 1813, there appears a poem signed by C—— on "The Times." The editor explains that the lines on slavery have been omitted from this poem because "The *American Friend* has subscribers in two neighboring States."

A "Back Woods Man" vents his spite on the people of Boston on account of their opposition to the war with England. He is especially bitter against the clergy. His article begins with what he calls a "Russian" adage, but it makes plain English to one who reads it backwards: "Snoiton ollufera; sklofn O Tsob!"

At a meeting of "Republican delegates from the different townships" held at Marietta September 20, 1813, it was resolved that "at the present crisis, when our country is beset by the savages of the forest and by the civilized savages of Great Britain, it becomes the imperious duty of every good citizen to exert himself." William Woodbridge was nominated for State Senator; Sardine Stone and Elijah Hatch for Representatives. John Sharp was president of the convention and S. P. Hildreth, secretary. The candidates nominated were all elected.

February 21, 1815—

GENERAL POSTOFFICE.

February 14, 1815.

Treaty of peace was signed at Ghent on the 24th of December. Signed by the Prince Regent on the 30th and arrived here this day.

In haste,  
R. J. MILES.

In 1815 the "Republican citizens of Marietta" were invited to meet and make arrange-

ments for celebrating the Fourth of July. Joseph Holden, Levi Barber, J. B. Regnier, S. P. Hildreth and R. C. Barton were the committee of arrangements. Oration by D. H. Buell. Dinner was served at the house of John Brough, where Joseph Wood presided. The toasts were distinctly "Republican" in the partisan sense, but number fifteen in the list revealed the new condition which was soon to cause a new alignment of parties:

*From the Manufacturers*—Let not the strong arm of ingenuity and industry relax at the sound of Peace, but let us rather strive to double our resources against a future day of adversity.

At a meeting of Republican delegates convened at the Court House, September 9, 1815, the following gentlemen were nominated:

Commissioner, William Skinner.  
Senator, John Sharp.  
Representatives, Henry Jolly, Robert Linzee.

The Federal candidates were:

Commissioner, Caleb Emerson.  
Senator, William R. Putnam.  
Representatives, Joseph Barker, Alvin Bingham.

The Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.

The *American Friend* of 1815 has much to say about the "genius, generosity and renown" of Napoleon and seemed to lament his downfall.

*American Friend, 1817*—

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in this town. Republican citizens, generally, are requested to attend in front of the Court House on said day, at ten o'clock, when a procession will be formed, and conducted to the Methodist Meeting House, where the ceremonies will be performed; from thence they will proceed to a Bower on the plain, where a dinner will be prepared.

There was a toast to "James Monroe, our next president"—not then elected—and the following to General Jackson: "While the God of Rivers continues to roll its floods to the Atlantic, the gallant Jackson and the 8th of January, 1815, will be remembered and cherished by the Democratic citizens of the United States."

In August, 1817, many columns of the

*American Friend* are taken up in charges of exclusively cruel actions committed by one Oliver H. Perry, of whom we have all heard something in our school histories. These charges sound very much like the report of a senatorial committee on the Philippines.

#### THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

In 1817 the "Era of Good Feeling" seems to have reached Marietta in advance of the date usually assigned by historians, for the invitation to celebrate the Fourth of July is extended to the "citizens of Marietta" and there is no restriction of party lines.

In the *American Friend* for July 11, 1817, it is announced that President Monroe had arrived in Springfield, Massachusetts, and that "great preparations have been made for his reception at the patriotic town of Boston," that "the Blue Lights have been extinguished and party spirit laid aside," and that "more unanimity will be expended in this quarter on this occasion than there was during the whole war."

"Seneca" in the same paper calls attention to the change which had taken place in public sentiment as shown in the toasts on the last Fourth of July. It is no longer "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" but "Domestic Improvements and Manufactures." He complains that the short war of 1812-14 had so demoralized the county that more robberies and murders had been committed in the three years past than in 20 years before.

"Seneca," by the way, was a resident of Virginia, and a few weeks later he paid his respects to his own State in this fashion: "It is a fact no less strange than true, that nearly two-thirds of her white male population have no share, either in the administration of her government, or in the election of officers." Strangely enough he dates his letter from West Virginia.

In the fall of 1817 a "Friend to Order" warns the Republicans against the "disorganizing Jacobins" who are seeking to run an independent ticket and divide the party. The

appeal has a very modern sound. The "disorganizers" seem to have had their own way, for there were four tickets in the field with former Jeffersonian Republicans and Hamiltonian Federalists mixed up. One ticket, having William Skinner for Senator, Col. Joseph Barker for Representative and Daniel Goodno for Commissioner, is preceded by this announcement, probably written by Nahum Ward: "Be it known to all Jacobins and Blue-lights whether of Federal origin or Democratic origin, that their day is past and gone—the sword of party is sheathed." This ticket was not elected but a selection from the other three. Mr. Skinner announced before the election that his name had been published without his permission and that he was not a candidate. Colonel Barker also made a similar announcement.

February 21, 1818, a meeting was held in the Court House to express an opinion about the recent increase of compensation of Congressmen, which had been fixed at \$8 a day and \$8 for every 20 miles of travel. A vote of thanks was given to William Henry Harrison and Samuel Herrick for having opposed the measure.

In August of that year all legal voters were requested to meet in their respective townships and select delegates to a nominating convention and in the ensuing nominations Federal and Republican lines seemed to be broken up.

#### NEW QUESTIONS.

On the fifth of July (since the fourth came on Sunday), 1819, resolutions were passed expressing the hope that party might soon die and be forgotten, that domestic manufactures might be encouraged, and that there might be no more Slave States. New questions were coming fast.

In 1819, when there was some discussion about holding a convention to make a new Constitution, some people in this county were afraid such a convention would adopt slavery. One who was opposed to calling a convention said: "If the Constitution should be

changed, there will be a strenuous effort to prevent a prohibition of slavery. Those who have lived near the Slave States must be both deaf and blind, if they have not heard and seen, that this is confidently expected. We know that our legislative body is composed of at least one-fourth Virginians. It would be next to madness to believe, at such a time, there is no danger of trusting the Constitution out of our own hands."

In the ensuing election 26 votes in this county were cast in favor of a constitutional convention, and 880 against it. Although there were many objections to the proposed revision of the State Constitution, the fear that slavery might be permitted in Ohio caused the vote in this county to be almost unanimous against the calling of a constitutional convention. From this time the discussion against slavery is bold and aggressive, especially on the part of those who had formerly been Federalists. In 1820, when threats of disunion had been made by a few men in the South, a writer in the *American Friend* gives them this warning:

"If you intend to beguile the good people of Ohio, and the other Western States, to join in your unhallowed attempt to dissolve the Union, and establish slavery on a still broader basis, you will be woefully mistaken! For rest assured that the Western States understand the value of liberty too well to aid or assist in depriving others of that invaluable inheritance. If a dissolution of the Union (which we deprecate) is to take place, let it be on the principles of the *Friends of Liberty* or the *Friends of Slavery*—we belong to the former; wherever her standard floats *there ours shall wave*."

On the Fourth of July this toast was offered at the celebration in Marietta:

"*May the Union of the United States be maintained, and the principles of liberty and independence, that all men are created equal.*"

In 1819 the Legislature of Ohio passed what has since been known as the "Crow Bar Law," levying a tax of \$50,000 on each branch

of the United States Bank doing business in Ohio, and authorizing the Auditor of State to go into each room or vault of such banking house and seize the money necessary to pay the tax. Acting on this law, the collectors for the Auditor entered the branch of the United States Bank at Chillicothe and seized \$100,000 in specie and bank notes. This act of nullification was greatly resented in some other States but the *American Friend* thus justifies it:

"It is with the deepest regret that we observe a rancorous and persecuting spirit evinced in the Eastern prints against our State for having presumed to carry into effect the law of the last Legislature, levying a tax on the branches of the United States Bank at Chillicothe and Cincinnati. Ohio presumes she knows her rights. An aristocracy has been introduced among her Republican institutions—she has required a tribute from it—and the Eastern editors have raised the hue and cry against her, because she has resisted the rapid strides and destructive effects of this mammoth institution. The people are the proper and only tribunal to decide whether an institution leading to oppression and tyranny is agreeable to our Constitution or not."

At the Fourth of July celebration held in Marietta in 1821, among the toasts were the following:

"*May the Union of the United States be maintained, and by discouraging the consumption of foreign fabrics, and by the promotion of improvements so desirable.*"

About this time the word "*Dough Face*" appears as a nickname of those Northern men who were supposed to be subservient to the slaveholders.

At the banquet on the Fourth of July 1821, "only domestic productions" were offered the guests, and among the toasts were these:

"*May the Union of the United States be maintained, and by the promotion of improvements so desirable.*"



On the same day, at the house of S. D. Buell, in Adams township, more than a hundred guests were served at tables "loaded with a magnificent profusion and extensive variety of articles of domestic origin." After an address by Cyrus Spooner many toasts were drunk, one of which was prophetic:

*Slavery*—Its origin is in barbarism. In its effects on the United States, pernicious as "the pestilence that walketh at noonday." Let the lovers of "equal and exact justice" to all men be active in abolishing the degrading practice.

Sentiments of similar import, but milder in form, were also expressed on that day at a celebration held in District No. 5 of Fearing township where Joel Tuttle was the orator.

In January, 1822, Representative Buell

and eight others voted for an examination into the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio, but there were 59 votes in the Ohio House of Representatives against the motion.

These extracts show that the memories of a war that had ended ten years before both in America and Europe could no longer serve as a dividing line for parties. Those who hated Napoleon and those who worshipped might heartily agree on questions of currency, tariff, internal improvements and slavery. From 1824 onward the political thought of Washington County blended with the stream of national interests. Only a few incidents more demand special mention on account of local interests and they will be discussed in the following chapter.

# CHAPTER VI.

## POLITICS FROM 1820 TO 1860.

DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS—SLAVERY—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—CAMPAIGN OF 1840—NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS PERTAINING TO THE POLITICS OF THE PERIOD—CELEBRATION IN MARIETTA—ROTATION IN OFFICE—CONTESTS OF 1836 AND 1840—CAMPAIGN SONGS OF 1840—WASHINGTON COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY—ANTI-ABOLITION AND ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1837—THE OHIO KIDNAPING CASE—LATER VIEWS OF THE OHIO KIDNAPING CASE.

### DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS.

As we have said in the last chapter on politics, in the period of which 1820 may well be considered the central point, following the "Era of Good Feeling," and the obliteration of old party lines, there was a new parting of the ways. After this time, we see men who had worked together since the early years of the century grouped in two rival camps. The policy of a national bank and a protective tariff was now dividing former political friends; but, as the discussion of these questions had little or no local color, they need in a county history only brief mention. The question of internal improvements also attracted the attention of the people in this region, at that time so far from the markets of the world. Our citizens were especially interested in the improvement of the Ohio River by the national government. At times we find that public-spirited citizens of Washington County have undertaken at their own expense to improve the facilities for navigation in the Ohio, and especially to remove obstructions from the channel between Kerr's Island and the Ohio shore. But it was felt that this highway of the nation, which

flowed by so many different States, should properly be cared for by the central authorities, which had the control of the commercial relations.

In State politics, the question of the improvement of navigation in the Muskingum was long a very important one, and it was only through an agitation continued for about 20 years that anything important was accomplished. In the discussion of this question there was frequent evidence that the embers of the old strife between the citizens on the Muskingum and the Scioto was not entirely dead, and that a little breath of sectional partisanship could fan them into a blaze.

In the new division of parties new names appeared. The Jeffersonian or Democratic Republicans, as they were called for the first two or three decades of the century, began in the time of President Jackson to be known as the Democratic party, or as the "friends of Jackson." Those, who in 1825-56, had been known as the "Friends of the Administration," that is, of John Quincy Adams, began under the leadership of Henry Clay to be known as National Republicans, and after 1834 they called themselves Whigs as a protest against

what they considered the arbitrary acts of President Jackson.

The temperance question first appeared as a moral movement to persuade men to avoid drunkenness, next as a plea for total abstinence, and later as an effort to restrain or prohibit entirely the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Opposition to freemasonry resulted in the formation, in 1832, of the Anti-Masonic Society of Waterford, which endeavored to wield a political influence.

#### SLAVERY.

The friends of each of the questions struggled to make their favorite the paramount issue. But in 1840 another question appeared, not as a little cloud, but sounded as a peal of thunder in a clear sky, with a crash so sharp and discordant that it frightened the venerable Jefferson in his retirement. Long before the tempest burst upon us in its fury, the sky continued to flash, and the earth rumbled and trembled, with the approach of the impending storm. In vain the optimist in his love for the Union strove to convince the people that the slavery question could not lead to disunion or civil war; the great question would come up for a settlement.

There were two reasons why the majority of the people in Washington County for many years deprecated strife or even discussion about slavery. The pioneers were nearly all soldiers of the Revolution who had fought side by side with their brethren from the South, and under their beloved commander, Washington, who was himself a slave-owner. Again, ere the majority of these pioneers had passed away, a second war with England brought the enemy within the borders of our own State and many of the soldiers who drove the invaders back to Canada, were volunteers from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

It seems to be evident that until about 1854 a large majority of the people in this county was opposed to slavery agitation, not because they were in favor of slavery, for by their votes and acts they had shown the contrary and had

especially shown that they would not permit its extension into Ohio; yet they looked upon the question as settled by constitutional compromise which they were in honor bound to respect. But at all times there was a minority, small but steadily increasing as the years went on, conscientiously opposed to slavery in any part of our Union. They were earnestly in favor of free soil, free men and in the advocacy of their opinions they demanded free speech. They showed their opposition to the peculiar institution, which after 1820 was practically restricted to the Southern States, by speaking and writing to arouse public sentiment. This agitation caused on the southern side of the Ohio a nervousness which finally changed to a feeling of resentment. Good men in Virginia felt that this agitation was imperiling not only their property but even the lives of their families. Believing themselves threatened with such serious evils, through what they considered as the unjustifiable interference of people from other States, they sometimes resorted to means of repression which would hardly bear the test of a legal examination. Perhaps, they believed that self-protection was the highest law. They determined to keep all incendiary publications and speakers outside of their borders.

Within 40 miles of Marietta there lives an elderly gentleman in a respectable community of what is now West Virginia, who saw a party of his neighbors, a few years before the Civil War, take his copy of the *New York Tribune* from the post office and with noisy demonstration put it in a bonfire, which they had kindled before his house. A club of young men of Wheeling, Virginia, about the same time, were receiving their *Tribunes* from the Bridgeport post office because they could not get them from their own office in Wheeling. For more than 20 years before the war John Stone, of Belpre, dared not go far beyond the south bank of the Ohio, lest he be arrested on account of his anti-slavery agitation, and at one time in those ante-bellum days, Mr. Burgess, a passenger on an Ohio River packet, a short distance below Marietta, was threatened with

lynching by his fellow passengers for the crime of expressing anti-slavery sentiments. John Brown's raid to Harper's Ferry intensified this bitterness of feeling.

Unfortunately at that time there was at the head of affairs in Virginia one, of whom George D. Prentiss, of Louisville, has said, "The tallest man I ever knew was called Short, and the largest one was Small, and the Governor of Virginia is called Wise." This Governor, who was "called Wise" (Henry A. Wise), had a section of artillery planted on the bank at Parkersburg to threaten any invaders from Ohio. The good people of Belpre, not to be outdone by this wise Governor, in a display of patriotic fervor, prepared to defend their own shores from the fire-eating forces and confronted the artillery with a huge churn mounted upon a cart.

For 20 years or more before the war the agitation of the slavery question had reached the ears of the slaves themselves and some of the more active and venturesome among them began to seek for liberty in Canada.

#### UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Joseph Smith, of Vincent, estimated that there passed through Washington County on their way to liberty, between 1850 and 1860, about 600 fugitives. Some of these came from the Cotton States, but the majority were from Virginia and Kentucky. These fugitives went northward from the Ohio River by what was popularly known as the "Underground Railroad"—a railway which future historians can never accurately trace, for its tracks were as devious and numerous as the by-roads of Washington County. The means of transportation were as varied as the routes, but they were all used with the same end in view—the rescuing and concealment of the fugitives, the circumventing and discomfiture of the pursuers. Men yet live in our county who in their boyhood took part in those exciting scenes, and they tell many amusing stories of their experiences.

Sometimes the fugitives passed from David

Putnam's house in Harmar to Mr. Ridgway's at Rainbow, and thence through Salem to the Palmers; but more frequently they crossed the river to Belpre township and thence northward through the western townships, where friends of the fugitives were very numerous. It is now impossible to name a tithe of those who were ready to receive the wanderers. In conveying the fugitives northward, no uniform method was followed. Sometimes it was found expedient to keep the fugitives in concealment for many days or even weeks near one place, while the pursuers were wasting their time and energy in going farther northward.

B. B. Stone relates that at one time some fugitives were concealed for a time on the Virginia side, opposite Belpre, and that one of his sisters, since the crossing by one of the men might create suspicion, had crossed the river to Virginia and taken a supply of food to the fugitives. Sometimes the one who had received and concealed the fugitives would himself convey them to the next "station," but a safer way, and one probably more frequently followed, was to conceal the fugitives in some convenient place and then to send word to some friends 10 or 15 miles away, to come and get them by night. Mr. Stone says that he has been sent on such an errand in his boyhood to tell Bert Hibbert that some fugitives were concealed in a certain field belonging to Mr. McKay.

Maj. Jewett Palmer tells how he had been sent when a boy to feed a fugitive, concealed in the woods near his father's house and that this was his first sight of a negro.

The greater mass of the people regarded these escapades as something amusing with which they had little or no concern, but there were a few people in the county who fancied it was their duty to help the pursuers, and it was the great delight of the managers of the Underground Railroad to bring these spies, as they regarded them, to grief and mortification.

A story is told of some boys in Salem township, whose names can not be recalled at this late date, but Moses Blake and Thomas Porter are said to have been among them, who pre-

pared a plan for the especial benefit of one of their neighbors, who had made himself obnoxious by aiding the pursuers. Some of the boys went to this Southern sympathizer and told him that a reward had been offered for the apprehension of three negroes who had recently escaped from Virginia; that these slaves were concealed in the township and that if he would take his team they would help him to catch them and take them to Marietta and share with him the reward. He readily assented and went with the boys who soon found the supposed fugitives, who happened to be three of their own companions with faces blackened for the occasion, and easily caught them, put them in the wagon and started to Marietta. Pretty soon one of the fugitives leaped from the wagon and disappeared in the woods, then another followed his example. In his desperation the slave catcher called to his supposed helpers, "Hold on to the little one, he'll pay expenses." But even the little one with his captors soon disappeared in the woods and the slave hunter was obliged to go home without his expected reward. For a long time the saying, "Hold on to the little one, he'll pay expenses," was heard among the boys of Salem township.

At one time a Mr. Brown who lived not far from Amesville had some fugitives concealed on his farm. The pursuers came in the evening and were kindly received by Mr. Brown, and their horses well cared for in his commodious stable. Before the guests retired for the night, they were warned by Mr. Brown not to go out of the house at night without calling him, as a savage dog might attack them. Late at night the boys of the family took the horses of the pursuers out of the stable and used them to convey the fugitives 15 miles from the place. Before daylight they returned and left the horses in the stable. At another time, when one who had concealed a fugitive near his house learned that a spy was observing his movements, he took the fugitive in daylight from his place of concealment and took him to a tobacco house. The spy observed this and soon his horse could be heard galloping away to bear the news to the pursuers. At once the

negro was taken from his hiding place in the tobacco house and conveyed to another station. Soon the spy returned with the pursuers who went in the tobacco house but found nothing more than a volume of smoke, for the fires had again been lighted. The sequel to the story is that the pursuers after that regarded the spy as a traitor to their cause and unworthy of further confidence.

James Lawton, William S. Heald, Jonathan Lee, Thomas B. Hibbard and many of the families of the Smiths took part in helping away the fugitives.

On Putnam street in Marietta lives Mrs. John Eells, who many years ago in Oberlin entertained Lewis Clark, the original of Mrs. Stowe's George Harris in her celebrated novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Clark's sister was also the original of Eliza. Mrs. Eells relates that she and her husband supplied Lewis Clark with provisions for a trip to Kentucky, whence he conducted his brother to freedom. Mrs. Stowe afterward met Lewis near Boston and there gathered from his lips many of the incidents which were woven into her story. His stormy life is now ended, but before its close he had an opportunity to greet in Marietta his two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Eells, and to thank them for their kindness to a needy wanderer. He lived to see the day when the slave-driver's whip was no longer feared on the banks of the Ohio.

The old homestead of Mr. Ridgway, a convenient station for fugitives coming into Ohio by way of Harmar or Marietta, stood near the Rainbow Ferry. It was torn down five or six years ago. In this house there was a large basement and back of it a "blind" cellar which served as a very useful place of concealment for fugitives when the pursuers were close at hand, since the opening to this cellar could be closed in such a way as easily to escape discovery. There is a tradition that at one time five fugitives were here concealed, one of them being a very young child, and Mr. Ridgway feared that its crying might reveal the hiding place. In the early evening, by design or accident, some of the neighbors had gathered in



the basement for a prayer meeting; while they were thus assembled, the pursuers came and asked permission to search for fugitives, a permission which Mr. Ridgway promptly gave, but requested them not to disturb the prayer meeting. It is said that while the pursuers were thus searching, the singing was very loud and demonstrative, but it was wholly unnecessary, for the child did not reveal by any sound the place of concealment. Mr. Ridgway's neighbor, Benjamin F. Dyar, who lived on the east side of the Muskingum, often joined in the work of helping away the fugitives.

Between the Free Soiler who regarded liberty as the inalienable right of every man, whether black or white, and the Southern planter who regarded the slave as his property assured to him by constitution and law, it was difficult to find any room for compromise. The conflict was indeed irrepressible.

The climax in the strife between the slave hunters and the Free Soilers came on the night of July 9, 1845, when three citizens of Decatur township, Peter M. Garner, Creighton J. Loraine and Mordecai E. Thomas, were seized on the Ohio side of the river near Hall's Landing for the crime of assisting some fugitive slaves, who had escaped from Virginia. The three prisoners were taken to Parkersburg and lodged in jail. Bail was refused them. They were tried in Virginia for an alleged offense committed in Ohio. It was natural that the people of Washington County of every political faith should be indignant at this outrage committed upon citizens of Ohio, within her own boundaries. At one time, it is said, that the Governor of Ohio actually contemplated an armed rescue of the prisoners, but better counsels prevailed. Samuel F. Vinton was sent from Ohio to argue the question of jurisdiction. His argument, reported in Volume 4 of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, proves beyond reasonable doubt, not only that the arrest of the prisoners on the north bank of the Ohio was a high-handed outrage, but also establishes the right of Ohio to the territory as far as the middle of the channel of the river. Virginia's absurd claim to the whole of the

Ohio River, a claim contradicted by the best authorities in international law, was in danger of being successfully disputed. The authorities in Virginia were unwilling to have the question of territorial jurisdiction again brought before the United States court. They were, therefore, glad to release the prisoners in January, 1846, on bail, the bondsman being a man from Ohio, and so the case never came up for final settlement. The details of the story are told in the extracts from the newspapers of the time, appearing at the end of this chapter.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

The contest between the Whig and Democratic parties on the questions of tariff and currency reached a picturesque climax in the great campaign of 1840—a campaign which elderly men still recall as one of the great events in their lives. It is said that on the 22nd of February, 1840, 20,000 people assembled at Columbus, at the Whig Convention, when Harrison and Tyler were accepted as the standard bearers of the Presidential ticket, and Thomas Corwin nominated as candidate for Governor. A delegation of more than 50 went to Columbus from Washington County. The whole summer and fall was busy with the excitement of the political campaign. There were great meetings, with speeches and singing, and free dinners at Marietta, at Beverly, on the Little Muskingum, at Newport, and probably at other places. Thomas Corwin, the "Wagoner Boy," as he was called, was the star orator of the Whigs, and John Brough, or "Jack," as he was familiarly styled, formerly of Marietta, was the leader on the Democratic side.

A canvas ball 13 feet in diameter, carried on a four-horse wagon, came through Marietta from Dresden, where it had been built, and was sent on its journey to Nashville, Tennessee, in charge of Capt. Horatio Booth, George M. Woodbridge and Joseph Hunter, who were appointed a committee on the part of the Washington County Whigs to take the ball to Cincinnati by river. The water being very low,

they mounted the ball on the "Ferry Flat" and starting at daylight succeeded in reaching Parkersburg by noon. Here they found the side-wheel steamboat "Boston," which being unable to get farther up the river because of the low water was about returning down the river. The captain, being an ardent Whig, begged the privilege of towing them to Cincinnati. His proposition they gladly accepted and they were treated royally by the captain and crew. Everything was free to them that the boat could furnish.

On their arrival at Cincinnati, they were met by what seemed to be the whole population of the city. The levee was black with people. A committee was on hand to receive the ball and also one to meet and entertain them. They were taken to the Broadway Hotel, then the chief hostelry of the city, and were entertained there free of charge during their stay. They were taken to General Harrison's rooms and introduced to him. He seemed very cordial but seemed weak and almost sick from the worry and work of the campaign.

A crowd of enthusiastic Whigs embarked on a steamboat to attend a meeting at Chester in Meigs County. It is said that the boat stuck on a bar, but the passengers leaped out into the shallow water and helped the boat over the obstruction.

The campaign resulted as we know in a victory for the Whigs, but a barren victory it proved, since General Harrison died a few weeks after his inauguration and Vice-President Tyler succeeded to his place. In a county history it is unnecessary to pursue further the history of the struggle between these two great parties. About the middle of the decade before the Civil War, Washington County in common with all other parts of the country had her grotesque experience with the "Native Americans," or, as they were more commonly called, "Know Nothings," or the "Dark Lantern" party. Its short-lived existence, which for a little while seemed to threaten us with a renewal of the old-time conflicts between churches and races, fortunately lasted for so short a time, that its whole history partakes

more of the grotesque and comic than of the tragic.

The writer distinctly remembers an incident which shows how easy it is to be frightened about nothing. At a little Catholic cemetery, the Irish laborers had recently buried one of their comrades; somehow, the story was whispered about that the burial was a humbug and that the real errand of the supposed mourners was to convey a lot of arms and conceal them at the chapel. It required the interference of some of the cooler heads to prevent the excited neighbors from making a raid to discover the concealed arsenal. On the other side, the excitement was equally as great and quite as unreasonable. A quiet, industrious German farmer, a Catholic from Bavaria, was so frightened by the reports of the Know Nothings that he procured from a blacksmith huge bars of iron to barricade his doors and protect himself and his family from the midnight attacks of the Know Nothing lodge. The unreasoning hates and fears of those times very quickly passed away and German and American Catholics and Protestant boys of Washington County were found enlisted under the same banner in defense of a common country. From that time onward, the political history of Washington County has little in it that is peculiar or local. It is blended with the great stream of national life.

#### NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS PERTAINING TO THE POLITICS OF THE PERIOD.

*(Chiefly from the American Friend, Marietta Gazette and Marietta Intelligencer.)*

##### CIRCULAR.

August 7, 1820.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county, friendly to Internal Improvements and Domestic Industry, at the Court House in Marietta, on the 4th of August instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee to correspond with the several townships in the county on the subject of the approaching election, and to request those citizens who are friendly to Internal Improvements, &c., to convene at an early period, and appoint two delegates to meet in convention at the Court House in Marietta, on the 28th day of August, at one o'clock, P. M., to nominate suitable persons for candidates at the next October election. The officers to be selected are one governor, one representative in

Congress, one representative in the State Legislature, one sheriff, one commissioner, and one coroner.

ROYAL PRENTISS,  
S. P. HILDRETH,  
LEVI BARBER.

P. S.—The committee would suggest to the several townships that Saturday, preceding the meeting of the convention, will be a suitable time for the choice of delegates.

#### ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

November 23, 1827.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington county, Ohio, friendly to the present Administration, held at the Court House in Marietta, agreeably to present notice, on Thursday the 22d. instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to be held at Columbus, for the formation of an electoral ticket for the State, &c, David Putnam, Esq., was appointed chairman, and A. T. Nye, secretary.

Whereupon William R. Putnam, Arius Nye, Samuel P. Hildreth, David Putnam, John Cotton and Joseph Barker, Jr., were appointed delegates to represent the friends of the administration in this county, in the proposed convention.

By order of the meeting.

A. T. NYE, Secretary.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE VICTORY OF NEW ORLEANS, IN MARIETTA.

1828.

The Jacksonian Committee of Arrangements give this general invitation to all persons in Washington and the adjoining counties, who are friendly to General Jackson, and the victory gained by him over the British at New Orleans, and who may please to assemble at the New Court House, on the 8th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of celebrating said day. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Doct. Morris German, and a Dinner provided; with the necessary seasoning, &c.—Free of Expense.

Silas Cook,  
Lewis Anderson,  
A. V. D. Joline,  
Nottley Drown,  
Sampson Cole,  
Moses McFarland,  
Timothy Buell.

Committee of Arrangements.

#### FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN MARIETTA.

1828.—

"The anniversary of our National Independence was yesterday celebrated in this town in a spirited and patriotic manner. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon, ringing of the bell, etc. At half past 11, a procession was formed near the Court House, un-

der the direction of Capt. Billy Todd, and moved to the First Society's Meeting House. The religious exercises were performed by the Rev. Mr. Sweet. The Declaration of Independence was read by William P. Skinner, and an excellent oration was delivered by David Barber. Songs and odes were sung by a choir of singers. After the exercises were over, the procession was again formed as before, and proceeded to a house where a large number partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion. During the day the spirit of party seemed to be forgotten, and our citizens, among whom were a few survivors of the Revolution, appeared to enjoy themselves with a full sense of the great and glorious achievements that the day is calculated to recall to mind.

"After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank:

1. The Declaration of Independence.—May it be the basis of our political system.
2. The Constitution of the United States:—The ark of our political safety:—May it endure forever.
3. The memory of Washington:—Our Father.
4. The President of the United States.
5. Our Fathers of the Revolution:—May they never be forgotten.
6. The heads of Department.
7. The Governor of the State of Ohio.
8. Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements:—The guaranty of national wealth, prosperity and independence.
9. The Great and Good Lafayette.
10. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road:—May the wisdom of its Directors so lay down this national belt, as to be the mouth of the Mississippi.
11. The Navy:—The best and purest source of glory, and the admiration of the world.
12. The Army:—Efficient but not headless.
13. The American Fair:—"Our hearts' joy, what'er our sorrows be, They cease and vanish on beholding thee."
14. *Volunteers*:—By Dr. S. P. Hildreth:—The memory of Hon. R. J. Meigs:—Amongst the first in changing the wilderness into a fruitful field, so was he also the first to defend it from its enemies:—Ohio will long remember him, as one who has reflected lustre on her name, and added not a little to her character and dignity as a State.
15. By Arius Nye, Esq.:—A government of laws:—As we enjoy these, may we know how to preserve them.
16. By George Dana, Esq.:—Honest differences in political opinions:—May they never, in this happy country, be thought incompatible with private friendship.
17. By Mai. Alexander Hill—Henry Clay, Secretary of State:—A patriot and statesman:—His elevated

mind scorns bribery, disdains flattery, and spurns the invective threats of his enemies:—He is entitled to the confidence of the American people.

18. By Royal Prentiss—Education:—The surest pledge of national virtue and independence.

19. By Nahum Ward, Esq.—The Presidential contest—South.

"The air's too hot."

It steams, it scalds, we can not bear this furnace! Stand off, and let the Northern wind have way."

20. By Col. Ichabod Nye—The rising generation:—May they protect what the patriots of the Revolution have won.

21. By John Brown—Henry Clay:—The firm patriot and generous Republican—though misrepresented, slandered, persecuted, posterity, at least, will do him justice, and place his name on the brightest page in the list of the immortal worthies of this great Republic.

22. By William Hall—Health to the President, prosperity to the people, and may our Congress direct their endeavors to the public good rather than indulge in party distinctions.

23. By Maj. Jesse Hildebrand—General Washington:—He who changed the name of General Cornwallis to that of Cob-Wallace by shelling the corn off him.

"Several other volunteer toasts were drank which have not been handed in for publication.

"On the evening previous to the 4th, the cannon, which was intended to be used at the celebration, was spiked by a ruffian under the hope that it would be rendered useless for the day—during the night, however, the hole was drilled out—again in the fore part of the day the same villian again spiked the cannon, which was after much labor again drilled out—and due precaution used to prevent another attempt."

"The name of the person who has committed this outrage will hereafter be presented to the public, that he may receive the reward such conduct merits."

#### ROTATION IN OFFICE.

1829.—

"In our paper to-day will be seen a long list of appointments and removals by the President; among them is one in our own town—David C. Skinner, Receiver of Public Monies, in the place of John P. Mayberry, removed. This, under the Jackson definition of the term is 'reform,' but we conceive, in this instance, that it is simply a change, as a reward for a friend, and a punishment for exercising the

republican freedom of opinion and speech. We know both gentlemen—they are both respected, rich and men of integrity—both could do very well without the office, and both, of course, could do well with it—but the vast difference between them is, that Mr. Skinner advocated the election of Jackson, and Mr. Mayberry opposed it. There is no other ground of complaint. The doctrine of 'rotation in office' will not sound consistently here—for there is also in this place a Register of the Land Office who has held that office for fifteen years or upwards, and he has been re-appointed by Jackson.

"We notice these things to show the consistency of the Jackson hue-and-cry of 'reform,' 'rotation in office,' etc. The gentlemen who formerly held these offices have done well—one has been removed, the other retained, without any cause of complaint against the one—or any extraordinary meritorious acts in the others, save and except that of being a favorite of Jackson.

Saturday, November 21, 1828.

"More Reform! Dr. Morris German, a 'whole hog' Jacksonian, a resident of Point Harmar, Marietta, has been appointed Post Master at Point Harmar, in the place of Col. Levi Barber, punished.

"The cause of this removal is the same as that of other removals that have taken place since the reign of terror commenced. Colonel Barber was a friend to the former administration, on republican principles—of course opposed to the elevation of the General; he was a substantial and consistent Jeffersonian Republican, and therefore did not change his principles. The office which he filled, it is true, was of little consequence to him, but he was faithful in the performance of his duties—no fault had been found by those of his neighbors, in his vicinity, or at a distance—all were satisfied. But he did not throw up his hat and 'huzza for Jackson,' nor did he deliver an oration on the 8th of January—and this is cause sufficient why he should be punished.

"Since the reign of terror commenced, there have been three removals within this small

town, and we believe that these are all, excepting the Register of the Land Office, that comes within the power of the General Government, viz.:

"John P. Mayberry, Receiver of Public Monies, to make room for David C. Skinner.

"Daniel H. Buell, Post Master, Marietta, to make room for Aaron V. D. Joline, editor of the *Pilot*.

"And Levi Barber, Post Master, Point Harmer, to make room for Morris German.

"The Register of the Land Office, in the Marietta Land District, for reasons that were undoubtedly satisfactory to the General, was re-appointed—and this is the only instance in which the people here were satisfied with the exercise of power under the new order of government. Although he came out a Jacksonian, it would have been regretted had he been removed.

"All the gentlemen removed from the offices above named, were old Jeffersonian Republicans—honest and capable—but their firm and undeviating course was not to be passed over lightly—they were marked, and when their turns came, they were punished."

#### PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONTEST OF 1836.

1836.—

"At a meeting of the citizens of Washington County, opposed to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House in Marietta, on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 2 o'clock, P. M., Geo. Dana, Esq., of Belpre, was appointed chairman, and Levi H. Goddard, of Marietta, secretary.

"On motion of Arius Nye, Esq., seconded by Joseph Barker, Jr., Esq., it was

*Resolved*, That this meeting will appear in delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be holden at Columbus on the 2d of February next.

"The meeting then proceeded to consider the following resolution submitted by Joseph Barker, Jr., Esq., and after remarks thereupon, from various gentlemen present, passed the same by a unanimous vote.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting Daniel Webster of Massachusetts is a statesman pre-eminent qualified to fill the Presidential chair, and that we would hail his election to that station as an event well calculated to restore the government of the United States to its primitive purity,—and that the delegates from this county be requested to use their utmost efforts to procure his nomination;—but that in case of failure, they may exercise a discretionary power."

About this time a convention at McConnelssville, declared in favor of Gen. William Henry Harrison.

#### WHIG NOMINATIONS.

August, 1836.—

"At a county convention held at the Court House, in Marietta, on Saturday, August 6, 1836, for the purpose of nominating officers for the next October election, agreeable to the notice heretofore given.

"George Dana, Esq., of Belpre, was appointed chairman, and Douglas Putnam, secretary.

"The convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the several offices at the next October election, and the following ticket was unanimously chosen:

For Representative, Joseph Barker, Jr.  
Sheriff, Benjamin M. Prowse.  
Commissioner, Daniel H. Buell.  
Coroner, Francis Devol.

"The following named persons were appointed to act as township committees in the several townships:

Fearing—Thomas F. Stanley, Jewett Palmer, and J. W. Lake.  
Belpre—George Dana, John Stone, J. M. Ames, and Erastus Guthrie.  
Marietta—Abner S. Stone, William H. Miller, and J. H. Miller.  
Union—Levi Bartlett, S. N. Merriam, Thomas Ridgway, Francis Devol.  
Barlow—Henry E. Vincent, John Houghland, and Jesse Lake.  
Roxbury—H. Dunsmoor, James Rogers, Joseph Leonard, and G. P. Frisby.  
Wesley—Edward H. Goddard, Philo Mathews, Peter B. Lake, and Jacob Myers.  
Washington—Richard Rogers, Howard, Boylston, Stone, and Benjamin Soule.  
Newport—Jacob Middleswart, Oliver Woodard, Jr., and Ebenezer Battelle.



Washington—David Deering, John D. Chamberlain, Jabez F. Palmer, Charles G. Culver.

Warren—O. Newton, P. Cone, and R. D. Hollister. Liberty—Peter Hunt.

Salem—Daniel Gould, Daniel Stanley, and Rufus Payne. Aurelius—John S. Corp, William McIntosh, and Mr. St. John.

Lawrence—Thomas Dye, Eliza Rose, and Daniel Gardner.

Adams—Richard H. Dodge, E. Short, E. Rector, and Jonas Mason.

Grandview—Benjamin Hubbard, Esau Daily, and Charles Talbot.

*Resolved*, That the Central Committee be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in the electoral ticket, and in the several committees appointed by the convention.

#### DINNER TO MR. EWING

August 21, 1837.—

A dinner will be given at Marietta on Saturday the 2d of September next, to our late Senator, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, from whom an address may be expected. The citizens of Washington and other counties are respectfully invited to attend.

Henry Fearing,

Levi Barber,

Wm. Holden,

R. Johnson,

A. L. Guiteau,

W. R. Putnam, Jr.,

David Putnam, Jr.,

T. W. Ewart,

J. H. Greene,

A. S. Nye,

Jesse Hill,

E. W. T. Clark,

N. L. Wilson,

*Committee of Arrangements.*

#### DELEGATION TO THE WILD STATE CONVENTION.

1838

Aurelius—William W. McIntosh.

Adams—E. Short, R. H. Dodge.

Belpre—William Pitt Putnam, O. R. Loring, George N. Gilbert.

Barlow—John Brown, Levi Heald.

Decatur—Hiram Fairchild, Sylvester Haynes.

Fearing—John Collins, Silas Hobby, John Young.

Grandview—Charles Talbot, E. Proctor.

Lawrence—Thomas Dye, Samuel H. Dye, 2nd., William Chambers.

Liberty—Andrew Cline.

Marietta—Abijah Brooks, Harlow Chapin, George M. Woodbridge, Levi Barber, H. Fearing, E. W. T. Clark, N. L. Wilson, William Holden, Robert Johnson, Colonel West.

Newport—Ebenezer Battelle, Jr., Charles Dana, Edwin West.

Roxbury—Hiram Gard, John Breckenridge, Henry Corns.

Salem—Ephraim Gould, S. N. Merriam, W. P. Allen.

Union—F. Devol, Thomas Ridgway.

Warren—William P. Cutler, Charles Bailey.

Wesley—Dr. Meyers, William Pitt Goddard.

Watertown—Julius C. Deming, John D. Chamberlain.

Washington—J. W. Dana, James Bowen, John Dodge, Boulston Shaw.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

1839.—

"Agreeable to publications, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Washington County, was convened, on the 21st inst., at the Court House in Marietta, when Silas Cook was called to the chair, and A. Larzelere appointed secretary. On motion

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of this meeting.

"A. V. D. Joline, Hugh Hill, C. B. Flood, and Stephen Hildreth, were appointed said committee. On motion,

*Resolved*, That a delegate from each township be appointed to represent this county in the convention to be held at Columbus on the 8th of January, 1840, for the purpose of settling upon a candidate for the next Governor, and an electoral ticket for the next Presidential election.

"The following persons from their respective townships were appointed: Adams—Andrew Allison; Aurelius,—William S. Royley; Belpre,—A. G. Hollister; Barlow,—Benjamin Palmer; Decatur,—Philip Schroder; Fearing,—John Darling; Grandview,—E. H. Collins; Lawrence,—John Hill; Liberty,—Matthew Gray; Ludlow,—Horace Hallum; Marietta,—A. Humphreys, William Whittlessey, A. V. D. Joline, C. B. Flood J. P. Wightman, E. Gates, A. Larzelere; Newport,—G. W. Gale; Roxbury,—I. A. Palmer; Salem,—James Enis; Union,—George W. Barker; Warren,—J. J. Hollister; Waterford,—Robert Leget; Wesley,—Hapgood Goddard; Watertown,—T. C. McClanathan.

"The committee on resolutions reported the following:

*Resolved*, That our confidence in the administration of Martin Van Buren remains undiminished, and that in his messages and public acts we see that same devotion to Democracy which led him into the Senate of New York, to defend the administration of James Madison, and the last war, as well as to defend the integrity of Daniel T. Thompson when assailed by his Federal adversaries.

*Resolved*, That in Col. R. M. Johnson, of Ken-

today, we see the well tried soldier and statesman, and friend of the people, and the as presiding officer of the United States Senate, he has, by his kind and conciliatory manners, gained the esteem of all.—His reelection to that station is demanded by the best interests of the Democratic party.

*Resolved*, That we hail with feelings of pride and pleasure the late message of Governor Shannon—believing that it contains the true doctrine of the Democratic party, and although our adversaries affect to be pleased with his recommendations in regard to bank reform, yet their acts prove this to be mere affectation, for they have, as a party, systematically opposed every message recommended by the Governor.

## A NEW SONG FOR AN OLD TUNE.

By J. G. Green.

1849.

Come all ye Whigs of Washington,  
And bring your friends along,  
And to a good old tune I'll sing  
To you another song,  
To you another song, my boys,  
A word I have to say,  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

Our candidate for Governor,  
'Tis everywhere allowed,  
That of her gifted "wagon boy,"  
The Buckeye State is proud.  
The Buckeye State is proud, my boys,  
Let Shannon keep away,  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

The Locos know for Congressman,  
The Whigs know for Senator,  
The frail foundation of their House,  
I built upon the sand.  
It built upon the sand, my boys,  
Which Morris sweeps away,  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

We want a Representative  
On whom we can rely;  
And well do Locofocos know  
Whit cannot run with Nye,  
Whit cannot run with Nye, my boys,  
The forfeit he must pay,  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

THE LOCOCOS TO REMEMBER.

A lesson we will teach;  
For Bosworth will Recorder be,  
In spite of Jo D. Beach.  
In spite of Jo D. Beach, my boys,  
Three years he'll longer stay;  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

I fear that Morgan will be  
Elected Commissioner.

He cannot be Commissioner,  
For John D. Chamberlain,  
For John D. Chamberlain, my boys,  
Will never go astray;  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

And for the Sheriff, you may put,  
McClarathan at rest;  
For he cannot the office fill,  
As long as we have Test;  
As long as we have Test, my boys,  
Rogues cannot get away;  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

We know it often has been said  
Consistency's a jewel;  
Therefore for State's Attorney, we  
Can't have Charles F. Buell,  
We can't have Charles F. Buell, boys,  
For Barber's in the way;  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

And when the Loco party dies,  
The Coroner will bury,  
And they must have a jury case,  
'Twill be such fun for Larry,  
'Twill be such fun for Larry, boys,  
In Warden Willis' way;  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

Now all ye Whigs and Straight-outs, too,  
Wherever you are found;  
Be at the polls on Tuesday next,  
Be early on the ground,  
Be early on the ground, my boys,  
And do not stay away,  
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,  
Upon election day.

## PARTING SONG.

By J. G. Green.

1849.

As sung by the Washington County delegation at  
McConnellsville, at the adjournment of the con-  
vention.)

Ye Whigs of good old Morgan now,  
We leave you with regret;  
The kindness you have shown to us,  
We never will forget.

## CHORUS.

But we must part with grateful hearts,  
Our bosoms long will swell;  
Accept our warmest heartfelt thanks,  
We bid you farewell.

We think that you may truly state,  
A good day's work is done,  
For Shugert is a man of weight,  
And Curtis well can am

But we must part, &c.

We found the latch-strings hanging out,  
And every man will say,  
He never met with kinder friends,  
Than we have met to-day

But we must part, &c.

But friends 'tis time that we should part,  
We must no more delay,  
We hope to find a chance some day  
Your kindness to repay.

But we must part, &c.

#### THE PEOPLE'S MEETING.

(At Newport, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1840.)

August 29, 1840.—

The citizens of Old Washington, and the adjoining counties of Ohio, also the citizens of Wood and Tyler counties, Va., are respectfully invited to meet at Newport, Washington County, Ohio, on Tue-day, the 15th of September, 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the Hon. Thomas Corwin, Democratic Whig candidate of the people for Governor will address the assemblage. The Hon. Calvary Morris, member of Congress, and the Democratic Whig candidates for re-election, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, and other distinguished statesmen from abroad, have been invited, and are expected to be in attendance. One or more bands of music will favor the meeting by their attendance. The ladies of the surrounding country are especially solicited to honor the occasion by their attendance. Let all who believe that the rights of free American citizens are worth preserving, come, see, hear, and judge. Extensive arrangements are making for a free dinner—all will be made welcome.

George Greenwood,  
E. Battelle,  
John Green,  
Jacob Middleswart,  
Charles Dana,  
J. Barker, Jr.,  
P. F. Dana,

E. Battelle, Jr.,  
Wm. Dana,  
John Rowland,  
Ira Hill, Jr.,  
John Chambers,  
William Rowland,  
Charles Little,

Christopher Green.

*Committee of Arrangements.*

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

1833.—

"On Wednesday evening last the Rev. Mr. Selon, agent of the American Colonization Society, delivered an address upon the subject of African colonization, at the Congregational

Meeting House in this place (Marietta), in pursuance of the notice previously given. The meeting was attended by a large number of our citizens who listened with attention, to a lucid and eloquent exhibition of the claims of the American Colonization Society, upon the confidence and support of all the friends of humanity and religion.

"After the address, a collection was taken up in behalf of the Colonization Society, amounting to \$34.

"A society was formed as an auxiliary to the parent society at Washington, with the name of the "Washington County Colonization Society;" and the following gentlemen were chosen as officers, until the annual meeting, which is to be held on the 4th day of July next:

David Putnam, Esq., President.

James Whitney, 1st Vice-President.

William Slocumb, 2d Vice-President.

Dudley Woodbridge, Treasurer.

William A. Whittlesey, Secretary.

S. P. Hildreth, Weston Thomas, David C. Skinner, Robert Crawford, Charles Bosworth, Managers.

June 28, 1834.—

The annual meeting of this Society, by the constitution, is to be holden on the 4th day of July annually. By reason of another meeting which has been announced to be held at 11 o'clock on that day, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence, the Colonization Society will meet at the meeting house of the First Religious Society, in Marietta, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time an address may be expected by the Rev. Mr. Bingham; and at which the citizens of the county, and all others who are friendly to, or disposed to aid the objects of the Colonization Society, are invited to attend.

At the close of the exercises, a collection or subscription will be taken up in aid of the objects of the society: and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

All persons who are disposed to join the society will have an opportunity to do so, by subscribing to the Constitution, and on paying fifty cents will thereby become members.

Those gentlemen in the respective townships in the county, to whom the circular of the directors and a subscription paper were addressed, are requested to make a return of their respective subscription papers to the directors, or the treasurer, at the annual meeting.

DAVID PUTNAM,

D. WOODBRIDGE,

W. THOMAS,

*Committee of Arrangements.*

## ANTI-ABOLITION MEETINGS.

1835.—

"At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Washington County, convened agreeably to public notice, at the Court House in Marietta, on Monday evening, the 23d inst., A. V. D. Joline, Esq., was called to the chair, and L. Chamberlain was appointed secretary. After the objects of the meeting had been stated by the chairman the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, the time has arrived when it becomes the moral duty of the people of Marietta, for the purpose of freeing their good name from the stigma of interfering with the property of our neighbors of the slave-holding States, to let their sentiments on the question of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery be known

And whereas, it is a duty we owe to our neighbors of the South, to the preservation of our Union, and to ourselves, that we should lend our feeble aid in putting down those incendiaries who are now using all their efforts in arraying a portion of this Union against the West, and in disturbing the peace and quiet of the once happy community.

And whereas, believing that the Anti-Slavery Society, in agitating the question of slavery, and in filling the minds of the black population of our country with notions of liberty and equality with the whites, which can never come to pass, are doing the negroes an essential injury. Therefore

1st. *Resolved*, That we deprecate any intermeddling, on the part of our citizens, with the slaves and slave-holders of the South as unjust, unwise and impolitic; as dangerous in its tendency, and incendiary in its character.

2d. *Resolved*, That the citizens of a Free State have no right to interfere with the property of the slave-holders, and much as we deprecate the evils of slavery, we yet dislike the doctrine of speedy and unconditional abolition more, and that of the two evils we will choose the least.

3d. *Resolved*, That we view with indignation the efforts of those fanatics calling themselves Abolitionists, whose doctrine, if carried into effect, would have a direct tendency to dissolve the Union.

4th. *Resolved*, That the great mass of the people are, and we trust, ever will be, opposed to the fanatical doctrines of the Abolitionists.

5th. *Resolved*, That the professors and trustees of the Marietta College be requested to discountenance the students from imbibing the doctrines of the Anti-Slavery Society, by expelling the refractory, or otherwise, as to them may seem most proper.

6th. *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to oppose all Abolitionists, in promulgating their doctrines, by every means which to them may seem lawful and just.

7th. *Resolved*, That neither Congress, nor the non-slave holding States have a right to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the slaves and slave-holders of the South; and that any such interference would be at variance with the spirit of our Constitution, and ought not to be tolerated.

8th. *Resolved*, That the efforts of the Abolitionists, in this State, will have a direct tendency to encourage the migration and settlement here, of swarms of free blacks and runaway slaves, from other States, thus evading the laws of Ohio, passed for the sole purpose of preventing their emigration and settlement in this State.

9th. *Resolved*, That it has become the duty of the Northern and Western States to let their sentiments on this all absorbing subject be known, and that we recommend to the citizens of other counties in Ohio, to hold meetings, so as to give a firm and decided expression of public opinion against the doctrine of immediate and unconditional emancipation of all the slaves.

10th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and be published in the *Democrat* and *Gazette*, Marietta; and that the editors of the *Enquirer* and *Whig*, Richmond, the *Banner*, Charleston, the *Globe* and *Telegraph*, Washington City, and *Republican*, Parkersburg, and other papers in Virginia, be requested to copy the same.

In 1836, the following year, a meeting of the citizens of Washington County was held at the Court House of Marietta, on October 15th, Hugh Trevor presiding, and William Alcock, F. Buell and C. B. Flood were appointed a committee to open a correspondence with the president or the officers of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society for the purpose of dissuading them from holding a meeting on the following Monday, October 17th. The meeting adjourned to the following Monday, when the committee made the following report: "That they had, in performing the duties assigned, met together and agreed upon the following letter, which was dispatched at as early an hour as possible, and from the insulting manner in which their note had been received, it was presumed that there would be no answer." Following is the letter:

To Mr. DeWitt, President, or Samuel Hall, Secretary, of the Washington Co. Anti-Slavery Society.

MARIETTA, O., Oct. 17, 1836.

SIR:—At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Washington County, opposed to the speedy and unconditional abolition of slavery, held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, the undersigned were appointed a committee to open a corres-

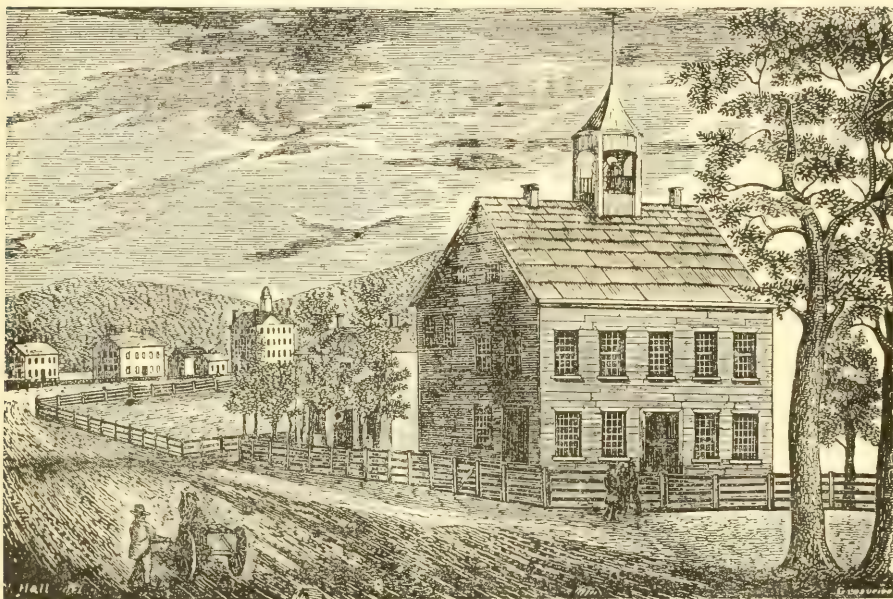


pomdence with the president, or other officers of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society for the purpose of endeavoring, if possible, to dissuade them from holding a meeting on Monday next.

In fulfilling the duty thus imposed upon us by our fellow citizens, we would observe that after so decided an exposition of public opinion, that the Anti-Slavery Society, in yielding to the wishes of so large a majority of their fellow citizens, would show the world that the

would implore you, to desist from a purpose, which we would not ask of you, did we not know that you could do so with honor.

Many of your society, on a late occasion, were witnesses to the excitement produced by a discussion of those doctrines which are viewed by the great mass of people, as having a direct tendency to dissolve the Union, we must be allowed to say, we fully concur. It is true that the laws of our common country pro-



**COURT HOUSE AND JAIL AT MARIETTA, OHIO, BUILT IN 1793.**

charges so often made against them, of setting the opinions of mankind at defiance, can have no foundation in truth.

We cannot see any good that can result from the society meeting, at the time specified in their advertisements: for it will ere long, have a direct tendency further to exasperate the people against them, and experience hath shown the dangers of such excitements. As men professing good will to all mankind, we would ask you, if it would not be better for your society to desist from their purpose than to proceed, and again convulse the community; and again create discord among those who would otherwise be friends. We would not wish to intimidate you, for an attempt would be childish in the extreme; but we would entreat, we

trust you in your meeting together, and so far your meeting would be a lawful one, yet, lawful as it is, we would ask you if it would not be better for you to adjourn your meeting to some place where the people have not so deep rooted an antipathy to your doctrines, than to persist, and brave, as it were, the popular will, deliberately expressed. We are among those who believe that many of your society are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, and we confess to liberate the enslaved Africans would be the first wish of our hearts, and the hearts of those we represent. Yet when we reflect that in so doing, we break through that solemn compact entered into by our Revolutionary forefathers, who acknowledged the right of holding this species of property, and when we reflect that the laws



of our common country guarantees to the slave-holders its protection in this robbery, and in bondage, and when we know that to wrest this property from them would raise our happy country into a state of anarchy, the blood of '76—to crumble to pieces, we turn with horror from the contemplation of such a state of things. The Slave States would not remain in the Union one moment longer than they formed the laws adequate to their protection. If the Union is dissolved, anarchy will reign supreme, and liberty will be sold in the fall of this great and growing republic.

We have thus, sirs, given you our opinions, and thus have we fulfilled the duty imposed upon us. But ere we report our proceedings, to those who appointed us as their organ, we would enjoin you by every feeling of philanthropy, to yield to the wishes of the majority. In doing so there is no dishonor. It will have a most beneficial effect on society, for good fellowship will again be restored, and all those feelings which now agitate and distract the public mind will of themselves die away and be succeeded by feelings of a more Christian character.

As we have to report our proceedings at nine o'clock to-day, your immediate answer, before that hour, through the Post Office, is hereby requested.

With a fervent wish that you will accede to our request,

We remain,

Respectfully yours,

W. M. ALDER,

F. B. FELL,

C. B. FLOOD,

Committee.

After adopting the committee's report, the Anti-Slavery meeting then adopted among others the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we do not recognize the majority of the members of the Washington County Anti-Slavery, or Abolition Society, as citizens, but as interlopers, alike destitute of common sense and of a knowledge of what conduces to the peace and good order of society, as they are of a knowledge of the true interest of the slaves.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Anti-Slavery Society, from their standing in the community, and from their general character as men of information, are beneath the notice of the good citizens of Marietta, and our remonstrance, dissuading them from their course, would be like "turning a fool from his folly."

*Resolved*, That in justice to ourselves, we are bound to treat these deluded youngsters with silent contempt.

*Resolved*, That the citizens of Marietta consider the abolition of slavery altogether out of our sphere of action, living as we do, in a free State, and we do approve of the trite saying, "every man mind his own business," and we will leave the white negroes of the North and the black negroes of the South, to manage their own concerns.

*Resolved*, That the laws of Ohio, relative to the introduction of, and residence among us, of free blacks, should be enforced, and every one, who fails to give

the security required by law, should be dealt with as the law directs.

*Resolved*, That if the Abolition Society continue to hold meetings in this town, it will be in insolent defiance of this meeting, and of public opinion.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

The Washington County Anti-Slavery Society held its meeting on the 17th of October, 1836, in the Baptist Meeting House in Marietta. A committee that had been appointed to prepare a petition to Congress, respecting slavery in the District of Columbia, made its report. A committee was then appointed to circulate the petition in the county, being constituted as follows: Marietta,—T. Post, J. C. McCoy, L. Temple; Fearing,—J. M. Amlin; Salem,—D. G. Stanley; Lawrence,—William Hill; Ludlow,—John Newton; Wesley,—Philo Mathews; Adams, ——— Garrard; Aurelius,—H. Jackson; Barlow,—James Lawton; Union,—T. Ridgway; Decatur,—J. Haynes; Watertown,—Joseph N. Ford; Waterford,—Thomas H. Corey; Belpre,—John Stone; Warren,—J. J. Hollister; Grand View,—Charles Talbot; Newport,—William Green; Roxbury,—Nathan Proctor. Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting were the following:

*Resolved*, That the past success and the present prospects of the Anti-Slavery cause should inspire us with renewed confidence in its principles and measures.

*Resolved*, That the Society disclaim and intention to treat disrespectfully any person or any communication addressed to them as a Society; and therefore recommend to the officers of this society to pursue a conciliatory course.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for the grant of a tract of land for the free people of color.

*Resolved*, That the deepest gratitude and highest praise is due to our worthy Mayor, Anselm T. Rye, for the noble and patriotic stand taken by himself on this occasion in protecting us from the lawless violence while in the exercise of our dearest rights, guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of our land, inasmuch as his example is among the foremost of such a redeeming spirit in our country, from the all devouring vortex of pro-slavery proscription.

The second annual meeting of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society was held in Fearing in 1837, Rev. Luke De Witt pre-

siding. The constitution was amended, so that "The Society shall hold an annual meeting on the third Wednesday of October, at which time the officers of the Society for the ensuing years shall be chosen, and a quarterly meeting on the third Wednesday of January, April and July."

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society, to draft a petition to Congress for the grant of a piece of land for the people of color, reported, which report was accepted, but not adopted. Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting were the following:

*Resolved*, That every member of this Society, and every friend of the Anti Slavery cause ought to make strenuous exertions to make known the evils of slavery in the Northern States, as they exist in the South.

*Resolved*, That the alarming extent to which mobocratic violence has spread calls loudly upon the friends of good government to take a decided stand in the favor of the laws.

*Resolved*, That the right to discuss every measure of the government is essential to its well being, and that any system which requires the suppression of discussions is dangerous and ought to be abolished.

*Resolved*, That the daring attempts which have been made to prohibit Anti-Slavery discussions, by lawless violence, only strengthen our previous conviction of the incompatibility of slavery with our free institutions, and the necessary of its immediate abolition.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

J. C. McCoy, President.  
D. G. Stanley, Vice-President.  
L. Temple, Secretary.  
Thomas Wickham, Treasurer.  
Col. Harry Hill, Salem; J. M. Anlin, Fearing;  
Rev. B. Roberts, Watertown; James Lawton, Barlow;  
John Stone, Belpre; Thomas Ridgway, Union; Seth Hart, Harmar; Rev. A. Dana, Newport; T. Post, Rev. L. DeWitt, Marietta, Directors.

#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1837.

"The way it works. Whatever may have been the errors of all or any of those who lately have been engaged in canvassing 'Southern Institutions,' we are satisfied the cause of emancipation is progressing more rapidly than at any former period within the last half century. There are strange illusions abroad on

this subject. Some in the South suppose that the main portion of the North are Anti-Abolitionists, and some that the Anti-Slavery feeling is the common one in the non-slaveholding States. The last opinion is the true one. Put out of the question the men, whose opinions or pretensions in favor of Southern institutions are influenced by interesting ties of trade and politics, and the champions of those institutions would be very scarce.

"On the other hand, it seems generally supposed in the Free States, that great unanimity of feeling and opinion exists in the South in regard to those cherished institutions. This, we are assured, is an utter mistake. The number of those who follow Mr. Jefferson, in this regard, is very great. Mr. Clay says decidedly and emphatically that slavery is a most enormous evil. And so would say multitudes of the best men of the South, if they were compelled to utter their sentiments. The following extract of a letter, dated May 5, 1837, and published in an Eastern paper, contains, we believe correct views on the subject. The writer in giving an account of some conversations with a venerable and distinguished minister of the Baptist denomination, in North Carolina, says:—

Of course I had a conversation with Father C. on the subject of slavery. He says he believes the Northern Abolitionists are, many of them, honest, though misguided, men, and also that he knows of no man in North Carolina, who, like Messrs. McDuffie, and Calhoun of South Carolina, regards slavery as good. He considers it as an evil, and wishes the land was delivered of it. His views of the subject are like those of thousands in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. I hope to see these five States added to the number of Free States. The discussions of the last five years have awakened the consciences of thousands, and the issue will be favorable to the slave and to the cause of freedom.

"It seems to us that the Abolitionists are exceedingly indiscreet in the harsh and indiscriminate censure they pour forth upon all slave-holders and upon the entire South. If their rebuke and their agitations, in their opinion, are necessary, still intemperance, not to say injustice, does not subserve any good cause. But let none suppose that the rebukes of the North are unheard. A citizen of one of

the Free States, not many months ago, observed to a distinguished Southerner, that the operations of the Abolitionists were impeding the cause of emancipation—or to that effect; —‘Sir,’ said the Southerner, ‘you are mistaken. Depend upon it, these agitations have put the slave-holders to a very serious thinking.’”

#### THE OHIO KIDNAPING CASE.

*from the "Lancetta and Argosy"*

July 24, 1845.—

“On the night of the 9th inst., Creighton J. Loraine, Peter M. Garner, and Mordecai E. Thomas, all citizens of Decatur township, in this county, were seized on the Ohio shore by a body of men from Virginia taken by force, and without process of law, to Parkersburg, where they were committed to jail. On the 18th inst., they were examined before a called County Court, and committed for trial before the Supreme Court to be held in September next—bail for their appearance having been refused. The facts that led to the abduction of these men are these:

“On the evening of the 9th, six negroes, claimed as the slaves of John H. Harwood, living 12 miles below Parkersburg, made their escape into Ohio. Mr. Harwood having knowledge of their purpose, secured the services of some of his neighbors, who came over in advance of the negroes, and concealed themselves near the bank. Soon after midnight the negroes came over, and were met on the bank by Loraine, Garner, Thomas, and four others, who were aiding them in the removal of their baggage from the canoe when the three above-named were seized, as above stated, and taken to Virginia, together with five of the negroes.

“With the defense of these captured men, or of those who may aid slaves when escaping we have nothing to do. If the offenses are committed against the laws of Virginia, within her jurisdiction, let the offenders be legally demanded of the Governor of Ohio, the criminals removed by legal process, and the penalty of the violated law inflicted.

“The claim that Virginia sets up is, that citizens of Ohio, and who have never set foot on Virginian soil, are amenable to her laws! That is bad enough—too bad—so bad that a Kentucky jury upon their oaths would not, and we trust a Virginia jury will not, sanction. But in this case, Ohio citizens are seized upon their own soil, and without process of law removed by people of another State from our territory by violence, under a pretense that they have committed a crime—where? not in Virginia, but in their own State, to whose laws alone they are amenable, and where alone they can have a constitutional trial—viz.: by a jury in the county where the act was done.

“And will the citizens of Ohio, will the authorities of the State, quietly submit to such indignities? They will merit the scorn of all men if they do. If our laws will permit a foreign mob to seize free men, citizens of Ohio, and violently carry them as felons into a foreign jurisdiction, let not henceforth be said that they are made for our protection.

“Ah, but these were fanatics, meddling with what was none of their business—incendiaries, negro stealers! Tell us not that; for if they were, and we care not what beside, the right to kidnap them confers the right to kidnap the best citizens in the State, and whoever would himself be safe must repel the principle as unjust, unholy, and full of wrong.”

#### CAPTURE OF OHIO

“Capture of Ohio Citizens in Ohio by Virginians—Transportation across the Ohio River—Incarceration and detention by Virginia Judicial Authority in Parkersburg Jail—Bail refused.

“(Our readers will recollect that in giving an account last week, of the outrage by Virginians, we gave the absence of the editor as a reason of its not being noticed in our previous number. The first part of the following communication was written for our last, but not seasonably received. We note this lest any who should read this without having seen our last, might infer that we had not noticed the affair previously to this time.—Ed.)

"On the 9th of July, 1845, an armed force crossed over from Wood County, Va., and placed itself in an ambush above the mouth of the Little Hocking. They say they came in the employ of John H. Harwood, to prevent the expected escape of his slaves. They saw several men pass down the road. Some time after midnight they heard the paddles of a canoe coming from Virginia. They heard voices from it, and, as they supposed, responses from the Ohio shore. The waylayers hurried from their ambush among the pawpaws, passed down the road on the bank and descended, but found they were too low; re-ascended, till they were opposite the canoe—saw it was filled and floating away—saw a crowd on shore which they met at some distance from the water, seized three white men, two of whom were carrying baggage—took five negroes—one woman, three children and an old man. One negro man was suffered to escape, but the three white men, Loraine, Ganrer, and Thomas, were forcibly taken across the Ohio River to Parkersburg—committed to jail by Gardner and another magistrate—refused intercourse with their Ohio friends excepting one with a Virginia attorney; which attorney, for himself and junior colleague, demanded \$450 for defending them, and finally obtained from citizens of Ohio \$50 for appearing before the Call Court on Friday, July 18, 1845.

"Three attorneys of Marietta were employed by citizens of Ohio to appear at that court in the defense. They were told by the younger of the Virginia counsel that the prisoners did not wish any attorney from Ohio to interfere in their case. One of the counsel from Ohio requested permission to appear in vindication of the rights and jurisdiction of Ohio. This was refused. After the promise of \$50 was obtained from a citizen of Ohio, by the elder Virginia counsel, he invited Mr. Whittlesey of Marietta to assist—retaining the examination of witnesses in his own hand.

"There was undoubtedly a plot laid in Virginia to entrap men in Ohio. Harwood, with a professed knowledge that his slaves would escape across the Ohio on a certain night, employs men—not to retain the slaves in Virgin-

ia, but, professedly to stop them on the Ohio side. Harwood swears that the negroes took with them his property to the amount of \$100 to \$150. Harwood knew they were going and suffered them to take this property (probably their own clothing principally), including a saddle and a martingale.

"The Supreme Court of the United States decided, about a quarter of a century ago, that low-water mark was the boundary of the States northwest of the Ohio. That court is the only tribunal which could settle that boundary—and yet it is claimed by Virginia—at least in Parkersburg—that some dictum of a Virginia Judge Smith 'countervails that decision.

"Nothing was done by the prisoners without the jurisdiction of Ohio. But it was expressed, claimed and insisted upon, by the prosecution before the Call Court, that the captors had a right to take those prisoners in Ohio and have them tried in Virginia. The prisoners were detained by the examining court for trial in the Superior Court of Virginia; and furthermore, the examining court refused to admit them to bail, though the counsel for the prosecution allowed they had the power to do so.

"We think it is time for Ohio to vindicate her right. Funds should be raised to employ counsel, obtain the best legal advice, and prosecute legal measures for the release of our captured citizens, the assertion of our rights, and the maintenance of our peace and dignity.

"Our call is not confined to the citizens of Washington County, but it is addressed to all citizens of Ohio who unite with us in opinion on this subject."

*Wm. A. Buckeye.*

WHAT THEY SAY IN PARKERSBURG.

*(From the Parkersburg Gazette of July 17, 1845.)—*

Arrest of Abolitionists.—For several years past slaves have been escaping from their masters, and although in every instance pursuit has been made, yet in very few instances has it been of any avail. This is owing to the fact that there is in Ohio an organized band, who have provided hiding places and a line of covered wagons in which the runaway slaves are transported by night and sometimes by day to the Canada



line. The laws of Ohio have worked at these proceedings, if indeed the late legislation of that State on the subject has not operated to favor the plans of the Abolitionists. The consequence is that three citizens of Ohio are now confined in the jail at this place on a charge of obstructing away of aiding the escaped slaves from this county and Commonwealth.

The facts, as we are informed, are as follows: Information was recently received that the slaves of John H. Harwood, Esq., living at Washington, this county, about 12 miles below this place, would attempt an escape on the night of Wednesday last. Six gentlemen of that neighborhood crossed the river after dark and concealed themselves on the Ohio side. About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, six of Mr. Harwood's negroes came across and were received by a party of whites at least seven in number; and while the latter were engaged in assisting the former and their baggage from the canoe, the concealed Virginians made a descent upon them, and after a severe struggle succeeded in capturing and securing five of the blacks and three of the whites. The latter were brought to this place, and after an examination before William S. Gardner and John Stephenson, Esquires, were fully committed.

As the offense of which these men are accused is a felony under our laws, an examining court has been summoned for Friday next (18th inst.). We forbear comment at least until the result is known. Although our citizens have been greatly exasperated by the events of the last few years, of which the one which gave rise to these remarks is the last, every disposition is manifested to give the accused a fair trial, and, if found guilty, to leave them in the hands of the law.

"The emphasizing is ours. There was no evidence before the Call Court that the prisoners assisted 'the negroes and their baggage from the canoe.'

"It is evident from this Parkersburg article that the Virginia gentlemen invaded Ohio to make the capture here. That they have knowingly and intentionally captured 'three citizens of Ohio'—transported them to Parkersburg Jail to be punished in order to intimidate the people of Ohio. 'If found guilty,' these prisoners are magnanimously to be 'left in the hands of the law'!—if not, we hear,—and this article rather 'gives color to the idea'—that they are to be assigned to the tender mercies of Judge Lynch."

#### THE CALL COURT.

*From the Parkersburg Gazette, of July 24, 1850.*

The trial of Garner, Thomas and Lorraine, confined in jail here, under the charge of aiding the escape of slaves of the county and Commonwealth, occurred on last Friday, in the presence of a considerable assemblage of persons from the country on this and

the other side of the Ohio River. Messrs. Stringer and Spencer of this place appeared for the prisoners, and of two gentlemen of the bar of Marietta, who attended for the purpose of assisting in the defense, the prisoners accepted one (Mr. Whittlesey), constituting together a very able and faithful defense, as was admitted on all sides at the close of the trial.

In the absence of Gen. J. J. Jackson, the attorney for the Commonwealth in the county, the prosecution was conducted with a high degree of fairness and ability, by P. J. Van Winkle, Esq., of this place. The result was the remanding of the prisoners for further trial at the Circuit Superior Court on the first of September. We may have a word to say about this matter on its merits, at some future time, but not now; because our citizens intend that the final trial shall be, as it is on all sides admitted that the trial before the examining court has been, a fair one. And they intend firmly to abide by its issue, be it what it may. So that we purposely refrain from going into the question at this time, and until after the final trial. The Court expressed themselves desirous to admit the prisoners to bail, but regretted that it did not consist with their duties to do so.

"The 'high degree of fairness and ability' evinced by the prosecution, however, it may be accepted by some Virginians—we would hope not very many—would have been held quite otherwise, had the like occurred in Ohio.

"The prisoners had been denied free and unrestrained intercourse with friends and kindred from Ohio—were excessively intimidated—and were cajoled into the belief that they could not safely admit the counsel—three, not 'two'—sent by their friends in Ohio to aid in their defense. P. G. Van Winkle, Esq., objected to counsel appearing in behalf of the violated rights of Ohio, unless formally authorized by the Governor of Ohio. He dwelt much on the limited power of the Court, and advanced the most ultra sophistical and offensive pretensions of the rights and dominion of Virginia 'Northwest of the River Ohio.' We cannot well suppose that Virginia will concur in these assumptions.

"We hope the newspaper press of Ohio will pay that attention to the subject which its unspeakable importance demands. It is evident that Virginians are quite prone to view the people of Ohio as too spiritless to vindicate their rights. Let them now be vindicated, legally, peaceably, but firmly, and infinite mischief may be prevented from occurring hereafter.



"We give extracts from the *Cincinnati Gazette*—

*Many a Buckeye*

OHIOANS CAPTURED! GREAT EXCITEMENT!

On the evening of the 6th. three men from Ohio, Mr. C. Loraine, Mr. Garner, and Mr. Thomas, all of Washington County, Ohio, were seized on the Ohio shore, by a body of men from Virginia, and lodged in jail at Parkersburg upon the charge that they had aided the escape of slaves.

We have nothing to say in defense of any man, or set of men, who will entice slaves away. If caught, let the law have its course. But we have something to say against our citizens being seized on their own soil, and without process of law, by people of another State, to be tried before the tribunals of that State. They may be wrong every way; bad at heart and bad in conduct; but they should not be troubled if Ohio has the means or the power to protect them. The law of a State is limited to the territory of the State. Beyond, it is a dead letter, and if for slavery, or for anything else, this principle is violated, our State governments are in effect annihilated. If this were allowed, Ohioans may seize Virginians for being slave-holders, and punish them, just as Virginians may seize Ohioans for aiding the escape of slaves. Such a state of things would result in anarchy—and if general would destroy the government.

We wish our friends in Ohio to be firm, but cool. Mahan was seized on the same grounds, and in the same way nearly; but a Kentucky court and jury acquitted him without a moment's hesitation. The appeal in this case is to the law. Let it be fairly met, and we do not believe the result doubtful. No jury upon their oaths—no judge—no law—would sanction a principle so fatal in all its consequences, as that necessary to convict and punish these Ohioans, viz.: that the laws of Virginia extend into Ohio. See that the best counsel is obtained in Virginia, and to that add the ablest men of our State. Indeed, in all such cases we would, if practicable, have the State speak and act through her highest officers, so that her citizens may feel everywhere that they are protected in all their interests.

"The abduction of Ohio citizens is such an aggravated offense upon the rights of men, and against the sovereignty of the State, as to excite, as it ought, great and general indignation. We have spoken freely upon the subject, and the press of the State, and of other States, almost universally re-iterates our language or speaks, in still stronger terms. We cannot copy many evidences of the spirit of the press, but here is an extract we find, with remarks of approval, in the *National Intelligencer*, copied from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, which

shows a State pride as well as personal indignation:—

These Ohioans have been kidnapped on our and their soil, and while violating no law of home, by people from a foreign State, and are now held as felons in a foreign jail. It will never do to tolerate the idea that the people of any State may invade our territory by force, and by force capture and imprison our citizens. We shall be despised, and ought to be despised, as poltroon in spirit, and coward at heart, if we sluggishly fold our arms and say nothing and do nothing to meet wrongs of so outrageous a character. No man need to talk to us of the character of the men seized in this particular case. None need speak of what they attempted to do, or did. The right to seize the poorest and meanest citizen of Ohio by force, confers, if not resisted, the right to seize the best citizen of the State. Let us see whether there be virtue in the writ of habeas corpus, or the law, and let us know, too, speedily whether the citizens of Virginia, or any other State, may invade our soil, bear away our people, and doom them as felons, against justice, right, and law, without any remedy on our part, except the last remedy which God and Nature have put into our hands.

The editor of the *Parkersburg Gazette* has made a bitter personal attack upon the writer of an article in our paper of the 31st ult., to which the gentleman has replied; but as we do not wish to occupy our space with the two column article of the *Gazette*—which he wished to appear in connection with his reply—principally because we thought public attention ought not to be diverted from the original offense to a consideration of comparatively personal matters,—he has published it in the *Buckeye*. We annex some extracts from the commentary on the *Gazette's* article:

NOT TRUE.

"It is not true that the citizens of Virginia, who made the capture, crossed the river for that purpose, or with that expectation. They went for the sole purpose of intercepting the slaves, as they had a perfect right to do; and until they had actually seized the whites supposed the whole were negroes."—*Parkersburg Gazette*.

A "mighty" likely story that—isn't it now? They expected the negroes were about to leave their homes in Virginia—but they could not think of stopping them there! No; they had a perfect right to invade Ohio, and they would do it—Ohio being their lawful hunting ground. The *Parkersburg Gazette* remembers to forget a few items. These night hunters placed themselves in Ohio—where they could watch, not the river, but the road from Decatur. They saw men pass in the night, but could not suspect they were going to help the negroes! They heard the negroes answered from the Ohio shore—but thought 'twas negro answering negro! The *Parkersburg Gazette* says there was evidence (by these gentlemen) that the prisoners assisted the negroes and their baggage from the canoe—but when they "seized the whites" they supposed them all negroes. Now don't this make up a mighty likely story?

## MOST SURPRISINGLY SURPRISING.

"We have seen with much surprise in the Marietta Intelligencer, a communication entitled 'Invasion of Ohio.' We are surprised that the editor of that paper should have admitted such an article to his columns. \* \* \* We must again express our surprise that any respectable journal should give it publicity."—*Parkersburg Gazette*.

The *Parkersburg Gazette* seems to disremember that Ohio is a Free State. There is so much freedom in Ohio that we dare to be fair and publish what the *Gazette* says against us—the like whereof we suppose the *Parkersburg Gazette* dares not do. We have become so far free in Ohio that even abolition lectures have now seldom molested. Pro-slavery lecturers have scarce ever been interrupted. The intimation of the *Richmond Examiner*, that West Virginia was becoming free, is exceedingly grievous and surprising to the *P. Gazette*.

## A FINE CHANCE.

"If a fair trial can be had, the prisoners will have it, and, as heretofore, every indulgence will be extended to them which circumstances permit. We have heard no desire expressed that they should be convicted unless the law, as applied to the facts, fully warrants it."—*P. Gazette*.

Well, what by Virginia construction, is the law? Why according to Mr. Van Winkle, "That Virginia, or any other State has a right to pass a law declaring the punishment of an offense committed against her citizens or their property although committed out of her limits, and may punish the offender if brought before her tribunals, and that the law under which these men are prosecuted is such a law!"

We want to add a word: If this is a sound doctrine, why may not Ohio pass a law against slave-holding and under it arrest any Virginians who may be guilty of what she pronounces a crime? The Virginians ought to see that this may prove bad doctrine for them.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Washington County was held at the Court House in Marietta, by adjournment, August 16, 1845, to take into consideration further measures for the liberation of Ohio citizens then in the Parkersburg Jail, and for the vindication of the rights of Ohio.

Nahum Ward, James Lawton, A. T. Nye, Judge Loring, and William West were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting; the committee submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved* That the forcible abduction and detention in the Parkersburg Jail of our citizens, Creighton J.

Loraine, Peter M. Garner, and Mordecai E. Thomas, by Virginians, constitutes a most alarming trespass on the rights of Ohio.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, peaceable and legal measures should be adopted and pursued, with untiring energy, not merely for the liberation of the prisoners, but also security from similar assaults hereafter on the peace and dignity of Ohio.

*Resolved*, That application should be made in proper form to the Governor of Ohio, for his active interference in this case, to the utmost of his power and authority vested in him for the promotion of the welfare and vindication of the rights of Ohio.

*Resolved*, That it is highly expedient and essential to the peace of the States bordering on the Ohio River, that Ohio should assert and strenuously maintain her rights of State Jurisdiction to low-water mark, as established in 1820 in the case of Handley's Lessee vs. Anthony, et al., by the Supreme Court of the United States.

*Resolved*, That it is highly expedient and essential that laws should be passed by the National Legislature securing to persons seized, carried away, and detained from their own territory, the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the protection of the Federal Judiciary.

*Resolved*, That the following named citizens of Washington County be and they are hereby appointed a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, seven of whom shall be a quorum, and the citizens of this meeting shall sustain them in so doing: Nahum Ward, Caleb Emerson, Walter Curtis, G. W. Barker, Hiram Gard, Job S. King, Dr. G. N. Gilbert, James M. Amlin, R. K. Ewart, John Collins, William R. Putnam, Jr., A. T. Nye, J. D. Chamberlain, Daniel Davis, Ira Hill, Elisha Allen, Joseph Barker, William P. Cutler, Simeon Deming, Jr., and William R. Brown-ing.

## THE TRIAL AT PARKERSBURG.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1845.

B. Gates, Esq.—On Monday, the 1st inst., the Circuit Superior Court of Virginia commenced its fall session in Wood County. A large number of the citizens of Washington County repaired hither to attend the trial of the three Ohio citizens confined in the Parkersburg Jail on the charge of aiding the escape of prisoners. As an eye-witness I proceed to give a sketch of the proceedings of the Court.

On Monday, the grand jury, having been empaneled and sworn, retired to their chambers, and after a few hours deliberation, returned with an indictment jointly found against the prisoners, Peter M. Garner, Creighton J. Loraine and Mordecai E. Thomas, charging them with enticing and assisting, in the county of Wood, six negroes, the property of Mr. Harwood, to escape into Ohio from servitude. The indictment contained four or five counts, each varying the charge to suit the various sections of the statute. At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, the prisoners were brought within the bar of Court, and the indictment immediately read to them, to which each answered severally not guilty. Counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. Vinton, and C. H. Brough, of Ohio,

and W. A. Harrison and J. G. Stringer, of Virginia. Mr. Jackson, the attorney for the Commonwealth, here stated to the Court that in consequence of an attack of the erysipelas he should be compelled, in following the advice of his physician, to decline the prosecution of the case—not without hope, however, that other members of the bar could be induced to fill his place; but in case other attorneys should not be employed, he should be compelled to move the Court for a continuance of the cause until the next term. The Court thereupon appointed Messrs. Fisher and Van Winkle, but the former of these gentlemen declined. The latter consented to engage only on the condition that Mr. Fisher would lead the prosecution—this, however, Mr. Fisher peremptorily declined. The question then recurred upon the continuance of the case.

Mr. Vinton arose in opposition. He appeared (he said) in the cause, not strictly as counsel for the prisoners, but at the request of the Executive of Ohio in defense of the rights of the State. It was of the highest importance that no right, however great or small, should be violated between the sister States of Virginia and Ohio. Thus far two sovereignties had continued to flourish, one at the side of the other, and not an incident had transpired to war against the mutual amity and friendship which had ever existed between them. And feeling a conviction that if this cause should come to a speedy termination the intense excitement now existing in either State would at once, and quietly, subside, he could not but argue upon the Court the propriety of an immediate trial. Delay, he thought, would only heighten the unhappy excitement. Should the trial proceed, and the result be an acquittal of the prisoners, the people of Ohio would at once "rub out" all harsh and unfriendly feeling; but should the result be otherwise and a continuance be had, he was sure that an indictment would be found at the next term of the Court of Washington County against the Virginia citizens who had seized and brought here the prisoners, and that a requisition upon the Virginia Executive would follow, and if a surrender was made of these citizens, they would probably be sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary under the statute of the State to prevent kidnapping. It was impossible to determine the extent of the difficulties that would eventually spring up under such a state of circumstances. All interference by the people of Ohio with the property or rights of the citizens of Virginia was to be deprecated and condemned as unwarranted and in violation of the good faith which should ever exist, under our admirable constitution, between the two sovereignties. Laws had been enacted in Ohio against any such interference, but it being shown that Congress alone had the power of enacting laws relative to fugitives from labor, the Ohio acts were repealed. He further alluded to the operation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and also of the laws of Ohio and Virginia and urged the citizens of both States to a strict and faithful observance of them. He appeared, he repeated, in behalf of the State of Ohio; but should it be ascertained that the prisoners had, at any time when in the commission of the crime charged, been within the jurisdiction of Virginia, he would immediately abandon the defense and leave them to rely upon other counsel.

Mr. Harrison thought that were the Court to take a recess, counsel for the prosecution might be obtained.

Mr. Stringer made some remarks in a low tone which were not distinctly heard.

Mr. Jackson, further in support of the motion, said that the Commonwealth could not under the circumstances be fairly represented in the cause, as other counsel than those assigned would act without preparation. The question of boundary he thought a highly important one and required an elaborate investigation in order to settle it fairly and firmly. It should not be settled in haste. He hoped the prisoners would have the fairest possible trial, and he should not ask their conviction unless they were proven clearly within the territory of Virginia at the time of the commission of the acts charged. 'Twas true that much excitement existed on both sides of the river, but none but citizens of Virginia knew how to feel for the injuries which their rights were daily sustaining. The prisoners he thought were guilty, and as they now had them in their power he hoped they would be punished in an exemplary manner. The people of Virginia had rights which should be sustained if possible.

The Court after the close of the arguments granted the motion and fixed upon the 17th of November next for a special session to try the issue. The prisoners were admitted to bail in \$500 each, or were to stand committed until trial, in case no bail could be had. They will, however, probably be able to secure the necessary bail within a few days. It is much to be regretted that circumstances are such as to prevent the attendance of Mr. Vinton at the time fixed upon for the Special Court. Good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that the Court repeatedly expressed a determination to afford the prisoners a fair and impartial trial. The only exceptional feature of the proceedings I observed was the degrading treatment shown the prisoners when taken to and from the jail. No one had a remote idea that any effort would be made to release them—yet each prisoner was collared by two self-important sub-officers and dragged along among a crowd of two or three hundred, as if they were the blackest criminals in Christendom. Yours, etc.

*An Ohioan.*

"It is certainly a hard matter for the prisoners to be dealt with thus. They were ready for trial. The prosecuting attorney has been out of health for some time, and it was understood weeks ago that he might not be able to conduct the case. In these circumstances no counsel, it appears, was secured to aid him. The prisoners must remain in jail more than two months longer, or give bail. Suppose Mr. Jackson is then sick, and there is the same neglect about assistance, or difficulty about procuring it, must these men be again sent to jail?

"There is one singular fact in this case.—

The ablest counsel in Virginia are willing to appear in behalf of the prisoners, but nobody but Mr. Jackson is desirous of appearing against them. If the State had a good case, there would probably be no difficulty of this kind.—Editor."

The *Ohio State Journal*, in an issue of September, 1845, after copying the account of the trial at Parkersburg as contained in the *Marietta Intelligencer*, comments as follows:

\* \* \* \* "We are convinced that there is no probability of the conviction of the prisoners, and that this is understood by those in the prosecution. But, as we intimated several weeks since, the final discussion of the question on its merits, is put off, in order to punish the prisoners before they are tried. They have already been retained in prison for some time, and unless they should get the bail will be retained for a longer period. Even if they get bail, the rod will be held over their heads, and thus, it is supposed, others will be deterred from following the example set by them, in the matter with which they stand charged. If we are correct in this supposition there is certainly just room for complaint against the course of proceedings. \* \* \* \*

"We learn from gentlemen at Parkersburg that the very serious illness of Mr. Jackson, the prosecuting attorney for Virginia, did not prevent his attending to other business the whole week. It is not so much a matter of surprise that the grand jury should have found a bill as that they should have found it upon such additional testimony as was presented. It has been stated that the grand jury would not have found a bill but for new and important facts that came to their knowledge, in addition to what were presented at the called court. And what were they? Why, a witness testified that when the kidnaped Ohioans reached Virginia, it was found that they had water in their shoes, and as the boat in which they were taken over was dry, it was concluded that they might have got their feet wet in Virginia water—probably when helping the negroes out of their boat when it reached this shore! Well, suppose they did 'get their feet

wet' there, they were not within the jurisdiction of Virginia. They had not been within five rods of low-water mark, and did not get there until carried by an armed force.

"A word about the bail: Bail was required in Virginia. A number of citizens of Ohio, men of wealth and high character, offered to become responsible to any citizen of Virginia who would bail the prisoners. The indemnifying bond was signed by a large number of our wealthy citizens, and besides this one of the signers offered to give his individual note for the whole amount of the bail to a citizen of Virginia if he would enter into recognizance for their appearance. Two gentlemen of Virginia consented to give bonds if a third man could be obtained to engage jointly with them. A young gentleman of undoubted pecuniary responsibility voluntarily offered to do so, but as he was not a freeholder (his property being, at least a portion of it, in bank stock), he was refused. The sum total of the matter is, that after the most importunate entreaties and although undoubted and abundant security was offered, bail in the sum of \$1,500 could not be obtained in Virginia; and our citizens, kidnaped by lawless ruffians, must remain in jail till the middle of November before they can be tried—for acts done in this State! Whether they will be tried even then, will probably depend on the health or disposition of the prosecuting attorney."

ADMITTED TO BAIL

January, 1846.—

"Judge McComas passed down the Ohio on Monday, on board the steamboat 'Columbia.' A special term of the Court was held in Parkersburg yesterday, and Garner, Loraine and Thomas were admitted to bail in the sum of \$100 each. Asa Harris of Harmar entered into recognizance for them all.

"We have now only space to make this announcement, but may, at our leisure, have 'a word or two to say' about the amount of bail required at the term of the Court held in September last—the impossibility of obtaining the



kind of bail then required—the comparatively easy terms now offered, and sundry other matters connected with the history of the affair.

PLUMPTRE FOR GENERAL JACKSON.

"Not the General of New Orleans memory, but Gen. John J. Jackson, the commander of the guard what shot the Parkersburg Town Bull—mistaking it for a posse of Ohioans! Just read this and tremble, all 'Ohio Abolitionists'!"

"The *Winchester* (Va.) *Republican* says, 'That Gen. John J. Jackson, of Parkersburg, has applied to the Governor of Virginia for 300 stand of arms and authority to embody troops to repel and invasion the 'Ohio Abolitionists' may attempt!'

"Now then, 'Rub-a-dub—rub-a-dub-dub,—who'll enlist in the Parkersburg town guard?' It will be a bloodless one unless the town has bought another bull!"

"Seriously, though, an attack upon Parkersburg is already planned, and we advise the valorous gentlemen of 'the guard' to prepare themselves with three days' rations of bull-beef, scour up their guns, and be prepared 'to repel the invasion'—for we hear that an 'Independent Company' of nearly 20 Ohio boys has been formed, and they have unanimously resolved to fill their pockets with buckeyes and hickory nuts, storm Parkersburg, pelt General Jackson to death, and drive the town guard out of Wood County!"

#### LATER VIEWS OF THE OHIO KIDNAPING CASE.

(From the *Ohio Register*, 1863.)—

"On the night of the 9th day of July, 1845, three citizens of Ohio—Creighton J. Loraine, Peter M. Garner, and Mordecai E. Thomas—were seized on the north bank of the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Little Hocking, and forcibly carried across the river, and imprisoned in the jail of Wood County, Virginia, at Parkersburg, their captors being citizens of Virginia and their offense, 'carrying away' the slaves six in number, of John H. Harwood, a resident of Washington Bottom, nearly opposite the scene of cap-

ture. Half a century hath wrought many changes, and few that witnessed the exciting scenes and incidents of that eventful period are left to relate to the younger generation the story of what transpired on the border of Mason and Dixon's Line in those early days.

"On the night named, certain citizens of Decatur township residing some four or five miles up the Little Hocking, met the slaves of Harwood at the river, and were assisting them in getting their scanty luggage out of the canoe and up the bank, when the three men above named were pounced upon by concealed Virginians, who, in their eagerness to capture their Abolition foes, permitted the slaves to escape, and on the following day the six chattels were conveyed across the country in the vicinity of Plymouth in open wagons, with the stars and stripes proudly waving over the suddenly freed and happy people.

"The exasperated Virginians now had something tangible on which to wreak their vengeance, and the three prisoners were made to feel the wrath of an outraged and indignant people. They were denied all the ordinary comforts and conveniences of prison life in the Old Dominion. They were confined with the fugitive slaves, but denied even the meagre fare accorded to these, and when bail was proffered, they were indignantly denied their liberty on any terms.

"As may be supposed, excitement ran high on both sides of the river, and when the Governor of Virginia called out her State militia to defend her border and prevent the rescue of the prisoners, the people of Ohio were just as ready to march to the rescue at once, and Governor Bartley was appealed to in thunder tones to call out the militia or accept volunteers and resent the insult, and redress the wrong, even if rivers of blood ran as a result. But wiser counsels prevailed, and the authorities determined to appeal to the courts, and to this end the Governor appointed Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, the ablest legal talent of the State, to present the claims of Ohio, while very able and eminent counsel appeared on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia.



"The case finally reached the State court of last resort at Richmond, Virginia, at the December session, 1845, and was so ably presented and fairly discussed that the prisoners were discharged, and thus ended a most exciting and deeply interesting period in the State's history and to a person now looking back to the eventful time, it scarcely seems possible that bloodshed was averted and quiet restored. The question in the case, relied upon by Mr. Vinton, was whether these prisoners committed any offense against the laws of Virginia, as the canoe was some 50 feet within the shore from low-water mark, and hence within the borders of Ohio, and beyond the jurisdiction of Virginia courts.

"The State militia was vigilant and alert, and no human being, black or white, could evade the sentry's stern command to 'halt,' or enter the excited village without a pass endorsed by men good and true to the interests of slavery. Even the town bull was reported to have lost his life by his persistent and bull-headed refusal to obey the command on a dark November night, when the unerring aim of a chivalrous guard laid him low in death. The militia were prone to add insult to injury, and soon after their occupation of the village, they ran out a brass field-piece to the river bank, with its business end threateningly pointed across the border toward Belpre, where many pesky Abolitionists were supposed to dwell."

Mr. Editor: The article in the *Register* of August 20th, on the Garner case is in error in stating that the prisoners were discharged by the Virginia Court, if it means that the Court decided the case. The following letter written by Bishop Stanton to William P. Cutler gives the facts. It is dated Little Hocking, April 22, 1846:

"The prisoners Loraine, Garner and Thomas are held in a bond of \$100 each. Asa Harris was taken for the three. No Virginia bail was asked; it is my opinion that Virginia never intends to decide the case. Judge McComas told a citizen of Ohio whom he thought trustworthy that he did not suppose that prisoners ever would come back and if they did not their bond never would be sued; if they appeared at the March term and renewed their cognizance there, in that case the Court at Richmond in June would decide that the act was done in Virginia, and if they again appeared in September, sentence would be passed upon them, and a petition immediately got up for a reprieve, signed first by Judge McComas and then

by all the influential men in Wood County and then to be sent to Ohio for signatures, and have them relieved before anything further can be done, and there they suppose the matter will rest. The men are ready to do anything that is thought best and wish your advice whether to appear in March or not."

This appears to have been the end of the case which never reached a final decision. Mr. Vinton, in his argument in behalf of Garner, Thomas and Loraine, gave due prominence to the fact that they were taken on the Ohio shore, "fifty feet within the shore from low-water mark," but that was not the point he relied on. He denied absolutely that Virginia had any jurisdiction beyond the middle of the Ohio River. He maintained this proposition in an argument which seems conclusive.

E. C. Davies.

"In the issue of Tuesday, the writer stated that the three prisoners, Loraine, Garner, and Thomas, confined in the Parkersburg Jail were discharged but failed to give details as to *how* they were discharged; not deeming it of interest to the general reader.

"The facts were, that the Court of last resort at Richmond, not desiring to commit itself on the question raised in the case, desired that the prisoners be discharged, on mere nominal bond, which was done and the Court never did decide the case, because the prisoners were never again called to appear.

"For some reason the State and Federal courts have nearly always found it convenient to dodge the question of the Southern boundary of the Northwest Territory between Ohio and Virginia, which boundary is fixed, under the grant of the State of Virginia, to all the territory 'northwest of the River Ohio.' The question which has vexed the courts is what is meant by the 'river Ohio?' Is it the center of the navigable stream, the north side at low-water mark, or does it extend to high-water mark? If to the latter mark, then these men were in Virginia, and amenable to her laws; but the Court shrank from giving this much desired construction (desired by Virginians) and had it so decided, the able counsel for defendant could have carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where a settlement of the question would no doubt have released the prisoners, and then rendered the commonwealth and its officers liable for false imprisonment, a complication

and probability the Virginia courts were glad to avoid by withholding their decision.

"In later years, we have had some decisions in interior courts of the States which would scarcely pass muster as sound doctrine.

"In one instance, a Common Pleas judge in Ohio held that a burglary committed by breaking into a wharf-boat moored to the Ohio shore was not within the State of Ohio, because the breaking was on the outer side of the boat, next to the channel of the river; and a West Virginia case from Jackson County was even more absurd than this: in that case the sale of liquor on board a shanty-boat, moored to the Ohio shore at high-water line opposite Ravenswood, West Virginia, was held to be a violation of the laws of West Virginia, but these cases scarcely rise to the dignity of strong precedence.

"So much for the legal aspect of the case. Now, as to the unfortunate victims of the il-

legal imprisonment, and what became of them. Mordecai E. Thomas soon became blind after being released, and still lives at Quaker City, Ohio. Peter M. Garner died at Columbus, Ohio, many years ago, and Creighton J. Lorraine died at Franklin County, Nebraska, last winter. They all left the filthy and damp prison much impaired in health, and never fully regained their former strength.

"Had they, for the time being, forgotten their Quaker extraction, on the memorable night, and vigorously used the weapon Nature gave them, as did some of their comrades, the Virginians would have gone home with both eyes in mourning and empty-handed.

"Other parties were present on that occasion; just how many we know not, but we think Titus Shotwell, Borden Staunton, Hamilton Cottle, Jonathan Plumley, and others, most of whom are now dead, could give some facts if living."

# CHAPTER VII.

## EDUCATION.

EARLY TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS—THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSES—IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL HOUSES—AGITATION FOR BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES—THE FIRST SCHOOLS—EXAMINERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS—EDUCATIONAL NOTICES—SCHOOL DIRECTORS—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION MINUTES—WILLIAM SLOCOMB—TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS—OTHER MEANS OF EDUCATION—WASHINGTON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY—THE MARIETTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—THE MARIETTA LYCEUM—FIRST MECHANICS' LYCEUM—A HINT ON HOME-TRAINING SABBATH-SCHOOLS—SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE—MARIETTA FEMALE SEMINARY—ART SCHEMES FOR THE BETTERMENT OF MANKIND—EDWARD POSTLETHWAYT PAGE—WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME—HISTORY OF CHILDREN'S HOMES.

If education be, as some have defined it, the conscious influence of one generation upon the next to produce conformity to an ideal, then education, intellectual, moral and religious, began as soon as New England families had settled in the Northwest Territory. Among these settlers were many who had been well educated for the day, even enjoying a liberal education.

### EARLY TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

John Mathews, one of the pioneers, had at one time been engaged to teach in the Virginia settlement near Wheeling; but other duties called him away before he had begun his school. In the colony the division of labor soon began, and one was employed to teach the children, while the rest continued the farming and the building.

From the best attainable evidence, it appears that the first school in the new settlement

was taught in the northwest block-house by Maj. Anselm Tupper, in the winter of 1788-89. Dr. Jabez True also taught in the block-house and Jonathan Baldwin, who afterward settled at Waterford. Bathsheba Roush, of Belpre, was the first recruit in the great army of earnest women who have labored for the education of the youth of our country. She taught at Belpre in the summer of 1789. Daniel Mill, a graduate of Cambridge University, taught for some years at Farmers' Castle. Jonathan Baldwin, who has already been mentioned, also taught in the same place before he removed to Waterford.

The schools of that day and those that were kept up for many years later were supported almost exclusively by the subscription of the patrons. For a long time there were no houses built exclusively for school purposes. At an early day Mr. Curtis taught a school at Marietta in a cooper shop. The first school near the present site of Amesville

was taught in a room in the house of Ephraim Cutler in 1801. William Slocumb and Benjamin F. Stone were among the very early teachers at Marietta.

There was a little revenue for school purposes arising from the rent of Section 16 and perhaps the earliest corporation created by legislative enactment was one to take charge of the revenue arising from these lands. For a long time school laws in Ohio were simply permissive; the township might create districts, and the districts might build school houses but there was no obligation to do this unless the people of the township took the initiative. The people, not only of Washington County, but also of the whole State, owe a debt of gratitude to Ephraim Cutler and Dr. S. P. Hildreth for their untiring efforts to secure means for popular education in every district. Mr. Cutler especially labored to secure better school laws while he was a member of the General Assembly, and Dr. Hildreth was a member of a committee to prepare a report on education for the consideration of the Assembly.

#### THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first school houses built were rude log structures, very similar to those in which the majority of the settlers were then living. One end of the school house was almost entirely occupied by the huge chimney, where great roaring wood fires were kept in the winter time. The best of these had a single horizontal row of panes of glass to serve for a window. Against the wall beneath this window, a long board supported by wooden pegs driven into the wall served as a desk for the older pupils who were learning to write. This long desk was not exactly reversible, but the pupils were, for by clambering over the bench on which they sat they could reseat themselves and have the edge of the board as a support for their backs. Houses substantially of this form continued to be used in some parts of this county within the memory of men still living.

In the other means for public instruction, designed not simply for the youth but for the whole community, the pioneers were ever alert.

In February, the agents and the proprietors passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the 7th day of April be forever considered as a day of public festival in the territory of the Ohio Company, as their settlements in this country commenced on that day; and that the directors request some gentleman to prepare an oration to be delivered on the next anniversary.

From the first year, the Fourth of July was celebrated with due ceremony and usually an oration was delivered to perpetuate in the hearts of the young the sentiments of patriotism, which had inspired so many of the founders and nerved them to offer their lives in defense of independence. It was also provided that the memorials of another race should be carefully preserved for the instruction of future generations. The elevated squares, the mounds, the *Sacra Via* were to be preserved for public use. Early attempts were made to secure libraries, and it is worthy of mention that the books selected for these libraries, or owned in families, were of a serious nature—historical and theological works. Life with the pioneers was a serious matter and they had no time or taste for lighter literature. Even the poetical works read by them were of a serious and contemplative character.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL HOUSES.

The second grade of school buildings, such as were standing in this county about the middle of the 19th century, were a little better than the first; both in size and in furnishings. A typical example of the school house of 1850 is recalled by one of the boys, who learned in it his first lessons in reading and writing. It stood by the roadside near a spring. It was built of hewed logs and contained three windows, each having eight small panes of glass. Instead of the huge fireplace, a coal stove stood in the middle of the room. The board for a desk still decorated three sides of the wall and between these desks and the stove

were three long low benches on which the smaller scholars sat and very often roasted, especially if the weather was very cold.

The chinks between the logs were filled with mud, from the road, which had been thoroughly kneaded by the horses and vehicles, and one of the tasks which the boys especially enjoyed was that of patching up the walls and filling the crevices, on some mild winter day, when the road had been thawed. The only ventilation afforded in this room was caused by the accidental breaking of a window pane, and as the school house was a long way from town it usually happened that two or three such apertures were to be seen. In extremely cold weather, these were sometimes stopped up with a hat or a piece of paper.

Another picture of a school house of that time is given by Miss Harriet Warren:

#### THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE

O'er shadowed by the lofty trees,  
Where happy birds are singing over,  
And wild flowers scent the summer breeze  
Beside a gently flowing river—  
An ancient cabin stands alone,  
Its roof with moss and grass overgrown

For three score years that time-worn pile  
Has firmly braved the wintry blast,  
And three score springs with merry smiles,  
And sunny days too bright to last—  
Have showered their sweetest offering there  
In wild profusion rich and rare.

When the first rustic latch I raised,  
And then the door I opened quite;  
So many eyes upon me gazed,  
I wondered at the curious sight,  
Then took my seat with dejected look,  
And studied in my spelling book.

With school-mates there so dearly loved  
I spent full many happy hours,  
At noontimes through the woods we roved,  
And hunted for our favorite flowers,  
With merry laugh and joyful song,  
While swiftly flew the hours along.

That little band is scattered now  
Upon the world's oft changing stage,  
Some wear fame's laurel on their brow,  
The poet, statesman, and the sage,  
And some have round a peaceful grave  
Where bending willows sadly wave.

Fond memory often brings to mind  
The image of my teacher dear,  
With smiling face and actions kind  
In heart and word alike sincere  
But I will check the rising sigh,  
A rich reward she reaps on high.

The old school house—I love it well,  
'Twas there in early days I met  
With one who words of love did tell,  
And one who truly loves me yet.  
The dear companion of my youth,  
Through life's prolonged and weary day.

Deserted now, its tottering walls  
Into decay are falling fast,  
And oft when twilight's shadows fall,  
I haste me there, and on the past  
I muse, methinks all death seem  
A beautiful, but fleeting dream.

#### AGITATION FOR BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

In 1822, Governor Trimble appointed Caleb Atwater, Lloyd Talbot, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, J. Barber, N. Guilford, James Hoge and John Collins as commissioners "to collect, digest, and to report to the next General Assembly a system of education for common schools."

This committee made a report to the State Legislature of 1822-23 in which they speak of the "prejudice which narrow-minded and avaricious men will endeavor to excite against any system of education which will compel the rich man to pay more towards defraying the expenses of erecting school houses, &c., than the man who is not worth a dollar," but they express the hope that familiarity with the plan proposed "will be the great means of removing all hostility to its adoption." They call attention to the fact that the population of Ohio represents almost every part of the world and that many of our fellow citizens are unacquainted with any system of public education.

A few months later "Philodemas" in the *American Friend* discusses the subject and deplores the fact that while Ohio has within 30 years risen from nothing to be the fourth State in the Union, "the progress of literature has not kept pace with her other acquisitions." He complains that the frequent change of teachers prevents any continuity of work and



thinks that "with proper instructors and proper books it is possible for the scholars to learn grammar, geography, geometry and algebra, in the same time which they now waste to acquire a smattering of reading, writing and arithmetic." He commends the educational labors of Noah Webster but thinks that "Webster's Spelling Book," now in general use in the county, "is not at all adapted to the use of beginners."

At a meeting of the Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Marietta in September, 1822, three representatives of the Wyandot Indians—John Hicks, Monoque, and Between-the-Logs—were present and made short speeches. They thanked the conference for the school established among their people and for the unselfish labors of Rev. James B. Fruley. This mission originated in the pious efforts of a colored Methodist named Stewart, who had gone from Marietta to the Indians in 1817. About the same time Cyrus Kingsbury writes to his friends in the Marietta Congregational Church (who had helped to support his work), telling of his schools among the Choctaws, of the hearty support he was receiving from the chiefs, and of the sneering way in which some members of Congress spoke of the missionary work as a farce.

Perhaps some of us in 1902 have heard a little of the same kind of talk. Those who steal from the Indians do not wish to have missionaries or teachers on the reservations.

#### THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

It is difficult to state with absolute certainty when the first school was established in each township, for the reason that, the organization being so simple, no records have been kept. When two or three families of settlers had begun work in the wilderness, they soon found it convenient to have one of their community, perhaps, an older son or daughter, make a beginning at a school. A room was found somewhere or somehow and this school was begun. The teacher received perhaps not more than one dollar or two dollars a week for services.

The first school reported in Adams township was taught by Enoch Wing in his own cabin in 1797. In Aurelius township Nancy Dutton was teaching in 1800 and 1810. The first school house, a log one of course, was built near where Dexter now stands, in 1815. The first school house was built in Barlow township in 1808 and the first teacher was John T. Deming. Oliver Root was one of the pioneer teachers in Decatur township, but the date of his first school is not known. In Dunham township, a school was built on the Goddard farm in 1814—Ethelinda Clark taught here in 1816. In Fairfield township, a school house was built in 1819, in which Oliver Miller was teacher. Charles Shipman taught a school in Fearing township about 1804. As early as 1810 a small circulating library had been purchased, which served a very useful purpose for a few years; finally the books were distributed among the share owners. One of the earliest school houses in Grandview township was at the mouth of Mill Creek, taught by Mr. Edington, and about the same time or a little later Mr. Flack taught at Grandview. The first school house in Independence township was built in 1835, but William Cathers had taught a subscription school in that community about 1823. The first school house in Lawrence township, near the mouth of Cow Run on the Little Muskingum, in 1810, had for its teacher, Mr. Dunkin. Miss Doffet taught a subscription school in Liberty township, but the first log school house was not built until 1838. In Ludlow township Miss Daily taught a school in 1816. In Muskingum township, Miss Levings first taught in a log school house at an early date, but the exact time is not known. Caleb Greene taught a school at his own home in 1801, in Newport township. In another part of that township, in what was then known as the "hill neighborhood," Miss Annie Plumer was the first teacher. In 1805 and 1806 in a cabin built for a dwelling but not occupied, Russel Darrow taught the first school in what is now Palmer township. John True taught a school in Salem in 1807. In 1809 John Brown taught a school in a room of Judge Cutler's house.

The next year a log school house was built in that (Warren) township. In Watertown township, which was then known as Wooster, Nathaniel Gates taught a private school as early as 1799. The first log school house in Wesley township was built in 1819—Miss Hewitt was the first teacher.

The law of 1817 permitted the forming of districts in the townships and the building of school houses. Some of our townships speedily availed themselves of this permission; in others a beginning was not made for more than a quarter of a century.

As in all other counties, the supporting of the schools was gradually assumed by the public. At first the patrons furnished the school house, such as it was, with all its equipments, that were necessarily very meager, and paid the wages of the teacher. If any parents were too poor to pay the expenses of tuition, it was provided for by private benevolence and at a very early date we find that in some townships a committee was appointed to collect donations to meet such cases.

#### NOTES

January 29, 1827.—

The Meeting of the Citizens of Marietta, for the purpose of forming a Society to aid in educating indigent children stands adjourned to Friday evening next (2d Feb.) 6 o'clock, at the School house in the 1st District, at which time Articles of Association will be reported. As it is contemplated to extend the benefits of the Society throughout the Township, it is hoped a general attendance will be given.

JAMES M. BOOTH, Clerk.

A little later the funds from the rent of Section 16, and still later the money collected by special local taxation, were applied toward paying a part of the teachers' wages. The remainder was made up by the payment of the patrons in proportion to the number of days school received, and one of the tasks of the teacher between 1830 and 1850 was the computation of the amount due from each of these patrons, and the collection of the same. Sometimes the public money was expended in paying the teacher for a very short term, perhaps not more than two months and the teacher was then permitted to continue the school for the

benefit of those who chose to subscribe for the same.

#### EXAMINERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

As we have shown in another part of this chapter, some of the earliest teachers were men liberally educated in the East, and as settlements multiplied it was impossible to find thoroughly qualified teachers for all the schools. The following notice, first appearing April 1, 1825, marked a new step in the educational progress of this county:

In pursuance of the law "To provide for the support and better regulation of Common Schools," passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, the following gentlemen were appointed Examiners of Common Schools for the County of Washington, at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas, viz.:

Mr. William Stevenson, of Marietta.

Mr. William P. Putnam, of Belpre.

Anselm T. Nye, Esq., of Waterford.

The section of the law requiring this appointment makes it their duty to examine every person wishing to be employed as a teacher, and if they find such person qualified and of good moral character, to give a certificate to that effect.

We are requested to state that the Examiners of Common Schools propose meeting at the Muskingum Academy in Marietta, on Saturday the 9th of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., and subsequently on the third day of each term of the Court of Common Pleas for this county.

When it was first proposed to add English grammar to the list of enumerated branches required of teachers in public schools, one of the best teachers then in the county said that it would be impossible to supply the schools, if this requirement were rigidly exacted. However, from 1825, a county certificate has been demanded of those teachers who were to draw from the public funds, except for the short period when by the law of Ohio every township was permitted to elect its own examiners.

March, 1826.

"An act to provide for the support and better regulation of Common Schools," passed February 5, 1825, makes it the duty of the trustees of each incorporated township to lay

off the same into one or more school districts. It also provides, that no township shall be entitled to receive any part of the moneys collected for school purposes, until the same shall be laid off into districts, etc. We would suggest to the trustees of townships that have not complied with the law in this respect, the propriety of causing the same to be done as soon as practicable. It is essential to the interests of the rising generation that the requisites of this law be strictly attended to."

—*Ohio State Journal*

1831.—

At a meeting of the Examiners of Common Schools in Washington County, held at the court House in Marietta on the first day of November, 1831, there were present, William Slocomb, William Pitt Putnam, John Brown, John D. Chamberlain, Caleb Emerson of Douglas Putnam. William Slocomb was appointed chairman and Douglas Putnam, clerk.

The following regulations for the government of the Examiners were adopted:

1. The Board of Examiners will hold an Annual Meeting at Marietta, on the second day of the Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas in each year.

2. The Examiners for the several Townships shall meet for the examination of Teachers on the first Saturday in April, June and October.

3. Each Examiner shall keep a record of all persons to whom he shall grant certificates and of the several branches in which they are authorized to teach; and shall return a Report of the same to the Clerk of the Annual Meeting.

4. Every person applying for examination, who is not personally known to the Examiners, shall produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

5. Every person shall apply to the Examiner or Examiners in the Township where he or she may reside, or where he or she proposes to teach school; and in case there is no Examiner in such Township, then application shall be made to the Examiners in one of the Townships adjoining.

6. No Examiner shall grant a certificate to a person from a Township where any other Examiner resides, unless said certificate shall be first signed by the Examiner in such Town; or unless sufficient cause is shown to render such examination necessary.

7. The Examiners shall require from all Teachers the following qualifications, viz., a knowledge of Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at least so far as to comprise the Rule of Three.

8. The Examiners shall visit the Schools in their respective Townships from time to time as they shall

deem expedient; and in ordinary cases, at least as often as once in each quarter.

9. These regulations may be altered or amended at any Annual Meeting of the Examiners by a vote of a majority of the Examiners present.

It was decided that for the current year, the Examiners of the several townships should meet on Saturday, the 19th of November, for the examination of teachers. It was ruled that teachers might be examined either at the Annual Meeting, or at the quarterly meetings of the Examiners in the several townships.

NOTICE.

1834.—

In pursuance of the provisions of "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of Common Schools," the Board of School Examiners, for the County of Washington, at their meeting held at the Court House, in Marietta, August 5th, 1834, proceeded to appoint the following persons to be examiners of Female School Teachers, in the several townships of Washington County, viz.:

Belpre—Jesse M. Ames.

Barlow—John Brown.

Adams—Enoch Rector.

Aurelius—John Smithson.

Deatur—Schoaster Haynes.

Fearing—Joel Tuttle.

Grandview—William Proctor.

Lawrence—Joseph S. Ruggles.

Ludlow—Porter Flint.

Newport—Cornelius Battelle.

Marietta—Anselm T. Nye.

Roxbury—Hiram Gard.

Union—George W. Barker.

Warren—Isaac Humphreys.

Wesley—Abner C. Dunsmore.

Watertown—John D. Chamberlain.

Waterford—Jacob Lindley.

John T. Wheat, *Chairman*.

L. H. Goddard, *Secretary*.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

At the last session of the Court of Common Pleas for Washington County, Jonas Moore, Wm. Slocomb and Douglas Putnam, were appointed Examiners for Teachers of Common Schools.

Being vested by the late school law, with authority to appoint Examiners in distant townships, the Board have appointed Doct. G. N. Gilbert, of Belpre, Doct. George Bowen, of Waterford, and Mr. Ebenezer Battelle, Jr., of Newport, Examiners for the term of one year.

The regular quarterly meetings of the Board will be held at the Library Hall in Marietta, on the first Wednesdays in September, December, March and June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board,

Wm. Slocomb, *Clerk*,

Marietta, Aug. 7, 1838.

## COMMON SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

September, 1841.—

The undersigned, having been appointed Examiners of Common School Teachers for Washington County, deem it proper to state the general principles by which they will be governed.

1st. In regard to certificates of good moral character. We shall in all cases require that such certificates be from persons of known probity, and as far as practicable, from magistrates or other public functionaries. This rule is necessary to prevent impositions, which have sometimes been practiced.

2d. In regard to literary qualifications. The law requires that the teacher should be qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic. We can not regard any person as qualified to teach reading, who is not well acquainted with the elementary principles, as the sound of words, modulations of the voice, pauses, etc.—or who can not give evidence of his knowledge of these principles by his own manner of reading.

The following gentlemen are appointed Examiners of Female Teachers—and are authorized to grant the certificates: Doctor G. N. Gilbert, of Eelpre; Doctor Campbell, of Waterford; and Rev. Allen Darrow, of Newport.

The Board recommended the following books for the use of all the Schools in the county:

Eclectic and Webster's Elementary Spelling books, do. Readers—and Porter's Rhetorical Reader. Slocomb's and Adams' Arithmetic, and Colburn's First Lessons, Smith's, Pond's and Murray's Grammars, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies, and we earnestly recommend that a lesson be read from the Bible in all schools at least once a day.

The quarterly meetings of the Examiners will be held on the first Wednesdays of October, January, April and July, at the counting room of Slocomb and Buck, in Marietta, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Wm. Slocomb,  
Hiram Gear,  
E. B. Perkins.

## EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

## MUSKINGUM ACADEMY.

The Trustees give notice that Mr. Levi Keyes has this day opened a school in the Muskingum Academy in which will be taught the following branches, viz.: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

The price of tuition depends on the branches taught. Application for admission may be made to Mr. Keyes at the Academy.

David Putnam,  
S. P. Hildreth,  
Nahum Ward,  
D. Woodbridge,  
*Trustees.*

Marietta, 8th March, 1827.

## NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Education Society of Marietta will be held at the Brick School House in the 1st District on Monday the 3d day of September next, at half past 6 o'clock P. M., when a report will be made of the proceedings of the Society. A general attendance of the members, and all others friendly to the Society is requested.

By order of the Managers,

J. Shipman, Sec'y.

Marietta, August 28th, 1827.

## EDUCATION.

The Subscriber proposes to teach a small class of Young Ladies at his own house, commencing about the 1st of May next. Besides the common English branches, he will teach Projecting maps, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, etc. He has the various optical glasses and other apparatus, necessary to exemplify the philosophy of vision, colors and several other subjects connected with the above studies.

Wm. Slocomb.

April 30, 1830.

## A CARD.

The Subscriber gives notice that his School is now open for the reception of pupils of both sexes. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Common Schools; and (if desired) Natural Philosophy, Belles-lettres, Latin language, &c. &c.

The school room is pleasantly situated—is spacious and well arranged for the accommodation of pupils. No exertion on the part of the instructor will be spared to render the school worthy of patronage. Jno. Pearce.

## References.

Dr. Cotton, Mr. Joseph Holden,  
Dr. Hildreth, Arius Nye, Esq.  
Marietta, 14th May, 1830.

## YOUNG LADIES' READING SCHOOL.

*They laugh at all our gifts, in busy vain?  
Come, bring art, and teach the Ladies' Pen.*

The undersigned having taught several classes of Males, with success, sufficient (as he hopes) to establish his qualification as a teacher of Penmanship, now proposes to organize a class of Young Ladies.

The Ladies are too often deficient in this indispensable branch of Education, in which they might so easily and so eminently excel. To remove this defect, and enable them to write with neatness and facility, the undersigned (if patronized) promises to devote his most assiduous exertions.

J. Chaney.

Oct. 30th, 1830.

## VERMILION.

Samuel Hall

Respectfully informs those who may be interested

in the cultivation of Musical Science, that he proposes opening a school on Monday evening Jan. 7th, for instruction in the theory and practice of singing.

For further particulars please apply at the basement story of the Library Hall.

December 28, 1832.

#### JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL.

The subscriber proposes to open a school for the instruction of the youth and children of Sabbath Schools embracing those from eight to sixteen years of age in the principles and practice of vocal music.

It is a false notion, entertained by many, however, that the gift of an "ear for music" is limited to a few happy ones, while the great majority are wholly incapacitated by nature to learn the art. There is no more difficulty, nor near as much, in learning a child to sing correctly as there is in learning him to talk, or read. Indeed all languages are only different systems of intricate sounds, that require much time, practice and patience in their combination to express ideas; and let the same, or even the tenth part of the time, patience and practice spent in the acquisition of a language be devoted to music, either vocal or instrumental, and ninety-nine hundredths of the pupils would make equal progress toward the complete mastery of the science. Nothing is more common than to hear individuals complain "they have no ear for music, and can not tell one sound from another." But let the same persons have spent as little time and trouble in learning to talk, or read, as they have in learning to sing, and any language on the face of the earth would be to them only unintelligible gibberish—they would have no ear for it, and could not distinguish one word from another.

Should sufficient encouragement be given, a course of instruction, comprising sixty lessons, of two hours each, from three, till five o'clock P. M. on five days of the week will be commenced.

Terms—two dollars per scholar—one-half payable in advance. Names may be left at the printing office.

Samuel Hall.

Marietta, Sept. 22, 1836.

#### SCHOOL.

C. B. Guthrie has opened a School in the Brick School House on the first district of Marietta, in which will be taught all the branches of a common English education, viz.: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English, Grammar, History, Rhetoric and Composition. From his experience in teaching and liberal terms, he hopes for a share of the patronage of the inhabitants of the place.

#### TERMS.

Orthography, Reading and Writing, \$2.00; Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, &c., \$2.50.

N. B.—The school is open to those living out of the district, by paying the additional sum of 42½ cents, for the use of the room.

Nov. 10, 7 1837.

#### SCHOOL.

Mr. Theo. Scott's third term of teaching will commence on Monday the 12th inst., in the new school house in District No. 5 and continue twelve weeks. Tuition, \$3.00.

Argahus Fiskey,

Nath'l Clark,

Jon. Dye.

School Directors.

Marietta, June 8, 1837.

#### SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1838.—

"As the season has arrived when our winter school should commence, it may not be amiss to make a few suggestions to those who, in an important sense, have the direction of the education of our youth.

"In the first place, it is very important that the directors should employ persons to teach, who are well qualified to discharge the important duties entrusted to them. If this part of their duty be neglected, attention to all other parts will be comparatively useless.

"Directors should take care that the house, in which the school is to be taught, be rendered as comfortable and pleasant as possible.

"Proper seats, and writing desks that are firm and steady, should be provided. Care should be taken that these be of different heights, to accommodate the different ages of the pupils. The proper height for a writing desk is, when the right arm rests easily upon it, and the body being nearly erect. Seats for small scholars should always be furnished with backs, the practice of furnishing seats for scholars with no support to the back, and often too high for the feet to reach the floor, is highly injurious in its tendency.

"It is the business of the Directors to furnish a good supply of fuel, and see that it is properly prepared for use; so that the room may be comfortably warm at the proper hour. A want of attention to this part of their duty will be attended with more loss and inconvenience than is generally supposed. Directors can render an essential service to their districts by ascertaining what books are needed in school, and by procuring such as are necessary to furnish something like uniformity for the



different classes. Parents sometimes feel that they cannot afford to purchase the necessary books; whereas, they should feel that they cannot afford to do without them, and thereby lose much of the benefit which they might otherwise derive from the school.

"Directors should also sustain the teacher in the government of his school. To do this effectually, the school should be frequently visited by some one or all of them. This should always be done at or near the commencement of the term; when the scholars should be plainly told that no improper conduct could be allowed—that if any of them should disobey the requirements of the teacher they would, if unreclaimed by proper admonition, be dismissed from the school. It would be well for the Directors, at each subsequent visit, to make inquiries relative to the deportment of the scholars, and publicly admonish those who manifested a spirit of insubordination. If teachers would keep a daily register of the punctual attendance, and recitations of the scholars, to be exhibited to the Directors at each visit, much good would result. A knowledge of the fact that the Directors will faithfully discharge all of these duties will go far towards promoting the best interests of the school.

"Directors should hold free and frequent intercourse with the teacher in private, for the purpose of learning the particular state of the school, and for devising plans for its improvement. This will inspire him with zeal to prosecute his work with diligence. It is often the case that teachers commence their school with a good degree of ambition faithfully to discharge their duty. But soon find that they have the co-operation of no one. If faithful or unfaithful, no one is likely to know much about it. They soon become discouraged, and the temptation is strong to get through the quarter as easily as possible, and call it a bad job well over. Whereas, could they have had the co-operation of the Directors, the whole state of things would have been a different aspect.

"The following school books are recommended for use in the schools in this county, viz:

Reading, Spelling, and Readers.  
Smith's Geography and Grammar.  
Cobb's First Lessons.  
Shuman's Arithmetic.

"By order of the Board of Examiners for Washington County.

"Wm. Slocomb, Clerk.

1830. —

"The school law makes it the duty of this officer, before the spring election of township officers, to ascertain what sum of money is required to keep a free school in the township the ensuing year for at least six months. He is then to satisfy himself what amount of public funds will be furnished from the State Treasurer, from taxes and from lands, and, if from all these sources there is not money enough to support the schools free at least six months in each year, he, the township clerk, is bound by law and by his oath (because he is sworn to execute the law) to give public notice before the spring election of the amount of deficiency of school funds, and cause a vote to be taken by the people on the question whether the additional funds shall be raised by a tax on the property in the township or not.

"So far as information has reached me, a great majority of the townships where the vote was taken, have agreed to raise the money, and I hope that next spring every township clerk in the State will present the question as required by law to the people, so that they can vindicate themselves from the charge of being hostile to universal education."

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Under some name have been held in this county since 1837, as the following minutes will show:

Marietta, November 7, 1837.

An audience assembled in Convention at the Baptist Meeting House, at half past six o'clock P. M.

The object of the meeting briefly explained by Caleb

Emerson, Esq., Mr. Wm. Slocumb was chosen Chairman, and Royal Prentiss, Secretary.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Hiram Gear. Prof. Jewett offered a resolution for the appointment of committees to report on the following subjects:—on which the chair named the gentlemen below:

1. On the expediency of forming an association for promoting the interests of Common School Education; and, if thought expedient, to present a constitution for the same.—Prof. Jewett and Dr. S. Fuller.

2. On the best method of teaching the elements of Reading.—Mr. L. Tenney.

3. On the best method of teaching Grammar.—Mr. Theodore Scott.

4. On the introduction of Vocal Music into Common Schools.—Rev. Mr. Haensel.

5. On the Construction of School Houses.—Mr. T. Scott.

The Chairman then delivered an address on the defects of Common Schools.

A discussion then ensued on the following question:—Ought our Common Schools to be wholly supported by public funds? In which Messrs. Emerson, Gear, Haensel, and Jewett took part, deciding in the negative.

The convention adjourned, to meet to-morrow at half past nine o'clock.

November 8, 1837.—The convention met agreeably to adjournment, was opened by Professor Allen. The Report of the "Construction of School Houses" was read and accepted.

The following question was then presented for discussion, Ought the Legislature now to raise the standard of qualifications for Teachers? After a debate, in which Messrs. Allen, Emerson, Douglas Putnam, and Maxwell participated, it was voted that the further discussion of the question be postponed.

Rev. Mr. Gear addressed the Convention on the importance of the co-operation of parents with the teachers of their schools. Adjourned; two o'clock.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Haensel, the report on "the best method of teaching the elements of Reading," was presented and accepted.

The report on "the introduction of Vocal Music into Common Schools" was presented and accepted.

The Committee appointed above, reported in favor of the expediency of forming an association for promoting the interests of Common School Education, and presented a constitution for the same. The constitution was read and adopted.

On motion the convention proceeded to organize the association, which was done by the election of the following officers:

President, William Slocumb.

Vice-president, Theodore Scott.

Secretary, Thomas W. Ewart.

M. P. Jewett, Shubel Fuller, Charles Emerson, L. Tenney, Argalus Pixley, Marietta; E. Marsh, Watertown; Wm. P. Putnam, Belpre; Wm. R. Browning, Belpre; Joseph Barber, Newport; Wm. Dana, Newport; R. Scott, Ludlow; Isaac Proctor, Grandview; Geo. Templeton, Lawrence; Thomas F. Stanley, Fearling; John True, Salem; Wm. W. McIntosh, Aurelius;

Matthew Gray, Liberty; P. B. Buell, Adams; Joseph Barker, Union; S. Deming, Jr., Watertown; Hiram Gard, Roxbury; Vincent Smith, Wesley; Jesse Lawton, Barlow; Judson J. Hollister, Warren; Eli Gilbert, Decatur; Directors.

The convention then adjourned till half past 6 o'clock.

At half past 6 o'clock the convention met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gear.

The report on "the best method of teaching Grammar" was read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Linsley delivered an address on "the relation of College to Common Schools."

The following resolutions were presented by Professor Allen and adopted.

*Resolved*, That this convention recommend to the several townships within this county to form associations within their respective limits, auxiliary to the "Washington County School Association."

*Resolved*, That the co-operation of parents, with the teachers of their schools, is essential to successful efforts for the benefit of the scholars.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention the introduction of Vocal Music into our Common Schools would be highly conducive to the intellectual advancements, the moral elevation, and the individual and social happiness of the pupils.

*Resolved*, That the teachers of common schools throughout the county be especially invited to become members of this association.

*Vote*, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the Baptist Society for the use of their Meeting House during its sitting.

*Vote*, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the newspapers printed in this county.

Adjourned sine die.

Wm. Slocumb,  
Chairman.

Royal Prentiss, Secretary.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION MINUTES.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Washington County School Association was held at the Baptist Church in Marietta, beginning Tuesday evening, May 1, 1838. The president having briefly explained the objects of the Association, Hon. Ephraim Cutler made a report on the application of the public school fund by the districts, which report was accepted. The following resolutions, offered by Professor Jewett, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That no speaker shall occupy the floor more than 15 minutes at a time.

*Resolved*, That no speaker shall have the floor a second time while any gentleman who has not spoken may desire to do so.

*Resolved*, That no vote shall be taken on the questions debated before the Association, but the discus-





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sion shall at any time be arrested by a vote to lay on the table.

The question "Ought corporal punishment to be entirely discarded from our Common Schools?" was discussed by Messrs Slocomb, Jewett, Lionel Tenney, Lewis, Reed, and Hollister.

Dr. S. Fuller made a report on physiology as a branch of common school instruction, and the following question was discussed: "Ought emulation, as it generally exists in our Common Schools, to be encouraged?" Messrs. Gear, Lionel Tenney, and Emerson were appointed a committee to report on "What motives are proper to be used in our schools in exciting scholars to study?"

The question "Ought the Legislature now to raise the standard of the qualifications of teachers?" was discussed by Messrs. Allen, Douglas Putnam, Lewis, Emerson, Hollister, and Linsley. An address was delivered by Professor Jewett on "the use of the Bible in our Common Schools." Lionel Tenney made a report on "the best method of teaching English Grammar." After an address by Samuel Lewis, Esq., State Superintendent of Common Schools, the following resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned to meet in Belpre the first Tuesday of November following:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to report at the next meeting of the Association whether it would be expedient to establish State institutions for the education of Common School Teachers—if it be deemed expedient, then to report on the practicability of the measure, and present a detailed plan for establishing and regulating such institutions.

Professor Jewett, J. M. Booth, Esq., Rev. Mr. Haensel, Committee.

*Resolved*, That a like committee be appointed to report on the subject of School Libraries for townships or districts with a plan for establishing and regulating same. Lionel Tenney, Dr. S. Fuller and David Deming, Committee.

*Resolved*, That a like committee be appointed to report what further improvements are required in Common Schools to insure for them the attention and patronage of those citizens who now neglect such schools, as well the wealthy as all others. Professor Allen, T. Scott, Professor Maxwell, Committee.

*Resolved*, That a like committee be appointed to report on the expediency of circulating a Monthly Periodical at the expense of the State for all the school

districts of the State. Douglas Putnam, Rev. H. Gear, J. J. Hollister, Committee.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Association a firm and salutary discipline may ordinarily be maintained in our schools by the skillful employment of moral persuasion; and that the teacher should resort to corporal punishment only in cases of extremity and when all other proper modes of influencing the pupil have failed of success.

*Resolved*, That this Association highly approve of the measures adopted at the last session of our Legislature for promoting the interests of our Common Schools, especially that which secures the labors of an able and efficient Superintendent.

The following rules for the regulation of the Board of Directors of the Washington County School Association were adopted at the meeting of the Board January 12, 1838:

1. It shall be the duty of the Board to cause at least two weeks public notice to be given before the holding of the semi-annual or annual meeting of the Association. Also to assign the topics and subjects for lectures and discussions to the several speakers whom they may engage at least twenty days previous to the meeting of the Association.

2. All resolutions offered shall at the request of any member be reduced to writing.

3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board to keep a record of their proceedings. Also to put on file all instruments of writing which may be submitted to him either by any member of the Board or of the society for their consideration, and read the same in connection with the proceedings of the last meeting.

It will be noticed that the Board of Directors were required to assign topics and subjects for lectures and discussions to the several speakers whom they would engage. Therefore, preceding the meetings of the Association, meetings of the directors were held for this purpose.

The annual meeting of the Washington County School Association was held in the Presbyterian Church in Belpre, beginning Tuesday evening November 6, 1838.

An address was delivered by Joseph Barker, Esq., giving a history of common schools in the early settlement of the country. Beman Gates made a report on "the introduction of Vocal Music into Common Schools." A discussion of the subject followed the acceptance of his report, in which Messrs. William R. Browning, L. Lewis, E. Adams, J. J. Hollister, George Dana, Judge Loving, and the



president participated. An address on "the influences of education upon the mind" was delivered by W. W. Hartwell. Rev. Mr. Jolly made a report on "introducing moral and religious instruction into Common Schools," which report was accepted, and then its subject matter discussed by Joseph Barker, Esq., William P. Putnam, L. Lewis, George Dana, Caleb Emerson, Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, J. J. Hollister and the president.

The president of the Association delivered an address on "School Discipline." Professor Allen, Rev. Mr. Gear, Theodore Scott, Caleb Emerson, William P. Cutler and the president were appointed a committee to prepare articles on the subject of common school education for the political papers of the county. Theodore Scott reported on the best methods of promoting common school instruction by the Association. A general discussion was had on the improvements necessary in common schools to insure for them the attention and patronage of every class of citizens, in which Professor Allen, Caleb Emerson, Professor Maxwell, William P. Putnam, C. Ames, Joseph Barker, Jr., Judge Loving, Rev. Mr. Jolly and George Dana participated. On motion of L. Lewis it was,

*Resolved*, That the next year, 1839, the County Association be organized to deliver lectures on the subject of Common School Education, to report selected school discourses, and their plans, to attend the same, to the Convention of the Association.

The following officers and directors for the ensuing year were elected:

President, William Slocumb  
 Vice-President, George Dana  
 Secretary, Beman Gates  
 Directors, Jonas Mason, Adams  
     William W. McIntosh,—Aurelius  
     William P. Putnam and W. R.  
     Browning,—Belpre  
     James Lawton, Jr.,—Barlow.  
     Sylvester Haynes,—Decatur  
     Silas Hobby,—Fearing  
     Charles Talbot,—Grandview  
     John H. Dye,—Lawrence  
     Richard Scott,—Ludlow

Theodore Scott, Lionel Tenney, Argalus Pixley, D. H. Allen and Douglas Putnam,—Marietta  
 E. Battelle, Jr., and Joseph Barker, Jr.,—Newport  
 David Deming,—Watertown  
 Hapgood Goddard,—Wesley  
 William P. Cutler,—Warren  
 John Hemphill,—Roxbury  
 Andrew Cline,—Liberty  
 Joseph Barker,—Union  
 Daniel G. Stanley,—Salem  
 Rotheus Hayward,—Waterford

The second semi-annual meeting of the Washington County School Association was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newport, beginning May 7, 1839. Gordon Battelle delivered an address on "the Universality of the claims of Education." Rev. Mr. Gear delivered an address on the connection between intellectual and moral culture. Mr. Andrews delivered an address on the general subject of "School Instruction," and Beman Gates, on request, made some remarks on the subject of "Vocal Music," with a plan of teaching the same in public schools. Rev. Mr. Strickland made a report on "the use of fixed questions in text books," which was discussed at length by Rev. Mr. Gear, Joseph Barker, Jr., George M. Woodbridge, W. W. Hartwell, Caleb Emerson, Lionel Tenney, Mr. Kenney, Mr. Andrews and others. W. W. Hartwell presented a report on "the use of the blackboard," and in the discussion that followed, Caleb Emerson, Judge Barker, Professor Allen, Joseph Barker, Jr., Lionel Tenney and Mr. Kenney participated. Lionel Tenney presented a report on "the best method of teaching Geography." E. Kinney presented a report on "Mental Arithmetic," which was discussed at length by members of the Association. The meeting adjourned to meet in Marietta the first Tuesday in November.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held October 11, 1839, addresses and reports were assigned to different members of the Association, and the president was appointed to

inform teachers where they could obtain situations, and to inform districts where teachers could be obtained.

The Washington County School Association met at the Baptist Church in Marietta November 5, 1839, for its annual meeting. An address on "the benefits of School Associations as a means of promoting the interests of Common Schools," prepared by Judge Barker, was read by George M. Woodbridge. Caleb Emerson delivered an address on the subject of "General Education," and Prof. Henry Smith gave an address on "the influences of popular education on our civil and religious institutions." E. Kinney presented a report on "Composition in Common Schools," and in the discussion that followed, Rev. Mr. Gear, William Slocomb, George M. Woodbridge, Lionel Tenney and G. Dana participated. William Slocomb, Rev. Joel H. Lindsey, Rev. A. Darrow, George Dana, William A. Whittlesey, Beman Gates and Julius Deming were appointed delegates to the State Education Convention. Theodore Scott presented a report on "School Discipline," which was followed by a discussion. E. Adkins presented a report on "the evils of a want of punctual attendance in "Common Schools," which brought out a full discussion. Lionel Tenney reported on "the introduction of apparatus into our "Common Schools." The following resolutions were adopted at this meeting:

*Resolved,* That the Directors of this Association be requested to employ a person to lecture on the subject of "Common Schools" in all the Townships in this County, and take measures to defray the expenses by subscription or otherwise, as may be deemed most proper.

*Resolved,* That this Association recommend to the several school districts of this County, to purchase a box of apparatus for the use of their schools.

*Resolved,* That the several clergymen laboring within the county be requested to deliver addresses as they may have opportunity, on the importance of Common School instruction; and also to use their influence in obtaining full meetings to attend the meetings of the lecturers appointed by the Directors.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President, William Slocomb

Vice-president, George Dana

Directors, E. Short and Dr. S. C. Allen,  
Wm. B. Putnam, William P. Putnam,  
Belton

Frederick B. Barker, George M. Woodbridge

Thomas Stanley,—Fearing

R. B. Lindsey, George Dana

Joseph C. Woodward, A. Darrow

Jacob Flint,—Ludlow

Andrew Cline,—Liberty

Theodore Scott, Lionel Tenney, Dr. S. Fuller,

N. L. Wilson and George M. Woodbridge,—

Marietta

Joseph Barker, Jr., and E. Battelle, Jr.,—New

York

Daniel G. Stanley,—Salem

Joseph Barker and Franklin Dyer,—Union

David Thompson, Warren

William P. Cutler,—Warren

Haggood Goddard,—Wesley

John D. Dodge,—Woodstock

The third semi-annual meeting of the Washington County School Association met at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Beverly, commencing Tuesday, May 7, 1840. A report, prepared by John Woodbridge, on "the expediency of introducing the Bible into common schools" was read by Rev. Mr. Strickland. Professor Andrews offered the following:

*Resolved,* That the introduction of any one mode of school government into our Common Schools should be a serious detriment to the cause of education.

Which, after a discussion, was laid on the table. Dr. S. Fuller delivered an address on "the influence of exercise and diet on the mind." The question, "Ought the Legislature now to raise the standard of qualifications of teachers?" was discussed by Professor Andrews, W. W. Hartwell, Rev. Mr. Strickland, S. B. Robinson, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Prentiss and President Slocomb, and was decided in the affirmative. The question, "Is it expedient for teachers of Common Schools, in order to produce the greatest amount of usefulness, to deliver lectures upon the principles of civil government?" was discussed by Caleb Emerson and Mr. Cutler, and was decided in the affirmative. A lecture was delivered by President Slocomb on "the responsibilities and du-

ties of teachers." The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the introduction of any one mode of school government into our Common Schools would be a detriment to the cause of popular education.

*Resolved*, That writing compositions ought to be introduced into our Common Schools.

The annual meeting of the Washington County School Association for 1840 began Tuesday evening, November 10th. An address was delivered by President Slocomb on "the duties and responsibilities of teachers." Addresses were also delivered by Caleb Emerson, William D. Emerson and Lionel Tenney. The address of William D. Emerson was on "the influence of education on the perpetuity of our republican institutions." The following reports were presented: "The Jurisdiction of Teachers," by Amos Viller; "Improvements in Teaching," by Lionel Tenney; and "Rhetorical Reading" by Professor Andrews. "The relative importance of the study of English grammar in our Common Schools and High Schools" was discussed by Messrs. Perkins, Gear, Slocomb and Emerson. William Slocomb, Beman, Gates, Rev. H. Gear, Arius Nye, George M. Woodbridge, William P. Cutler and William R. Putnam, Jr., were appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held in Columbus the following December. The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

President, William Slocomb  
Vice-President, William Dana  
Secretary, Beman Gates  
Directors, Alfred Dana and Daniel Davis,—Adams

William R. Browning, George Dana  
and William P. Putnam,—Belpre  
—, Decatur

James Dutton,—Fearing  
Robert K. Ewart,—Grandview  
Joseph Caywood,—Lawrence  
Jacob Flint,—Ludlow  
Andrew Cline,—Liberty

Theodore Scott, Lionel Tenney, Dr.  
S. Fuller, E. B. Perkins and

George M. Woodbridge,—Marietta  
Joseph Barker, Jr., and E. Battelle,  
Jr.,—Newport  
Daniel G. Stanley,—Salem  
Joseph Barker and Thomas Ridgway,—Union  
David Deming,—Watertown  
William P. Cutler,—Warren  
Hapgood Goddard,—Wesley  
John Dodge and Abel Vinton,—Walterford

The fourth annual meeting of the Washington County School Association was held in the Baptist Church in Marietta, commencing November 2, 1841. The following addresses were delivered: "Qualifications of Teachers," by Prof. John Kendrick of Marietta College; "Importance of the connection of moral with intellectual instruction in our schools and colleges," by E. B. Perkins. William D. Emerson reported on "Improvements in Teaching," which was discussed at length by Rev. H. Gear, E. B. Perkins, Caleb Emerson, President Slocomb, A. Spaulding and Lionel Tenney. Professor Andrews reported on "the influence of different kinds of reading for the young," and the subject matter of the report was discussed at length by Caleb Emerson, E. B. Perkins, Professor Kendrick, Professor Maxwell, Rev. H. Gear, Professor Andrews and Lionel Tenney. A report was read on "the state of Common Schools in Washington County" by Joseph Barker, Jr. After its acceptance the following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Barker:

*Resolved*, That five solicitors be appointed to obtain funds which shall be applied under the direction of the directors in the employment of agents to visit the different towns and districts in the county and deliver lectures on the subject of "Common School Education."

Joseph Barker, Jr., E. B. Perkins, Lionel Tenney, William P. Cutler, and A. Spaulding were appointed as the five solicitors.

William Slocomb, Joseph Barker and Caleb Emerson were appointed a committee to

petition the Legislature to pass an act to prohibit any German school being taught to the exclusion of English in any district. Messrs. Gear, Emerson and Kendrick were appointed a committee "to report at the next annual meeting on the proper books to be used in the Common Schools of the County, with a list of the books they may recommend, and their reason for preferring them." It was decided that the next meeting would be held in Watertown, in the Presbyterian Meeting House, on the third Tuesday of May following. The following officers and directors were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, William Slocumb  
 Vice-president, Judge Barker  
 Secretary, F. B. Perkins  
 Directors, Alfred Dana and E. Short,—Adams  
 William R. Browning and George Dana,—Bel-  
 pre  
 Thomas F. Stanley,—Fearing  
 Robert K. Fawcett,—Granby  
 Joseph Caywood,—Lawrence  
 Jacob Flint,—Ludlow  
 Theodore Scott, Lionel Tenney, T. Wickes, S.  
 Maxwell and William D. Emerson,—Marietta  
 Joseph Barker, Jr., P. Crandall and E. Bat-  
 telle, Jr.,—Newport  
 Daniel G. Stanley,—Salem  
 David Deming,—Watertown  
 George W. Barker, M. Wood and T. Ridgway,—  
 Union  
 William P. Cutler,—Warren  
 John D. Dye and Abel Vinton,—Waterford

November 1, 1842.—

The Association adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Association it is desirable that the study of Natural Sciences be introduced into our Common Schools.

September 9, 1843.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with other School Associations and friends of education, in order to secure their cooperation in petitioning the Legislature to provide some more efficient mode than the one now adopted of visiting Common Schools.

John Kendrick, E. B. Perkins and Beman Gates were appointed.

May 13, 1845.—

The following question was taken up for

discussion:—"Are teachers' drills practicable, and ought they to be encouraged at the present time, and recommended to the consideration of teachers?" Messrs. Tenney, Burgess, Cutler, H. McClure, Kendrick, Emerson and J. J. Hollister participated in the debate.

On motion, the question was so amended as to substitute in place of the words "Teachers' drills," the words "Teachers' Associations for mutual improvement." The question as amended was then put to a vote, and carried in the affirmative.

November 4, 1845.—

The officers and directors elected at the annual meeting held on this date were as follows:

President, E. B. Perkins  
 Vice-President, I. W. Andrews  
 Secretary, Beman Gates  
 Directors, Jonas Mason and Daniel Davis,—Adams  
 William R. Browning and O. R. Loring,—Bel-  
 pre  
 Rev. R. Tenney and Thomas F. Stanley,—Fear-  
 ing  
 Theodore Scott, C. Shipman, John Crawford,  
 William Slocumb and Douglas Putnam,—  
 Marietta  
 Charles Dana and E. Battelle, Jr.,—Newport  
 Edmund Gould,—Salem  
 David Deming and Rev. James Holmes,—Wat-  
 ertown  
 George W. Barker and Benjamin F. Stone,—  
 Union  
 William P. Cutler and R. D. Hollister,—Warren  
 B. Shaw and John W. Dana,—Waterford  
 Hiram Gard,—Roxbury  
 Joseph Caywood,—Lawrence

May 5, 1846.—

G. Dana, Jr., introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Science of Agriculture ought to be introduced as a study into our Common Schools.

Which was referred to a committee of three,—G. Dana, Jr., William P. Cutler, and J. J. Barker, to report at the next meeting.

November 3, 1846.—

Professor Andrews introduced the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this Association regards with great favor the introduction of the study of the Natural Sciences into our Common Schools.

*Resolved*, That a regards Resolution, Sec.

ence) is not adapted for the purpose of instruction and would be detrimental to gradual introduction into the Common Schools of this County.

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Association no teacher ought to be considered as possessing the qualifications necessary to give instruction in the best Common Schools unless he can pass an examination in these subjects.

These resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Slocomb, Burgess, Caleb Emerson, Andrews, Kendrick, Tenney, Heath, Perkins and Smith. The first two were adopted, and the third laid on the table.

May, 1847.—

The attention of the Association was called to the July meeting of Teachers' Institutes as now conducted in some portions of the State, and as recommended by the Secretary of State. On motion it was,

*Resolved*, That the Examiners of the County, together with D. E. Gardner, William P. Cutler, G. Dana and I. W. Andrews, be requested to make inquiries concerning the establishment of such a one at Marietta the coming fall. And should they deem the plan advisable, to take the necessary measures for carrying it into operation.

November 3, 1847.—

The following resolutions were introduced and passed:

*Resolved*, That this Association respectfully and earnestly request the Board of Commissioners of Washington County to make the necessary appropriations for the support of a County Superintendent of Common Schools and a Teachers' Institute, the ensuing year, provided an act should be passed by the Legislature authorizing the same.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to present said resolution to the Commissioners at their Spring Session and urge the motives for complying with its request.

Mr. Gardner also introduced the following resolution which was made the order of the day for the adjourned meeting of the next morning:

*Resolved*, That this Association request our Senator and Representative in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, to procure the extension, to the County of Washington, of the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of County Superintendents of Common Schools, etc." passed February 8, 1847. And also an act entitled "An act to encourage Teachers' Institutes," passed February 8, 1847.

September 30, 1848.—

Hon. William P. Cutler, Hon. R. E. Harte and Prof. John Kendrick were appointed a committee "to present the subject of appointing a County Superintendent before the County Commissioners—in case of failure of an appropriation from that source, said committee to endeavor to raise funds by subscription for the purpose."

Professor Andrews made a report on union schools, showing the great advantages of the system over the ordinary isolated districts, after which remarks on the same subject were made by Messrs. Kendrick, Slocomb and Perkins.

The officers and directors elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, Hon. William P. Cutler  
Vice-president, Rev. Gideon Dana  
Secretary, Prof. I. N. Andrews  
Directors, Dr. Blackledge,—Adams  
John Corry, Esq.,—Averetts  
Rev. D. C. Perry,—Barlow  
William R. Browning and George Dana, Jr.,—  
Belpra  
Mr. Schroeder,—Decatur  
L. F. Stucky,—Bearing  
Rev. L. L. Fay,—Lawrence  
William Slocomb, John Kendrick, R. E. Harte,  
Lionel Tenney, Rev. T. Wickes, Beniam Gates,  
George M. Woodbridge, Marietta  
Hon. J. Barker and E. Battelle, Jr.,—Newport  
Rev. Mr. Tenney,—Salem  
Thomas Ridgway and George W. Barker,—  
Union  
Rev. Mr. Smith and A. D. Hollister,—Warren  
I. B. Robinson,—Waterford  
David Deming,—Watertown

November 12, 1851.—

Professor Andrews offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the best interests of education in Ohio demand a thorough supervision of our schools; and that we hereby earnestly urge upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of the appointments of a State Superintendent, and such Assistant District Superintendents as from time to time may be necessary.

*Resolved*, That copies of the above resolution be transmitted to the Senator and Representative from this District, and that they be respectfully, yet earnestly, solicited to use their influence for the accomplishment of the object therein mentioned.

Mr. Bailey, formerly superintendent of



schools in Ashtabula County, was invited to address the Association. Mr. Bailey took for his subject: "Examination of Teachers," and showed the importance of having examinations conducted by the whole Board of Examiners, of having stated times, and of conducting the examinations mainly by written questions.

In Volume 1, of the *Ohio Journal of Education*, the Teachers' Institute, beginning at Marietta, November 10, 1851, is reported as having enrolled 104 members. The instructors, who in that day served without pay, were, E. D. Kingsley, P. R. Kendal, Rev. H. Bates, Beman Gates, I. W. Andrews and L. Andrews. Since that day, at the annual meeting of the Washington County Institute, the teachers have received instruction and encouragement from teachers widely known throughout the State and nation. For the last 35 years the fees received from teachers' examinations have furnished the funds sufficient to procure lecturers and instructors of the first class. For this means of support to the institute, the teachers of Ohio are largely indebted to the wise forethought of Hon. E. E. White, who now lives in Columbus. Besides the annual meeting, which has usually been held in Marietta, the teachers have had many local meetings, sometimes under the direction of the county committee; sometimes under the special township committee. In these, practical questions have been discussed and many teachers have found them even more profitable than the larger annual meeting.

#### WILLIAM SLOCOMB.

Hon. George M. Woodbridge gives us this picture of one of the early teachers:

"Across the street was the home of William Slocomb, the veteran school teacher, and his brothers, Silas and John. But we must not pass with the mere mention of the name of William Slocomb. For many years he was the instructor of the youth in the upper part of the town. His place for teaching was in the old Academy building, which stood, until a few years ago, immediately north of the

Congregational Church building. His punishment of scholars in those days was of the old-fashioned kind, by furling the hand and using the switch. But opinions sometimes change, and so did those of Mr. Slocomb, upon the subject of school government. Later in life he became the advocate of the abolition of corporal punishment in schools and the government of even the most unruly by moral suasion. We will here be allowed to relate an incident which occurred at a teachers' convention in Newport, after Mr. Slocomb's change of views. In a talk, of an hour's length, he denounced the whipping of scholars and advocated milder means. After the completion of this talk, a young man, who had once been his scholar and many times felt the weight of the ruler and the sting of the switch, had the temerity to speak of this and to make light of the change of views of the old gentleman. Among other things, he said that within the radius of an eighth of a mile of the old Academy building there could not be found a straight limb, as in the early growth of the trees switches had been plucked for the use of the teacher. Aroused by this unwarranted attack of his former scholar, the old-time teacher arose and excitedly remarked: 'Yes, I well remember the school boy days of the last speaker, and never until now could determine whether I punished him too much or too little. But this much I do know, that in this case either was a failure.'"

#### TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

The most improved forward step made in our district schools has been the organization of the township high school with the principal as superintendent of schools. In 1888 Marietta township, which included all the territory of the township outside of the separate districts of Marietta and Harmar, resolved to build a high school at Sand Hill. Fortunately for this Board of Education, John T. Duff, a superintendent who had had much experience in grading and managing public schools, was by his private business called back to this county. He was invited to take charge of the

schools of this township and in a very short time he had the high school in good running order and the district schools well graded. One of the patrons of this school said, that at the close of the first year he had saved enough in the board and traveling expenses of his children to pay for the entire cost of the high school. His successors have been H. E. Smith, H. C. Frye, C. C. Smith, L. E. Booher and F. L. Maury. Already a small library has been collected in each sub-district.

Waterford township followed the good example set by Marietta and established a high school in 1894 with C. S. Joseph as principal and superintendent. Mr. Joseph taught the school five days in the week, from Tuesday to Saturday inclusive and spent Monday in visiting the district schools, making the task a heavy one for him, but he discharged his duties in a creditable manner and left the schools of all grades in good order for his successor, L. E. Booher.

Belpre and Decatur townships have made some beginning at the organization of schools of a higher grade than the sub-districts.

It is said that Wesley township is also about to adopt the plan of a township high school, with the veteran teacher, Patrick Henry, as principal.

In some other townships, the separate district or the village school has served the purpose of a central high school, especially since the law has been so framed, as to requiring the payment of tuition for those pupils who have passed the common school examination. Lowell, in Adams township, has a graded school with a high school course. It has been reported in the State Commissioner's Report since 1888; Supts. J. L. Jordon and D. A. Leake.

The same year, Macksburg appears in the state report with F. P. Wheeler as superintendent. W. E. Ellison and C. C. White have been his successors.

Barlow township has two graded schools. Barlow village, reported since 1896, has had four superintendents, A. M. Farlow, John Lawton, J. R. Franklin, and G. W. Perkins.

Vincent, a separate district, has had two principals,—F. B. Shaner and A. M. Farlow.

In Belpre township what was probably the first circulating library in the Northwest Territory was established. The books were probably brought by Col. Israel Putnam in 1795. For many years this library of formidable books was a very improved educational factor in that township. At last they were distributed among the share-owners and it is said that some of them are preserved to this day. Belpre school as a separate district was first reported in 1872; the following names appear in the list of superintendents, in the order here given,—E. S. Cox, L. D. Brown, W. N. Spencer, C. K. Wells, J. G. Schofield, C. E. Keyes, Frank P. Ames, J. C. Barnes, E. D. Albright, C. E. Githeus, E. K. Barnes, M. L. Fearnow, and S. E. Weaver.

In Fearing township, Stanleyville, near the center, is a separate district and contains a school partially graded. In Grandview separate district, first reported to the State Commissioner in 1884, P. L. Topie, R. K. Walton, and J. F. Hannun, have successively served as superintendents. Newport separate district appears in the State Report after 1885 and its superintendents have been: G. W. Welty, J. W. McDaniel, L. E. Booher, F. J. Bailey, H. C. McKinney, and W. E. Seabock. Their first union school building was destroyed by fire, but they now have a new and commodious structure amply sufficient for the growth of the town.

New Matamoras has the following list of superintendents, beginning in 1889: John H. Martin, A. D. Hoffer, D. F. Grier, C. C. Middleswart, S. A. Wiggins, C. W. True, and C. E. Caldwell. They have a large and commodious building and a school attendance next to Marietta.

Harmar, as a separate district from 1866 to 1890, reported the following superintendents,—J. F. Lukens, M. R. Andrews, John T. Duff, N. M. McLaughlin, Jefferson Heston, J. D. Phillips, H. A. Meyers, and J. L. Jordan. Since that time it has been a part of the Marietta City district.

Beverly began as a separate district in 1854 with John Tarbell as teacher of the upper grades. It began the formation of a district library with the State donation in 1885. Its superintendents have been: Z. G. Budee, Jefferson Heston, T. C. Ryan and the present incumbent, J. F. Wagner, who has been in service in that position since 1889 and is therefore in years of service the ranking superintendent in the county.

Watertown separate district has been reported since 1895. L. E. Booher and G. W. Perkins have been superintendents.

The plan of union schools adopted by Akron in 1847 was quickly followed by other townships in the State. In May, 1849, the schools of Marietta were organized on the union plan. The very name is suggestive of a change which those of the present generation can hardly understand. Why union schools? Simply because at that time there were five separate districts in Marietta, each with its own ungraded school, having no more connection one with the other than do the sub-districts in a township. In fact, not nearly so much as the sub-districts now have under the present law. These five separate districts were united, that is, formed into a union of schools, which rendered graded schools possible. The first Board of Education consisted of Dr. I. W. Andrews, T. W. Ewart, R. E. Harte, Lucius Brigham, E. H. Allen, and Robert Crawford. Theodore Scott, who for many years taught a private school in Marietta, was the first teacher of the grammar schools. As a natural result of a system of graded schools, a high school was found necessary and organized in 1850 with E. D. Kingsley as principal of the school and superintendent of all the schools. In 1855 Hon. M. D. Follett took charge of the schools, teaching in the high school until 1857, when he resigned to begin the practice of law.

For many years Marietta had no general superintendent of schools but the principal of each school building had general charge over the group of schools in his building, while the principal of the high school examined pu-

pils for promotion to that grade. This system would hardly have been possible had not such members of the School Board as Dr. I. W. Andrews, Dr. John Boyd and others, performed many of the duties in the general management which now devolves upon a superintendent.

In 1873 Supt. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, was called to take charge of the Marietta schools but after two years of very successful service he returned to his former home where he is still superintendent of schools. From 1879 until 1891 C. K. Wells was superintendent. He was succeeded by W. W. Boyd and he in turn by H. G. Williams in 1898. In 1902 Mr. Williams resigned his position to accept that of dean of the new Normal School connected with Ohio University and J. V. McMillan was elected in his place.

## OTHER MEANS OF EDUCATION.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Ohio Bible Society was organized at Marietta, October 22, 1812, with Gen. Rufus Putnam, president; Rev. Lyman Potter (of Steubenville) vice-president; David Putnam, treasurer; and Samuel P. Robins, secretary.

We give extracts from some of their reports to show what this society did for education in this county:

"Report of the directors of the Washington County Bible Society, presented at the annual meeting, on Friday evening, January 4, 1828.—

"The directors of the Washington County Bible Society, in presenting their sixth annual report, would express their grateful acknowledgements to the Father of all our mercies that they have been spared to meet the members of the Society at this anniversary. In reviewing the operations of the past year, the Directors deeply regret that they have effected so little in the great cause in which they are engaged. Our labors have been far disproportioned to the wants of the destitute. While we

believe that the operation of the Society has not been without its benefits, we must at the same time confess that the exertions, which have been made for the circulation of the Scriptures within the County, have been far less than what our ability and our duty requires of us. We have looked forward with pleasure to this annual meeting, as a new era in the history of our operations, or those of our successors, and we believe that our expectations will not be disappointed.

"At the time of our last annual report, the Society had funds to the amount of \$18.45, and a small supply of Bibles and Testaments. Since then we have purchased of the Ohio Bible Society 71 Bibles and 96 Testaments, at a cost of \$88.98. There have been issued from the depository during the past year, 60 Bibles and 102 Testaments, making the whole number since the commencement of the institution 316 Bibles and 465 Testaments. Some probably yet remain in the hands of agents, but the exact number we cannot state. Twenty-five Bibles and 19 Testaments have been distributed gratuitously since the last annual report. The receipts into the treasury during the past year have amounted to \$106.12 1-2 of which \$39.50 were received on subscription, and \$66.62½ for sales of Bibles and Testaments, and from the estate of the late treasurer. We have at present on hand 17 Bibles and 36 Testaments, and funds to the amount of \$35.59."

The following is taken from the seventh annual report of the directors of the Washington County Bible Society, made in January, 1829.—

"At the meeting of the directors last February they made the necessary arrangements for the purchase of Bibles, and appointed two of their number as the general agents of the Society, one on the east, and the other on the west side of the Muskingum, to whom was entrusted, under the direction of the Board, the power and duty of appointing subordinate agents in such parts of the county as they might think fit, and supplying them with Bibles for distribution. In the execution of this business, your Directors and general agents

have met with many difficulties, but none such as materially to retard the work. They have great reason to be thankful to God, that the difficulties have not been greater, but that the work has been accomplished to the extent that we have previously mentioned. In our last annual report we estimated the number of families in the county, destitute of the Bible, at 300; a number then thought by many, to have been far too great; but so far from having been so, it falls far short of what has been found to be true. The number of Bibles distributed by our agents in several townships, by donation, sale for cash, and on credit, is as follows:

Adams, 23	Marietta, 79
Aurelius, 14	Newport, 18
Barlow, 9	Roxbury, 35
Belpre, 18	Salom, 23
Deeter, 7	Union, 10
Feating, 18	Warren, 10
Lawrence, 33	Waterford, 46
Grandview, 25	Watertown, 32
Ludlow, 25	Wesley, 18

"In addition to the above, a considerable number have been sold and distributed directly by the general agents. The number of Bibles donated is about 120; of the balance, a large proportion have been sold on credit, and for many of which the Society will never receive the payment. We have not the means of stating the exact number of families, who were found to be destitute, as in some cases the agent sold Bibles to those who were previously in possession of one, but we feel safe in saying that the number exceeds 450. In the township of Grandview, the number of destitute families was estimated by our agent there at 10. It will be seen above that 35 have been distributed there, nearly, if not quite, all of which were among the destitute.

"The manner in which these Bibles have been received, though in some cases such as to cause Christians to mourn, have, in others, been attended with pleasing circumstances. One of our agents states that in many instances the Bible was received with evident tokens of gratitude, and thankfulness to the Society;

while in others, but few cases, with the most marked opposition."

It has been given that a meeting of the friends of moral-  
ity and religion will be held on Thursday evening, the  
22nd inst., at 6 o'clock, in the Methodist Meeting  
House, for the purpose of organizing a Union to pro-  
mote the observance of the Christian Sabbath. The  
attendance of all the friends of the Sabbath is re-  
spectfully invited.

Also, notice is given that the same evening a Committee will make report upon the necessity and expediency of forming a Society for the promotion of temperance.

## THE MARITENNA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

1833. —

It is one which bears no light testimony to the standard of literature in this town. The Association is composed generally of members resident in town, who are stockholders. They possess an excellent library, containing none but choice and valuable works, comprehending history, biography, travels, belle lettres, natural and moral philosophy, standard works on the arts and sciences, the most authentic and genuine authors on law, medicine, and theology; as also files of the ablest reviews, and journals of the present day, while at the same time 'light reading,' in general, is rejected. Here may be found a rich repast for all who love a mental feast. And much credit does it reflect on Marietta, that to the valuable collections now in use, new and important additions are constantly being made. A very neat and commodious building containing three rooms; two offices which are rented, and the Library Hall, the depository of the library; the upper story forming one large arched room, which is occupied by the Marietta Lyceum, as also by two of the religious societies of the town. Long may this institution flourish, and continue to prove of interest and improvement to all.

"Another instance of the taste for literature, which Marietta possesses, may be noticed in the fact that the Universalist Society devotes the property which annually accrues to its treasury, to the acquisition of an extensive and

valuable library. The collections of books is large, and the selection of them has been able and well judged.

## 111 MARILYN FERGUSON M

"Is an institution well calculated for the extensive diffusion of useful knowledge. It was founded nearly three years ago, and has at present on its register the names of 85 members. Regular meetings are held, at which are occasionally delivered lectures on chemistry, and other subjects connected with natural philosophy and history, with the improvements constantly making in the arts, and discoveries in the sciences, and on many other subjects of interest and importance. Discussions are regularly held for the improvement and pleasure of the members. The Lyceum has in its possession a handsome electrical apparatus; and measures have been taken to design a map of Marietta and vicinity, which will probably be published at a future period by this institution.

"We might refer to other societies of less note, which, like small rills, tend in their consequence, to help pour forth their tribute of knowledge and learning in the common cause of education, and point out the 'Phila-Mathesian Society,' and the 'Society of Inquiry,'—both formed and sustained by the young gentlemen pursuing their collegiate studies at the Institute, but we hesitate to intrude further on our readers' attention at this time."

FIRST MECHANICS' LYCEUM.

March, 1838.—

To Incorporate the First Mechanics' Lyceum of Mar-  
ietta, in the County of Washington.



a common seal and they may break or alter the same at pleasure.

MR. EDITOR:—Attracted by curiosity, I have several times attended the discussion of various subjects, by the members of this society (Mechanics' Lyceum), and I can assure you that I have spent but few evenings more pleasantly. As its name indicates, it is composed exclusively of mechanics, mostly of young men, who in their debates evinced a degree of skill and eloquence worthy of praise. The frequent reference to historical authors shows that the art of public speaking is not the only good to be derived from a society of this kind. To furnish arguments for debate requires much study, and the amount of useful information thereby obtained can never be lost. It is indeed a cheering sight to see our young men, instead of partaking of the sinful pleasures of the card table, or the chequer board, instead of wasting their time at the grocery or the tavern, thus wisely devote their leisure hours to the pursuit of knowledge. To the originators of this society too much praise cannot be awarded, and under difficulties, which to many appeared insurmountable, they preserved and complete success has crowned their efforts. The society, I understand, numbers about 75 members, who for intelligence and polemic skill are unequalled by any lyceum which it has been my fortune to visit. These few remarks, thus loosely thrown together, may serve to call the attention of our citizens to this society, which has sprang into existence as if by magic, and which is capable, and I doubt not will produce beneficial results. Societies of this kind should be encouraged by every means in our power, and I am confident will be by the citizens of Marietta."

#### NOTICE.

There will be a public debate at the Masonic Hall, on the evening of the 7th day of April, commencing at 6 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed, viz.: "Have the Catholics been more persecuted than all other denominations combined (the

Jews excepted)?" Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

By order of the Mechanics' Lyceum.

MATTHIAS MOOT, Secretary.

Marietta, April 3, 1838.

#### CONCERT.

March 30, 1839.—

A Concert of Instrumental and Vocal Music will be given by the Marietta Town Band, under the direction of their instructor and leader, at the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, April 8th, commencing at 7 o'clock. The assistance of a first rate Pianist is engaged for the occasion.

An address on the subject of Music, will be delivered by Mr. Beman Gates. Further particulars of the performance will be made known by a bill. Tickets at twenty-five cents each may be had of the Treasurer at the store of Messrs. Edgerton & Woodbridge.

#### A HINT ON HOME TRAINING.

March 7, 1829.—

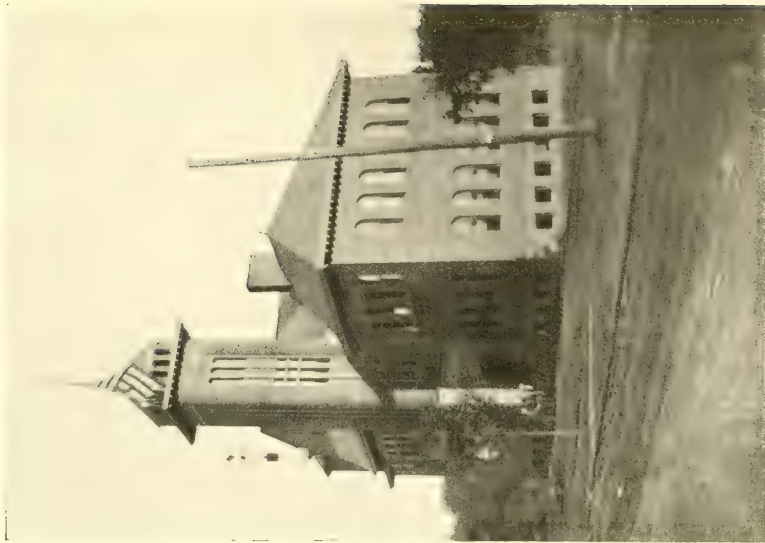
"Mr. Prentiss—You will oblige a friend of the youth of our town and county by publishing the following—which is for the particular notice of parents, guardians and instructors, and is well worthy of their consideration.

"We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held among mankind is principally owing to the lies which are told to children by their parents during the first few years of their lives. Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made as at any later period. It is then, probable, that what is called the natural propensity of a child is unfolded. Many persons who have a great abhorrence of lying, and whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are but a few parents who do this in a greater or less degree, though doubtless without dreaming they are guilty of criminal deception. With many the whole business of managing their children is a piece of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusements, cheated in their food, cheated in their dress. Lies are told them to do anything that is disagreeable. If a child is to take physic, the





NEW MATAMORAS PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.



BEVERLY PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

mother tells him that she has something good for him to drink; if reluctant, she says she will send for the doctor to cut off his ears, or pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him, and a thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once and answer the present purpose. Parents are too apt to endeavor to pacify their children by making promises of a ride, or a walk, or something else which will please them, but without any intention of gratifying them. This is lying, downright lying. People think nothing of breaking their promises to children, if the performance be not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they can not comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are not kept. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, though at a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habit is of infinitely more consequence than any such inconvenience can be to the parent."

## ARLEY, FURDY &amp; WRIGHT'S MENAGERIE.

September 11, 1830—

This extensive collection of foreign animals may be seen in Marietta, near Mr. Cole's Hotel, on Saturday, 18th of September.

It consists of the Asiatic Lion and Lioness, African Camels, male and female, Hunting Leopard of Asia, N. American Panther and Pantheress, Brazilian Tiger, Peruvian Llamas, male and female, Hyena of Ethiopia, African Lion, Kangaroo, of New Holland, Zebra from the Cape of Good Hope, Prairie Wolf, and a large variety of small Animals.

At 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. the keeper of the Asiatic Lion and Lioness will enter their respective cages! Immediately preceding which the Camels, Ponies, Monkeys and Llamas, will be exercised in the ring. At 5 P. M. the Lions will be fed in the presence of the audience.

The whole will be exhibited under a Pavilion—Seats will be prepared for the Ladies—good order enforced, and every exertion used by the Proprietors to amuse and accommodate all visitors.

Hours of exhibition from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.  
Admittance 25 cents, Children under 12, half price.

## GERMAN LANGUAGE.

May 16, 1830—

Mr. Meyer, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Marietta, that he designs, if sufficient encouragement be given, to establish himself in this town, as a teacher in German.

All persons who are desirous of embracing this opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the German Language, will please meet at the Library Hall, on Monday evening at seven o'clock.

*Terms:*—\$6. in advance per quarter, embracing fifty lessons.

*References:*—President Linsley, Prof. Smith.

## SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Society in Marietta for the Promotion of Good Morals, organized in 1814, made a long report of its work in 1819. From this report we make a few quotations:

"In April, 1817, the Society resolved to patronize Sunday-schools, and appointed a committee to establish and superintend two or more Sunday-schools in the town. On the 11th of May, 1817, three schools were organized and opened in Marietta; one, at Buell's school room, under the superintendence of William Slocomb; one at the Muskingum Academy, under the care of E. Huntington; and one at Point Harmar, under the charge of Dr. Cotton. To each of these schools several young gentlemen and ladies were engaged and attached as assistant teachers.

"The learners were employed in reading the Scriptures, committing portions to memory, and in such other lessons as are usually taught in such institutions. Several commenced with the alphabet and made good proficiency. The schools were continued 20 Sabbaths, to the last in September, when the season rendered it inconvenient for the children to assemble, on account of the distance some of them had to go.

"In 1818 only two schools were opened; one at the Muskingum Academy, under the care of Mr. Slocomb, and the other at Point Harmar under the superintendence of Mr. Judson. To the school in the Muskingum Academy 130 were admitted and to the one at Point Harmar, 78.

"The schools this season, as they were the last, have been composed of adults and children, male and female, white and black.

"*Summary:* The whole number of scholars in the two schools, 208; the whole number of verses learned in both schools, 45,784;

highest number committed to memory by one scholar, 3,517."

The report is signed by David Putnam, S. P. Hildreth, and John Cotton.

They also make note of the fact that Mrs. Hannah Mathews had through the summer of 1819 maintained a Sunday-school on the Muskingum, six miles above Marietta, and that Miss Sophia Barker had done the same not far away on the other side of the river.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for Schools in the county of Washington at their annual meeting held October 4, 1820, and Exhibition of the Sabbath-schools:

"The members of the Board and of the Sabbath-school Committee convened at the Congregational Meeting House in Marietta where the following report was read and accepted, viz.:

*Report of the Sabbath-school Committee.*

It is deemed unnecessary by your committee to make a long report to address any arguments to prove the utility of Sabbath-schools. This would be equivalent to produce a proof which has repeatedly been made, and may we not add, of which you have had ocular demonstration.

Your committee made the necessary arrangements for opening the school in the town early in the season, which commenced on the third Sabbath in October. William Holyoke has had the charge of the school at the Muskingum Academy, William Slocomb, on Point Harmer, and Wyllys Hall and Miss Sally Emerson at the upper point. The number of scholars who have regularly attended through the season is about 175.

Owing to the propensity which has existed in the schools generally to commit more to memory than would be done in a proper manner, your committee were induced to recommend that 25 verses be committed to memory by each scholar.

"A communication was received from Rev. William Boies, of Waterford, stating that during the summer months four Sabbath-schools had been kept at Waterford, and three at Wooster.

"It was further stated that much satisfaction was felt at the flattering success that had attended the first attempt to establish Sabbath-schools in that vicinity, and that strong desires had been expressed that they should commence earlier in the opening of another spring."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL NOTICE.

1820.

The friends of Sunday-schools in the County of Washington are informed that a County Sunday-school Union, has been formed auxiliary to the American Sunday-School Union, for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of Sunday-schools in the several townships within the County, and furnishing suitable Books for Libraries.

Any Township, or District Union, on becoming auxiliary to the County Union, and paying one dollar into its treasury, will be furnished with Books at reduced prices, and also be entitled to a loan from the Library of Books, to half the amount of those purchased.

It is hoped that all who are interested in the instruction of the rising generation in useful knowledge, will avail themselves of the facilities now offered for accomplishing that benevolent object.

Applications for Books should be made to Mr. Samuel Shipman, Agent of the Union.

SABATH-SCHOOL OCCUPATION, FOURTH OF JULY, 1828.

July 20, 1828.

The Sabbath Schools connected with the various denominations in Marietta and the surrounding country are invited to unite in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence, on the 4th of July next. The Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Marietta, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, where a procession will be formed immediately, and accompanied by a Band of Music will proceed to the First Congregational Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and addresses appropriate to the occasion will be delivered; after which the procession will be again formed, and repair to the grove on Second street, where suitable refreshments will be provided.

JOSEPH S. PIERCE, AM.  
J. N. JENNINGS,  
D. P. BOSWORTH,  
THOS. W. EWART,  
CHAS. HUMPHREYS,  
WYLLYS HALL,  
Committee of Arrangements.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

June 7, 1822.

*Preamble.*—Believing that the use of intoxicating liquors for persons in health, is not only unnecessary, but hurtful—being injurious to health and vigor of body, the property, reputation and happiness of individuals and families, as well as to the moral character of society in general; therefore, resolved, that both for our own good and the benefit of the community in which we live, we the subscribers form ourselves into a society and adopt the following Constitution:

Article 1. The Society shall be known by the name



of the Marietta Society for the Promotion of Temperance.

Article 2. The Society shall consist of all those persons of sound and sober mind and upwards, who will sign this Preamble, Constitution and Pledge.

Article 3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Executive Committee of four members, who together shall form a Board to devise such means and prosecute such measures as they may deem expedient to promote the general objects of the Society as expressed in this Constitution, with power to fill all vacancies in their own body.

Article 4. It shall be the duty of the President, and in his absence, a Vice-President, to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board, and to call special meetings when requested by the Board or any five members of the Society.

Article 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a copy of the Constitution in a book for that purpose, record the names of the officers and members, record also the transactions of the Society, and conduct its correspondence.

Article 6. The Society shall meet annually on the second Monday in April when the Officers shall be chosen by ballot.

Article 7. Nine members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 8. We, the subscribers, pledge ourselves to abstain entirely from drinking ardent spirits, except as a medicine, and that, in all suitable ways, we will lend our influence for the promotion of temperance.

Article 9. This Constitution may be altered or amended by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.

"The Society of Marietta for the Promotion of Temperance was organized April 13, 1829. The foregoing constitution had been adopted as the constitution of the Society at a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this place previously held. The number of members at present is about 125, with the prospect that many more will yet be added. The success of the Society thus far has transcended our most sanguine expectations. A great change has been wrought and is still taking place in relation to the subject of temperance and the high importance of using every means to promote it among ourselves and in the community in general. And we are not alone. A general excitement prevails upon this subject throughout our land. The nation begins to awake to the evils which threaten us as a people. Enquiry is aroused—public opinion is undergoing a rapid change and the press has become a most powerful

auxiliary to the good cause. Societies have been formed in almost every part of the Union for the promotion of temperance, with a view of checking the evils of intemperance which have come in upon us like a flood and which have threatened to sweep away the bulwarks of our free institutions. The only safety of our republic is in her public virtue. Without this our government must fall. With out this our beloved land will become one wide waste of moral and political desolation. The appeal of the temperance cause is to the very heart of every patriot and every lover of his country and of her free institutions, because its sole object is to diminish the causes that threaten to undermine and corrupt the virtue of the community.

"We understand that three other temperance societies are already formed in this county. We hope other places will follow immediately the example, until one is formed in every township in the county. Other counties in this State are moving forward nobly to this work; and surely Washington—the oldest county in the State—should not be the last in a cause which commends itself to the approbation of every thinking man.

"Let but the community in general awake to the importance of this whole subject to the vital interest of the present and future generations, and the five hundred societies which already exist would soon be increased to five thousand—and five times five thousand.

"The Board of Directors of the Marietta Temperance Society have taken measures to procure some of the ablest productions on the subject of temperance which have been lately published, and probably will be able to furnish individuals or societies with a few copies, aside from those which they hope to circulate among their own fellow citizens."

#### NOTICE.

July 11—1830.

A special meeting of the Marietta Society for the Promotion of Temperance, will be held at the Methodist Meeting House on Wednesday July 11—1830, five o'clock, P. M. An address will be delivered. Members are requested and citizens invited to attend.  
E. EMERSON, President.

July 31, 1830.—

"It was found upon thorough and minute investigation, that, during the year which preceded the formation of this Society, according to the most accurate estimate that could be made, not less than 790 barrels of ardent spirit were sold by wholesale and retail to the inhabitants of this town and county, and were consumed within these limits. The wholesale cost of this amount of ardent spirit was estimated at not less than \$5,600.

"In this estimate no account was made of the ardent spirit sold at retail in the groceries and taverns of the town. If this had been reckoned there is no doubt the quantity cost of the whole would have been very much increased. We have reasons to doubt that the estimated amount of sales was much below the truth as it was then reported.

"Within a few days last past the Board have taken measures to have a minute and very exact investigation of the amount of sales within the last year to the town and county, from all stores, taverns and groceries in Marietta who deal in the article; and from the most accurate estimate, that can be made, they find that the whole number of barrels sold to the town and county within the last year is 310. The cost of the whole, reckoning it an average wholesale price, namely, 20 cents a gallon, the same price at which the former estimate was made, is \$2,170, showing a reduction in the sales of \$3,430. And they have reason to believe that this whole sum has been actually saved to this town and county within the past year."

MARIETTA FEMALE SEMINARY.

December 18, 1841.—

"We know not when we have passed a more agreeable hour than on the morning of Tuesday last, at the school room of our friends, Mr. Lionel Tenney and his accomplished lady, the distinguished principals of the Female Seminary of this city. We had availed ourselves of the courtesy of an invitation to

be present at the Examination with no slight anticipation of pleasure; for we had heard many things to the credit of the institution; but we must confess we were by no means prepared for much that we listened to and witnessed. Did our limits permit, it would afford us pleasure to detail in order all the exercises of the Examination. As is the case, however, we have space to refer only to the "Scrap Book," in which were recorded some of the literary productions of the young ladies of the Seminary, both in verse and in prose; and we must be permitted to observe, that some of the articles to which we listened would ornament the columns of any periodical in the land. The subjoined, which we are suffered to lay before our readers, and for which we are sure of their thanks, is a perfect gem, in its way. It is hardly inferior to the celebrated lines of Caroline Bowles on a subject similar. It is from the pen of a young lady of this city who, if she choose, may win a bright and enduring fame. Our columns are always open to her.

LINES

*Suggested By the Corpse of a Motherless Infant*

They have closed his mild eyes, his sad wailings are o'er,

He will need the kind watching of strangers no more;  
They have laid him asleep in his coffin to rest,  
With his little cold hands gently clasped on his breast.

His fair brow wears a sadness so chastened and mild,  
One would know that he gazed on a motherless child.  
Oh! why was that mother thus hurried away,  
From the tender mercies that courted her stay?

Had Love's power no magic to loosen the clasp  
That was freezing her heart by its withering grasp?  
Could not that babe's wailing the mother have stayed?  
No! the summons had come and it must be obeyed.

With a calm resignation she yielded her breath,  
And triumphantly trod the "dark valley of death."  
Like a fair smiling blossom she passed in an hour,  
And the bud in its freshness soon followed the flower.

Me thought as it breather its young spirit away,  
That a fair bright-winged seraph bent over his clay;—  
That she tuned in its ear a glad song of the blest,  
And then bore the sweet cherub away on her breast."

FROM

ART.

ART.

*Exhibition of Miss Martin's paintings.*

August 24, 1841.

The public of Marietta, Harmar, and vicinity, are respectfully informed that on Monday next, August 23d, the exhibition of Miss A. M. Martin's Paintings will commence in Marietta, in the house lately occupied by Charles Sullivan, Esq., on Second street, where it will continue for a short time only, previous to proceeding down the river. The rooms will be opened every day, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. There will also be an evening exhibition twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 till 9, when Music will be in attendance.

Admission tickets, 25 cents during the day, 37½ cents for the evening.

September 4, 1841.

(For the Gazette.)

"Mr. Editor:—I had the pleasure, the other evening, of visiting Miss Martin's paintings, which are now being exhibited in this place. I had heard them spoken of in terms of high commendation before, and of course was prepared to expect a delectable treat. But I must admit that my anticipations were more than realized. The singularly judicious taste with which they were got up—the neat arrangement—together with all the minute shades and colorings of the various parts—display ingenuity and skill (if I should be the judge), rarely surpassed, especially for one of her years and opportunities—or rather want of opportunities.

## SCHEMES FOR THE BETTERMENT OF MANKIND.

From time to time the public have been enlightened about various schemes for the betterment of mankind. On the 14th of June, 1825, Robert Owen, an enthusiastic philanthropist and a friend of the poor and toiler, arrived in Marietta. By request he delivered a discourse at the Court House, which was very interesting. He explained, as much as possible in the limited time, his new system of society which he was about to introduce into this country. Mr. Owen at that time was about to found a new society at Harmony

where all might have equal advantages. The design was worthy of the generous founder, but human nature with its sloth and selfishness proved stronger than his benevolent theories.

EDWARD POSTLETHWAYT PAGE.

In the intellectual development of a community, the eccentric genius who is usually considered a "crank" may sometimes perform a useful service. He may at least awaken curiosity. The following is a fair sample of notices which were published by Mr. Page in 1822; and occasionally for many years thereafter:

ANOTHER NEW THEORY.

I have associated a few hours of my morning, by bowing seven times to the intellectual Sun. I invite a general attendance of enrolled members at the Court House every Sunday and Wednesday evening at early candle light. Controversy is inadmissible; but each member in rotation may (unless he declines it) sing, preach, or read from any book he pleases, and in union with any religious opinions, he may entertain, during his fifteen minutes. The church government is a pure democratic level. Much and various music is expected.

Given under my hand and seal of charity at Aurora's Temple of Knowledge opposite the Elevated Square (of Truth).

EDWARD POSTLETHWAYT PAGE.

ANOTHER NEW THEORY.

August 1, 1826.

There is at present a person in this city, calling himself by the name of Edward Postlethwayt Page, who wears a long and ample black gown, an unshaven beard, and subsists after the manner of the priests of Brahma, upon cold vegetables and water. He professes the combination of Vedical Magic and Geometry, and is confident he can remove the thick veil of ignorance which has been held before the eyes of the world for centuries. He lays great stress upon his discoveries of the numerical exposition of the Chaldee Astrologer's Alphabet, in his opinion the most grand and invaluable mystery of the famous Zodiac of Dendera. We have been favored with several of his essays, which however we have declined publishing, because we are not willing to lend currency to that which is beyond the limits of our comprehension. He terms himself, "High Priest of Nature," and holds a regular or irregular doctrine termed "The Eleusinean Code." All the truths which the ancient Egyptians knew, he professes to understand. He has lately been traveling over the U. States, last at the new settlement of the Valley Forge, making converts, and intends journeying on in his work with patience and industry. He is about to publish several works, to which several learned and scientific professors of New York and Philadelphia have subscribed;

amongst others, at about one with the following title—"The Jew's Harp of Nature—opening the Sibyl—our Bible's terrible Books—announcing the death of Christendom in seven years." Mr. P. himself informed us, the results of his sciences are so terrible in their nature, that we desire to learn nothing more of them. The world has now something else besides Capt. Symmes to talk of. *Philadelphia Freeman's Journal*

March 12, 1828—

Mr. Prentiss:—In 1824 a little prior to Robert Owen's first arrival in America, I went to Washington, distributed my printed memorial to each member of that Congress, for a grant of a million acres of land in East Florida in behalf of my "Scientific Commonwealth." When read in the Senate, it expired for need of breath. I then embarked for St. Domingo, intending to petition Boyer; but was wrecked by a gale and lost \$650. With the remainder of my damaged cargo, I visited South America, and found it a paradise for communities. But those superstitious people could not estimate how unity gives knowledge; knowledge, wealth, power and plenty.

The "Scientific Commonwealth," over which I preside (and Sol, like the head of anybody, must guide the rest of the planets), has commenced at Emblem Town, seven miles from Marietta, between Duck Creek and Maskingum River; and several families are now in full co-operation, one for all—all for one!—My school begins this week. We receive scholars to board, &c., on moderate terms; mutual instruction our method, with its monitorial discipline.—But we inculcate no other religion than that of nature, and reverence to the Great Spirit of the Universe; by which we learn to love each other, and do all the good we can.

Do me the favor to publish this communication. Not that we seek members. Too many, alas! will seek us. The Community I was three months associated with at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, was overwhelmed by a rush of importunate applicants, and there was not fortitude enough to refuse them. All that have failed have been surcharged in the commencement.

EDWARD P. PAGE

IN BEHALF OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMONWEALTH

August 30, 1828—

By my refraining from all hot and animal food; and from milk, butter, cheese, eggs, inebriating beverages, foreign tea, coffee, and all tobacco, I prove, that this diet is best for the sturdiest (if their wheat bread, like mine, be coarse or brown); I ordain the revival of Prince Triptolemus's Eleusinean Mysteries as explanatory of Symbol Divinity.—Our College is forming, not amid the noxious fogs of Ohio's water-courses;—but on my healthy and level hill farm, called Emblem Place, by the new road, five miles from Marietta, exactly. I shall apply for a charter. I grant to this College near 500 acres of land in Fearing Township, (150 under fence) during my natural life, rent free. Each member works half the day and studies the other half.

I invite from among all nations the youths of either sex, who by the diet are eligible.

EDWARD POSTLETHWAITE PAGE.

(Life President of this E. C.)

August, 1828.

P. S. Surely all newspaper editors will oblige me by giving this publicity. E. P. P.

May, 1820—

As introductory to the establishment of Halls of Science throughout Ohio, similar to Miss Frances Wright's at New York, I shall deliver her Oration, adapted to all such occasions, at the Court House (if those in charge of the same permit), on Monday next, at sun down.

EDWARD P. PAGE.

1830—

E. P. Page to the Public.—Greeting.—With the will of God (whose Church our priests and priestesses of Theism are about to establish)—on each future Sunday, during the hours of the divine service, I shall appear at the School-house nearest our Town Point; then and there to officiate as high priest of the Theists.—The Bible will be read in due order, a Latin verse first, and then its English verse. (The great John Locke said, that a mother might teach herself and children Latin by such a method.) The prayers, psalms, and hymns, and sermons will be cautiously selected from other Churches, that no trumpery trash may be imposed upon the audience. Music when practicable. Astrology and Magic are purely the science of analogy, applied to the Emblems, or picture language of nature. But the tremendous depth of this science forbids that the vulgar should be taught it until they can understand it. On these occasions I shall exclude these twin sisters. They appertain to our initiated members.

To the Faculty of Marietta College

Gentlemen:—My regard for good manners, arising more, I think, from a native benevolence, than from adventitious circumstances, has checked my movements toward you, at least until your college became, as now, an established institution of learning.

Lukewarm I permit you no longer to be towards my discovery. Either declare it true or false in a public and official manner.

Justice to Science—justice to the public, to your scholars, and to me, demands that ere I leave Marietta to impart my system, I obtain of you some credential as a testimonial that my science of sciences is genuine, and is a part of the ancient oracles, that was lost and is found.

In the name of Truth, I exhort you to investigate my Oracle of the Millennium, now in the Press; and if by remissness and a cold indifference, you indirectly omit to perform that sacred duty to your God, your country, and to me.—Then I pledge myself to declare war against your college, as unworthy the station it has assumed.

As individuals I esteem you;—but as a collective body, I only respect you when conservators of science. I have been patient long enough. Is my astronomical discoveries true or false? Answer that.

If you say false, prove it.—If you say true, then I demand a letter to that purport from you collectively, addressed to the Faculty of every other college. There is no alternative.

With due respect and loyal consideration, I lay  
the honor to be your obedient humble servant.

EDWARD P. PAGE.

Marietta, March 23rd, 1840.

Our genial and public spirited friends, Dr. H. B. Shipman, who has recently been called away from us, has left the following sketch of Mr. Page:

"There died in Marietta May 17, 1857, a man of fine presence, robust, sturdy and purely English in physique, of high culture and fitted by education to adorn any society, but hopelessly insane on figures.

"Edward Postlethwayt Page, High Priest of Nature and Emperor of the Sun and Moon, was a remarkable man. A gentleman in every respect, affable, courteous, exceedingly kind and polite, an intelligent talker on almost all subjects, until suddenly he would strike off upon his one absorbing topic, squaring the circle and its accompanying vagaries.

"In early life he had gone to Calcutta in the employ of the East India Company and there, of full habits, he was stricken down with sunstroke. He had a purely mathematical mind and was much given to the study of Brahmanic and occult science. As the result of this sunstroke, Mr. Page became what we knew him here for many years, a wreck of a bright intelligent man.

"His home was on the corner of Sixth and Warren streets, under the shadow of that magnificent elm tree still standing. He called it 'Emblem Place.'

"His wife, too, was insane, and for years he kept her confined in a small brick house standing back of the dwelling. The writer of this article well remembers her rushing into the College Chapel with disheveled hair and the clanking of chains (for she had an iron clasp about her ankle and a chain attached), poorly dressed and beseeching us to protect and hide her. She was followed by her husband, who almost rudely took her away, scolding and upbraiding her.

"This unhappy wife soon after died and Mr. Page in later years married Miss Jane Carter. This last union proved a happy one.

"Sometime, perhaps in 1856, conscious of

the infirmities of age and wishing to continue the authority and title he claimed for himself he called together a few of his best friends along the young men, and in the bookstore of W. H. Gurley formally abdicated his great office of High Priest of Nature and conferred the title upon the blushing writer of this article. It was done with gowns, caps and cowles and in a dark room, the door guarded by one of the number with a musket.

"Mr. Page was a man of more than ordinary poetic talent and of fine imagination. This was evident in all his conversation, however erratic, and if once he saw your appreciation and pleasure, he became doubly interesting from this sense of your recognition. He was uncommonly genial and pleasant, especially when, as he thought, he had discovered some new idea in his mystic lore. Then all of his nature flamed out and his conversation was rapid and excited, often running into poetic and fanciful couplets.

"At a time in his early life in Marietta (I cannot get the exact date of it) he wrote an amatory poem, 'The Love of Nature,' quite a long one in six cantos and in which are some really fine things, though occasionally dropping into his eccentric language and figures. It was impossible for him to continue a sustained, sensible thought.

"His portly figure, fine presence and genial manners, courtly ever, made him a distinguished person upon our streets for many years.

"He was born in England, July 13, 1782.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

The citizens of Washington County have for many years taken a just pride in the beautiful Children's Home on the Muskingum, a mile above the city. But not all of them are aware that as a county home, it is the pioneer of all similar institutions in the State. Its inception is due to the unselfish labors of one whose life is briefly sketched by Seymour J. Hathaway in the following:

#### *Memorial Address.*

Catharine Fay Ewing, familiarly known



as "Aunt Katie Fay," was born at Westboro, Massachusetts, in the year 1822; she was married to A. S. D. Ewing in 1862; died April 4, 1897. If there was nothing more to say of Mrs. Ewing than to give these dates and state that she lived a noble, religious life, or that she was a woman of a benevolent turn and determined purpose in life, if this was all, there would be no reason for my standing here today to speak of her career. No, my friends, what we want to know is not the simple annals of a well spent life. We want to know what this woman has done to advance the condition of humanity, or what addition she has made to the total sum of human progress.

#### TURNING POINT IN HER LIFE.

Her ancestors hailed from Plymouth Rock. Her family came to Ohio when she was a child. At the age of 20, she became a missionary among the Choctaw Indians, where she labored for 10 years. While engaged in this work, a tragic incident occurred, causing the death of a homeless child, which aroused all the sympathies of her nature, and she resolved to do what she could to rescue dependent children from suffering and degradation.

She left the mission field and went to Kentucky to teach school. After teaching two years, she came back to Ohio with what money she had earned, determined to begin her work as soon as possible. About this time an uncle and an aunt left her two small legacies.

With the money thus accumulated she bought 15 acres of land near Marietta and built what she was pleased to call, her "Children's Home," and she so named it, to indicate its character and what she proposed it should be—a home for homeless children.

#### ORIGIN OF THE TERM—CHILDREN'S HOME

This was the first time the term was used to designate a child-saving institution. Prior to that "Orphan Asylum" had been the accepted designation, but since that never "Orphan Asylum" but always "Children's Home." Even the reformatories for children are now

called "Industrial Homes." However, it makes little difference whether this was the first time the term was used or not. It was left for Aunt Katie Fay to illustrate what such an institution should be and thereby induce a great State to adopt her system.

Mark right here the tone, the fine tone, if I may be allowed the expression, of her character, her utter unselfishness, the splendid abandon of her purpose! What would most people have done under the circumstances? Devote legacies, long in expectancy, together with hard earnings, to save other people's children? No, money that comes in such a way is carefully laid by, to tide over possible disasters in life. Not so, however, did Catharine Fay. She devoted her money and her life to absolutely their noblest uses, and left every other contingency to take care of itself.

#### CHILDREN IN COUNTY INFIRMARIES

Soon after her arrival in Marietta, she visited the Washington County Infirmary. What do you suppose she found there? Well, I'll tell you. She found what could have been found, in the year 1857, in every poorhouse in the land. Dependent children of all ages associated with and creeping on the floor, among the old, decrepit and vicious inmates. To fully realize what that means, you should visit a county infirmary and become somewhat familiar with the surroundings, see the righteous poor and the vicious poor, the driveling idiots, the trifling meanness of human nature as shown in underlings and half-wits of a community, gathered together and mingling indiscriminately, all at the end of life's ambitions, no hope, no expectation, nothing beyond but death and the pauper's grave. Truly you might write over the portal of such a place as this: "Let him abandon hope who enters here," and yet up to the day that Catharine Fay visited that infirmary, throughout all the States and Territories of the land, such a place as that was deemed good enough for children who by the accidents of birth, but through no fault of their own, had been left destitute and could find no other refuge.

She found 26 children in the Washington County Infirmary, and she registered a vow in Heaven that if her life was spared, such a state of things should not long exist. If the plight of these innocent children did not touch the hearts of any others, she would take up their cause single-handed and dedicate her life and property to their rescue. And what has been the result? Through all the fair State of Ohio it is now against the law to keep children in the county infirmary.

#### OTHER GREAT REFORMERS

How singular was Catharine Fay's motive and disposition to that of Florence Nightingale, who visited the hospitals and saw the miserable condition of the inmates. It touched her heart and she resolved to do something to reform the methods of conducting hospitals. She devoted her life and means to the work, and what has been the result? The reform has progressed until now we have the most perfect appliances that man can devise for the alleviation of suffering and the cure of disease.

So with John Howard. He visited the prisons, and the woeful condition moved him so deeply that he determined to devote his life and fortune to the work of reforming prisons, and now what has been the result? We have the most humane and enlightened prison methods prevailing the world over.

So with Clara Barton, the great philanthropist. She hears of a fearful calamity, such as lately overtook the Armenians, and it appeals so strongly to her and arouses her so thoroughly that she goes half around the world to dispense the relief that a Christian civilization gives in money and supplies for the hungry and destitute in that distant land. The work of such self-sacrificing benefactors of humanity does not die with them.

Nor will the work of Catharine Fay Ewing die with her. The time is coming when there will not be a State in the Union where it will not be against the law to keep a dependent child in a county infirmary, and when

every State will provide by law for the saving of homeless children.

#### CONDITIONS IN 1857

In the year 1857, as at present, most people were too busy with their own affairs to give much attention to the rescue of dependent children. They had children of their own. They, no doubt, said to themselves, when they gave the subject any attention at all, somewhat as follows: "The poorhouse children may not have a very good time, but that was better than nothing, and the taxes collected from all alike paid for their support, and it was not the taxpayers' fault that the children were in the poorhouse. Let those who are paid for keeping the infirmary care for them and don't bother honest, hard-working people with the woes of these little paupers. We have children of our own to support." Such heard-headed and you might say cruel logic held sway in the year of our Lord, 1857.

To better understand the subject, let us inquire what were the conditions in regard to child saving that year. I refer to the year Catharine Fay began her work. Not a single State in the Union had acknowledged the responsibility of the State for the saving of homeless children. No general law stood on the statute book of any State, providing for the establishment of child-saving institutions, the dependent children of these great commonwealths were relegated to the tender mercies of the poorhouses. If there were such laws I have failed to find them. At all events they were of such half-hearted kind that their reputation never got very far from home, and not until the year 1866, the date of the passage of the Ohio Children's Home Act, did any such law, worthy the name, appear on the statute book of any State.

#### THE FIRST HOME

After buying the land, putting up the buildings, and getting the children from the County Infirmary, Miss Fay's work began. Twenty-six children to be cared for, fed and

clothed, not for one month only, but for 12 months in the year, and she continued right along for 10 years. She found homes for her children in private families as fast as she could and followed them up year by year. Her career in this respect shows how a determined spirit makes way for itself. When people saw she was making a success of the movement, they came to her aid, and the county authorities helped her.

#### DEVELOPED INTO A STATE INSTITUTION

Now witness how events developed this first Children's Home into a State institution. The directors of the County Infirmary, having no power outside of what the law gave them, had for a number of years been paying Miss Fay money from the public funds to help support the children taken from the Infirmary, and they had no law authorizing them to do it. Then toward the close of the War of the Rebellion, she had 35 soldiers' orphans in the Home, and she thought it was a shame that these children should not have better support than she could give them. So she conceived of the idea of asking the Legislature to make her Home a regular county institution, separating the children entirely from poorhouse control. The county authorities approved of the plan because it would legalize what they had before been doing illegally. The patriotic citizens of the community approved of it because of the humiliating situation of the soldiers' orphans, who, although committed to the care of Miss Fay, were virtually inmates of the Infirmary. Mrs. Ewing resolved to make the effort to induce the State of Ohio to adopt her system and pass a general law authorizing any county in Ohio to establish a Children's Home.

Here was the supreme effort of her life crowned with success. This was the turning point in the history of the great movement, which made it permanent and handed her name down to fame. For her Children's Home, and the benign purposes it involved, if left to itself, in the ordinary course of events might have died with her; but when her Children's

Home was adopted by the great State of Ohio, that established it forever. It also established the idea that the State is responsible for the homeless child—a great victory for civilization. The Ohio law of 1866 was the first of its kind, and the example of Ohio has been followed by other States until now it is the exception to find a State that still allows dependent children to be kept in the poorhouse, and nearly every State has now a general law providing in one way or another for the saving of homeless children.

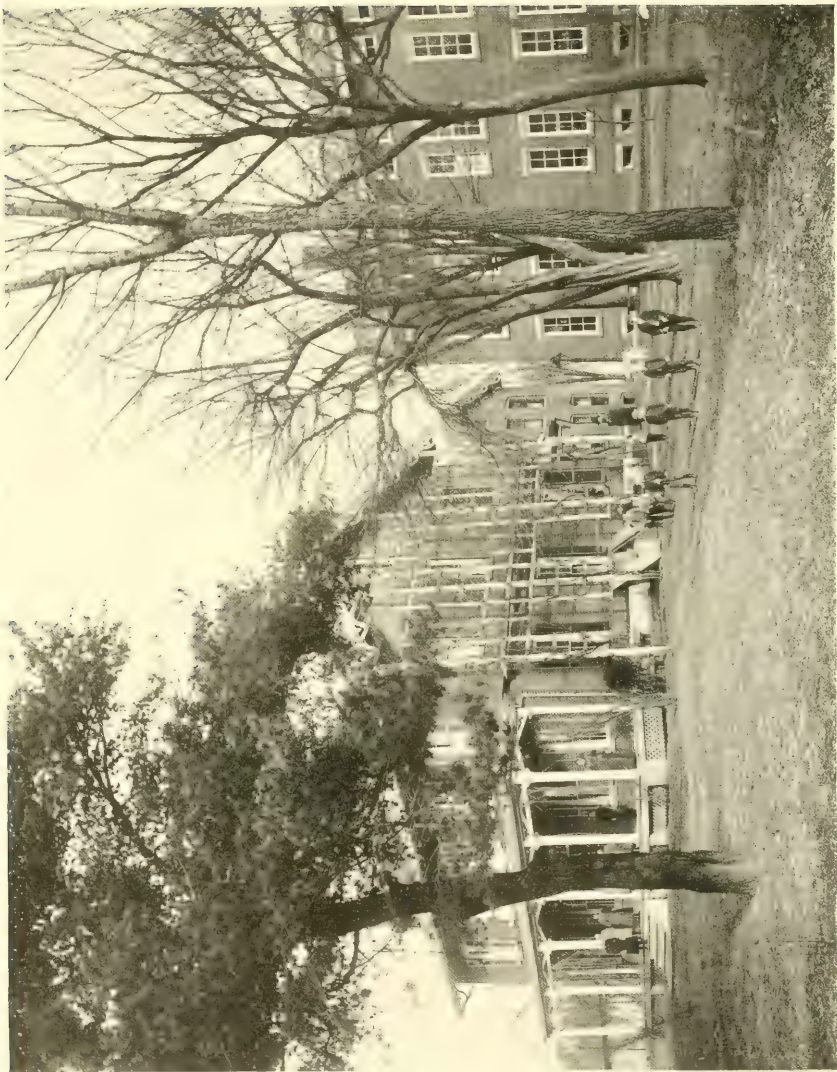
#### HISTORY OF CHILDREN'S HOMES.

*By "Aunt Katie Fay" Ewing.—Read before the Children's Home Convention.)*

In the fall of 1853 I was laboring as a missionary among the Choctaw Indians, when one day a physician called to see me to visit a poor family just across the line, where the mother had died, leaving a family of five small children. These little ones she had committed to his care, and he was trying to find homes for them. The mother was a New England woman, and for the first years of her married life everything went well; but the husband became a drunkard; and poverty followed as the sure result. They removed from one place to another, until these last days of trouble overtook them on the frontiers of Arkansas. A few days before, the husband had taken the only axe they had, and leaving the family without any wood, or any way of getting any, had deserted them. In this situation our good doctor had found them, and he soothed the last hours of the woman with the promise that he would provide for the children. He had now found homes for all but a little one, two years old, as lovely a child as the sun ever shone on. My heart was drawn to her at once, and I longed to take her and give her a home. For days I prayed over it, and tried to devise means to accomplish it; but I found it was impossible, for I was but a poor teacher and hundreds of miles from my own home.

The child was finally taken by a man and





WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME



his wife, who soon after began to sell whiskey to the Indians. One day as they were drinking, they ended in a fight, and the darling child was thrown upon the steps of the house and killed. The distress of mind I suffered over this sad affair so affected my health, that I was obliged to leave my work among the Indians, and return home; but the desire and purpose had arisen in my heart to have a home where I might care for such orphaned and homeless children. After this every effort was directed toward that object, every dollar was laid up with miserly care. For two years I taught in Kentucky and with the means thus obtained purchased 15 acres of land, and on this began to build my home. The Lord, knowing my needs, sent me two legacies: one from my uncle and one from my aunt. My aim at first was to have a home where I could take children and support them myself; but one day I went to our Infirmary where I found 26 children of every condition amid older people of the vilest and most profane characters. To see these children, made in God's image, polluted by such contact, was more than I could bear. I went at once to the trustees of the Infirmary, and got their consent to give me the children at \$1 a week. They were to find them one pair of shoes and two suits of clothes; they were to pay one-half the doctor's bills, and all funeral expenses, and I was to do the rest. I had begun in the fall of 1857 to build a house upon my place; but there was a small frame house of two rooms on the farm when I bought it. In this I established myself, and on the first day of April, 1858, I received there nine children sent to me from the Infirmary. They were all under 10 years of age, four of them mere babies. These children, with my hired girl, and the men who were building my house, made a family of 19. The Lord wonderfully provided for us. One barrel of flour, given to me by Jasper Sprague, lasted our large family three months, when I had nothing to get more with, and we had enough, too.

Our neighbors, many of them, were not friendly, and had strange ideas concerning my

work. They thought there could be no good motive in taking children to keep as I was doing, and that I must be making money out of it, and out of them, too, as they helped pay the taxes. So they tried every way they could to injure me. Our gates would be opened at night, and hogs and cattle let in upon our garden and fields. Our chickens were often killed. Once when I went away to take one of the children to a home, I found when I came back that all but eight of our 60 chickens were dead.

In my agreement with the trustees, I was to send the children to school. Nothing was specified, how or where, but my plan was to have them taught at home during the winter, and send them to a district school in summer. When the term began, I took all the children of the proper age, five in number, and went with them to the school house. I found however, that the trustees of the school had left word that none of them could remain, as they were paupers, and could not be in the same school with their children, so I took them home.

But I did not intend to be scared out of this thing. So, taking two of the children by the hand, I led them all into the school house, gave the teacher the children's books, and left them there. As I went out one of the trustees met me at the door, went with me through the men and then left me to go home alone; thanking God that he had protected me from harm.

As soon as possible I went into town, and, by the advice of friends was made guardian of all the children large enough to go to school.

The next Monday I took them to the school house, and there I found the trustees. I showed them the proof of my guardianship and told them to reject the children if they could. They had not thought of all this and did not know what to say. So I left the children there. About ten o'clock they came home crying, and said they had been sent home and asked me if I was old "Goody-poor-house" for that was what they called me at the school.

The next week the trustees summoned me to court, where I was kept four days away

from my home, where there was sickness, and no one there but hired help. One of the children died the third day after I got back. The case was decided in my favor, and I was allowed to send the children to school. So passed away with many trials the first and second years, and after that things began to brighten. In August, 1858, my house was finished and we moved into it, much rejoiced to have at last room enough for the family.

In June of 1860, my family was attacked with diphtheria, and we were not free from sickness from that time till November. I was taken sick among the first, and before I was able to be up, both of my hired girls left me. The day the last one went away I crawled down stairs, and found things in a dreadful condition. The children gathered around me so pleased to have me with them again, and with the help of the two oldest, a girl of 12, and a boy of 13, I went to work to get things in order; but soon the sick up-stairs needed my attention. I was too weak to walk. I had to creep up on my hands and knees. There lay six dear children very sick, one of whom died the next day. Thus it went on for three weeks. No help could be hired, for all were afraid of contagion. All the help I had in caring for these 23 children, eight of them sick, was the aid the children themselves could give me, though Mrs. Clogston, a neighbor, came and did the washing and ironing for me as a favor. Many days I had no one to speak to but the children. The hardest time came one evening when I knew that one of the little ones could not live through the night. I dreaded to be alone, and just at night I sent one of the boys to ask a neighbor to come and stay at least a part of the night with me.—She told the boy to go back and tell "old Kate she was paid for taking care of the children, and now she might do it." When the boy told me this, I broke down and cried until one of the children came and put his arms around my neck, and said: "God can take care of us." "So he can," said I, "I will trust in Him." Nor did I trust in vain, for before dark Dr. Beckwith came, bringing his wife with him. When

I told them what had happened, we all three cried together, and after the doctor had prayed with us, his wife offered to stay till he came again. I shall never forget that night, or the kindness of Mrs. Beckwith in staying with me. Four of the children died during this season of sickness. There were many extra expenses, too, during this time, and then came the laying in of winter stores and providing winter clothing, so I was very grateful to the trustees of the poor when they sent me a present of \$50. During the winter 12 of the children had scarlet fever, but by God's blessing only one died. Hardly were we through with that, when the measles appeared and 21 were sick with that at once, one of them my main dependence for help. But the Lord helped me through with it all, and gave me strength according to my day. Many kind friends He raised up for me, who by gifts of money, donations of clothing and provisions helped me to supply our wants.

About this time, however, the war broke out, and people's thoughts and sympathies were so enlisted for the soldiers that we did not receive so many donations, while prices were so high, that one dollar only went as far as fifty cents had before. The number of children, too, increased, as so many of the soldiers' families were left destitute. I felt compelled to ask from the commissioners, 25 cents more a week, and in August, 1864, this was granted. The farm supplied us with many things for our food, and in one of these hard years of the war, our crops were nearly double what they usually were, while all about us were very poor. We had cows to supply us with milk, and a few sheep given to us helped to furnish the warm stockings needed for the little ones in the winter. The health during these later years was better, though often those who came into the family were in poor physical condition, and some times did not live long after they came under my care. No child, however, as late as 1866 had died who had been at the home over a year.

In 1863 the comfort of the family was much increased by sinking a well, making a

cistern, and building a school house, where during the winter months the children were taught. To meet the expense of these things, I had, at first, \$37 given to me by friends for the well; but a debt remained hanging over me for some time, causing me much anxiety, but \$150 given me by friends in Harmar, and \$250 raised by an entertainment in Marietta, furnished the means that cleared me of debt, so that on my birthday in 1865, I could say, "I owe no man anything."

Among the pleasant things that the kindness of friends brought to me was a visit to some of the benevolent institutions of our State at Lancaster and Columbus, the commissioners paying my expenses, and the ladies of Marietta supplying my outfit.

As the number of children increased during these years, and the expenses were so much greater, it became more and more apparent that the means of support at my command were inadequate to the necessities of the case. The connection it held with the poor-house, too, was undesirable. It put the children under a kind of stigma that was hurtful, as well as unpleasant to them. So many of them, too, were soldiers' children (at one time two-thirds of the whole number, 35 being of this class), and these I felt deserved something better of their country than had yet been provided.

I became greatly desirous, therefore, that we might be made entirely separate in name and fact from the poor house, and have a distinct fund appropriated to our use. So early as 1864 I conferred with the commissioners about the expediency of applying to the legislature to bring about this change. A bill to this effect was therefore presented to the Legislature by William F. Curtis, but owing to some misunderstanding in the State institutions, it was laid aside. The next year it was presented again, but rejected. In the year 1866 the matter was again brought forward by S. S. Knowles, who in March of that year wrote to me to announce that his bill providing for the Children's Home had passed the House by a vote of 72 to 10, and was now a law. So the plan which I had thought of only as a relief for our own Children's Home, became in God's good providence the means by which such institutions have been multiplied all over our State.

The home where I started in was about 10 miles from Marietta. This was thought to be too far away, after it became a county institution, and a place was bought for it two miles and a half from town. Thither on the 3rd of April, 1867, the children were removed, but as my health was poor, I resigned my post, and remained at the old place.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## HIGHER EDUCATION.

EARLY ACADEMIES—THE MARIETTA INFANT SCHOOL—INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION—MANUAL LABOR ASSOCIATION—THE MARIETTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—MARIETTA FEMALE SEMINARY—MARIETTA COLLEGE—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MARIETTA COLLEGE—TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS—ARTISTS.

### EARLY ACADEMIES.

The private school and the academy have performed a very important service for education in Washington County, as they have in all the earlier settlements in this State. First among these was Muskingum Academy, founded in 1797, from which Marietta College is directly descended.

In 1844, Harmar Academy was built on the corner of Franklin and Maple streets. Students to the number of 166 were in attendance in this academy in 1847. Rev. Henry Bates for a long time was principal. John Crawford, Henry Fearing, Douglas Putnam, Harlow Chapin and Silas T. Jewel were the trustees. When the system of union schools was adopted the Academy building was used for the high school department, and when the high school was discontinued on the west side of the river, it was still used as a public school building until 1891, when it was destroyed by fire, and the Fort School was erected on the site of Fort Harmar.

The Western Liberal Institute was organized by the Universalists of Marietta and chartered in 1850. The first trustees were G. W. Barker, Owen Franks and James M. Booth. Paul Kendal was first principal. It afforded, for about 10 years, instruction in the higher branches to many students of this and adjoining

counties. The building occupied by the Institute was on the southwest corner of Second and Butler streets.

Of Beverly College or Academy, for in its time it has been called by both names, we have an interesting description in the sketch of the Dodge family, found in Chapter XII. It was formally opened in November, 1842, with J. P. Whitten as president; Charles B. Barclay, professor of rhetoric; Rev. Milton Bird, professor of moral science; and J. Lofland, professor of languages. While the institution was under the charge of Prof. E. S. Cox, who has since won a wide reputation as a city superintendent and a specialist in English, Beverly Academy sent to colleges and universities a large number of very well prepared students. The writer can recall two valedictorians of their respective classes who received their training under the care of Professor Cox. A few years later, when under the charge of Principal R. J. Smith, the Academy won an enviable reputation for the large number of well prepared teachers that went from its class rooms to the county examinations.

Bartlett Academy was organized in Wesley township in 1856. Joseph Penrose, Joseph K. Bucy, Isaac Emmons and James King were the first Board of Trustees, and Jefferson M. Heston was the first principal. For many years a large number of students were gathered here,

many of whom afterward became teachers. Z. G. Bundy was for a long time instructor in Bartlett Academy, also William Eldridge.

For a few years Prof. Samuel Maxwell taught an academy where the Children's Home now stands. Of Mr. Tenney's academy a description is found in contemporary extracts from the *American Friend*, appearing in this and the preceding chapter.

All these institutions served a useful purpose in their day; in fact, they were indispensable to the intellectual development of the community in which they stood, and it is no reproach upon their public-spirited founders and teachers that they have given place to a wider system of public education, which is free to all. Without this preliminary work of the private school, the seminaries and the academy, the public high school of today would never have existed.

Muskingum Academy had a history which is unique. At first it was an academy and house of worship, the only one in the community; then it was rented at a nominal rate to some person or persons who would teach therein a private school of higher grade. About 1830 the teachers who had used this building, finding their quarters straitened, began to seek other accommodations and we hear of an "Institute of Education," with primary and higher departments, and with some hints of Pestalozzian theory and practice. We hear of globes and apparatus, of nature study, in fact, although they did not then call it by that name. There was a manual labor department, too, and for a long time great expectations were built upon this new plan of education. The subsequent changes from the Marietta Collegiate Institute to the Marietta College of 1835 are told in the extracts taken from papers of that day and from the history of Marietta College which follows.

#### THE MARIETTA INFANT SCHOOL.

April 10, 1830.—

"Mr. Prentiss,

"Dear Sir:—It is nothing strange, after an acquaintance with you of more than four years,

that I have discovered that you are always interested in those institutions which promise to be a public benefit. On this account I feel the more at liberty to address you on the subject which stands at the head of this hasty notice. For the want of time I must confine myself to a mere passing notice. I hope to be able to take up the subject of the analytical method of instruction, which is introduced into this school, in some of its practical details in the succeeding numbers of your paper.

"At present I can only say that the Infant School in this place is in successful operation, with about seventy-five pupils, the present number.

"It is now open for the reception of scholars both from the town and from the country, if any parents abroad should feel a sufficient interest to send their children. Some have already applied for the admission of their children, who live themselves out of the township.

"The terms are two dollars and fifty cents per quarter. Scholars will be received of any age, between three and twelve years. Some even older than this will be received, if their previous education does not unfit them for being benefited here. Also some have been and will continue to be received younger than three years, if the health and maturity of the pupil seem to justify it.

"The branches which are taught will be more particularly defined hereafter. It is sufficient now to say that at least all the branches of education, taught in our best common schools, will be taught here, but on a principle which imparts knowledge far more rapidly to the mind of the learner, and suited to make a much more deep and abiding impression. It is a primary object in this section to endeavor to impart distinct and vivid impressions to the mind by the means of sensible objects. For this purpose an extensive apparatus is provided, suited to the several kinds of instruction given—spelling, reading, defining and the elements of Natural History, Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar. To this I also expect a very considerable addition in the present month.

"Every Wednesday, in the forenoon, the school will be open for the reception of visitors.



All persons are invited on these occasions to attend, who feel any interest in this exceedingly important and interesting subject.

"The school is under the superintendence and instruction of Miss Phebe Battelle, of Newport, and Miss Eliza Buck, of this place; assisted by Archibald Cowan, a lad eight years old, a pupil of Mr. Bacon. It is hoped that Mr. Bacon himself will spend a few days in the school, the latter part of this month.

"I am happy to say that the Infant School meets with the very general approbation of our citizens, and has already secured the confidence of the community in general. If any have doubts, I am fully persuaded that they will vanish with one hour's personal observation of the operations of the school.

"The mode of instruction is entirely new; but not more new than the plan of government which is adopted, and which is found to be more efficient than any other. All corporal punishments are excluded.

"It is my intention, if ever the school more than pays the expenses already incurred and the salaries of the teachers to whom I am personally responsible, to expend any surplus funds in adding continually to the apparatus for the benefit of the school.

"The above remarks I have been obliged to make in the greatest haste, and hope to be able to satisfy the minds of inquirers on any points of interest at another time.

"Yours with much respect and esteem,

"L. G. BINGHAM.

"P. S.—The founder of the Infant School system in the United States gives it as his opinion that the most desirable number of pupils for a school is one hundred and fifty. None need therefore hesitate about sending their children on account of the present number."

#### A JEWELLER'S OPINION.

Marietta, June 12, 1830.—

"Having this day attended the examination of the Infant School in this place, I deem it doing an act of public utility to report its conditions and prospects. Of the many schools which I have visited in other States, none have

I found conducted in a manner better suited to impart knowledge, to strengthen the mind by exercising its various powers, and to correct any wayward disposition. This school has been in operation one quarter only. It commends itself. To become satisfied of this, it is needful only to become fully acquainted with the manner in which it is conducted. In this short time the school has attended to reading, spelling, defining, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The examination in these branches was highly creditable. In addition to these, they had attended to several others which are not usually taught, and which are suited to exercise and improve the understanding and the judgment, as well as the memory. Among these were the classification of Natural objects, Chronology and Astronomy. The school readily answered questions on the first, respecting some articles which they had not before seen, and told the origin of the several parts, whether it was animal, vegetable or mineral. In Chronology they gave the general divisions of time, the periods, principal events and dates. In Astronomy, they gave the names of the primary and secondary planets, their distance from the sun, magnitude, and times of revolving, &c. These things were explained to them by means of a simple orrery. It was truly gratifying to see these children, in their ready answers, manifest so much knowledge on these subjects. But it was in Geometry that their answers most struck me with surprise. They defined the terms, and applied them in triangles, circles, arcs, chords, cubes, cones, pyramids, &c., with astonishing readiness. On the review of the whole, I am confident that these children had acquired a greater amount of knowledge in one quarter than is usually acquired in common schools in twice or thrice the time. Do any ask how this can be done? Let them come and see the means and they will cease to wonder. Besides the teacher of writing, they will find three teachers in constant attendance. They will find an extensive and beautiful apparatus by which the teachers explain many things which could not be explained without it. They will find that children here learn things and not names merely, as is too

common in other schools, however good. They will find also a system of government suited to produce the happiest results. It is strictly parental and free from all corporal punishments. Good order is maintained, not by severe appeals to the bodily senses, but by bringing the motives to right conduct to bear on the child's sense of what is proper and right. Thus the foundation is laid, by leading the school to act in view of rectitude, for the most happy results to its members and to society. This is done by the peculiar tendency of this system to cherish the most kindly affections toward each other, toward their teachers and the human family."

*A. French.*

#### THE MARBETTA EXTENSIVE SCHOOL.

June, 1830.—

The next quarter or term of this School will commence on Thursday, the 24th of the present month. The public examination of the School will be held the day previous, at which all who are interested are respectfully invited to attend.

The price of tuition for the next quarter will be two dollars, for each scholar.

A system of writing and drawing simple objects will be introduced into the School next quarter, and an additional charge of fifty cents will be made on those.

The next term will be eleven weeks, and the School will be held on Wednesday afternoon, which will make the time employed in instruction same as twelve weeks upon the present plan.

#### INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION.

AT MARBETTA.

Comprising Four Departments.

September, 1830.—

"1. *The Infant School.*—In this department scholars will be received from two years old and upwards, who will attend to spelling, defining, reading, first principles of Geography, Arithmetic, &c. An extensive apparatus has been provided for the use of this department. Parents are at no cost for the means of instruction, such as books, maps, charts, spelling cards, Natural History, prints and other means of illustration. These are purchased for the School. Charges \$2.50 a term.

"2. *The Primary School.*—Promotions

will be made from the Infant School into the Primary School, and others will be admitted, whose advancement in elementary knowledge has been such as qualifies them to attend to higher studies by the use of books. The same general methods of teaching and illustration will be employed here as in the Infant School by the aid of suitable apparatus. The pupils will attend to spelling, reading, Grammar, Geography, Natural History, &c. Parents will provide such books, slates, stationery, &c., as shall be prescribed in the course of study. Charge \$3.00 a term.

"3. *The High School.*—Promotions will be made from the Primary School into the High School and others will be received, who are qualified to enter. It is intended that this school shall be equal to the best Academies and High Schools of the East. For this purpose an extensive apparatus has been purchased for this department, at an expense of about \$200, comprising:

- One set of Chemical Apparatus,
- One set of Geometrical Apparatus,
- One set of Astronomical Apparatus,
- One set of Philosophical Apparatus, including  
The Air Pump,
- One set of Large and Elegant Maps,

the most recent and complete that have been offered to the public, and exhibiting the entire surface of the Earth. The map of the United States is the most valuable that has ever been published, and exhibits all the recent surveys, railroads, canals and internal improvements, together with views of seven of our largest cities and maps of their environs and many items of information. Other articles of apparatus have been procured which need not be added to this list. In the High Schools all those branches of Education will be taught which are common to schools of this kind; such as Geography, by the use of maps, Globes and the Blackboard; Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elements of Geometry, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition, the Latin and Greek Languages, &c. A Classical Teacher will be always in employ for this department. Pupils will be

at their own cost for such books as shall be prescribed for the class to which they belong. Charge in English Studies, \$4.00; in the Languages, \$5.00.

"4. *The Young Ladies' School*.—Promotions will be made from the female members of the High School into the Ladies' School, and others will be admitted of suitable qualifications. The studies of the High School will be pursued and perfected here, and others introduced which are peculiarly suitable and important in Female Education. No pains will be spared to make this department worthy of the patronage of the public. The apparatus of the High School will be also for the use of the Ladies' School. All experiments will be performed before the two schools combined, but in all other respects the institutions will be entirely distinct, and they will occupy apartments which have no necessary connection with each other. Pupils will furnish such books as shall be prescribed for the studies which they pursue. Charge \$5.00 a term. Added to these

"*A Writing School* will be taught in a room fitted up for the purpose as a distinct branch of instruction. The system which has been introduced and taught with so much success the past quarter will be continued, and a well qualified teacher of Penmanship will be constantly employed in this department. Pupils will furnish their own stationery. The charge to members of the Schools, fifty cents for this quarter, whether they continue a week or a term—to others, \$2.00 for thirty lessons. When the advantages of this department are known, the charge to members of the Schools will be considered a mere pittance. The proceeds of this department at these prices have not half paid the expense of its support.

#### Regulations

1. No Scholar will be received into any department for less than a half quarter.
2. In ordinary cases, no Scholar will be admitted into the Writing School under ten years of age.
3. No deduction will be made for lost time, except in case of illness of more than a week's duration.
4. It is desirable, when convenient that payments be made in advance.
5. Visitors will be admitted into the Schools on

the first Wednesday of every month, between the hours of 9 and 12.

"The next term will commence the 23d of September and continue eleven weeks. A spacious and commodious building will be fitted up for the Schools. The pupils will be divided into classes, and four rooms will be occupied for study, three for recitation, and one for writing. Six teachers will be employed. Some will be engaged in the rooms for study; others in the rooms for recitation. A graduate of Ohio University of competent qualifications will conduct the recitations of the High School and the illustrations.

"N. B.—It may appear at first that these charges are too high. But when the expense and the advantages of this school are known, it will be seen that they are very moderate. The system not only contemplates but effects a real saving of time and money to its patrons. To myself, it promises nothing, for the present at least; but the opportunity of doing something for the much neglected cause of education—as may appear from the fact that the avails of the Infant School hitherto have fallen short of meeting the expenditures by more than one hundred dollars. It will be obvious that in pursuing the present plan the expenditures will be very much increased.

"L. G. BINGHAM."

Marietta, Feb. 28, 1831.—

(For the Gazette.)

"Dear Sir:—I have recently received a polite invitation to attend the examination of the various departments of instruction in the 'Institute of Education' in this town—and really the exercises were conducted in such a manner that the highest honor and credit are due both to the enterprising and indefatigable instructors, and also to the interesting pupils committed to their charge.

"My first visit was to the Infant and Primary School. The children (some apparently not more than four years old) answered questions that have puzzled many an aged mind. They drew maps, read, sung, and in short performed the whole of their duty with surprising accuracy and facility."

## MANUAL LABOR ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MANUAL LABOR ASSOCIATION OF  
THE YOUNG MEN'S HIGH SCHOOL.

July, 1831.—

1. This Association shall be called the Manual Labor Association of the Young Men's High School at Marietta, Ohio.

2. The object of the Association shall be the promotion of health and vigor, both of body and mind, by a regular system of manual exercise.

3. The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Prudential Committee, Monitors and a Committee of Appeal, all of whom shall be chosen the last Saturday of every term.

4. The President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside in all meetings, and call special meetings whenever it shall be necessary.

5. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Association.

6. The Prudential Committee shall consist of three: the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, whose duty shall be to provide stock and materials for the shop, make contracts, set the daily valuation upon the labor of each member, manage all the business and finances of the Association, and make a report of their proceedings at each stated meeting.

7. The number of Monitors shall depend upon the divisions, which the Association may make from time to time for the convenience of labor.

8. It shall be the duty of the Monitors to collect a fine of 12½ cents for every absence and 6¼ cents for every tardiness; unless the delinquent shall assign one of the following excuses, viz.: Sickness, absence from town, or company from out of town: the Monitors shall pay the fine thus collected to the Prudential Committee. Their duties shall be confined to their respective divisions.

9. The Committee of Appeal shall consist of three, whose duty it shall be to remit fines, when the excuse of the delinquent is satisfactory to them, though it may have been rejected by the Monitor. They shall also have power to judge of the reasonableness of any other excuses than those named in the preceding article. They shall audit the accounts of the Prudential Committee.

10. Any individual who may be proposed to the Association by the President, may become a member by vote of the majority of the members, by signing the constitution.

11. Any individual, not in debt to the Association by fines or otherwise, may be dismissed by vote of the majority of the members, and all shall cease to be members of the Association, when they cease to be members of the Institute of Education.

12. If any individual through carelessness or inattention, or indifference to his work, shall be considered by the Prudential Committee unprofitable to the Association, such member, on motion of the Prudential Committee, may be dismissed, by vote of two-thirds of the members, from the Association.

13. No member, during the appointed hour of exercise, shall perform any other labor, than that assigned

them by the Chairman of the Prudential Committee, or some one employed by them as Superintendent, nor at any other time except by special permission from this Committee. They may also assign and take an amount of labor out of the shop, according to their discretion.

14. Every member shall labor for the Association two hours of every day, when study is prosecuted in the Institute, at such hours as may be fixed by resolutions and by-laws.

15. A delay, of five minutes, beyond the time for commencing labor, shall be accounted tardiness, and fifteen minutes, absence.

16. No tools shall be carried out of the shop, or removed from the benches to which they belong, except by direction of the Prudential Committee or one chosen by them to act as superintendent, whom they may appoint at their discretion.

17. No individual, not a member of the Association, shall be permitted at any time to use the tools, for labor in the shop, or enter the shop during the hours of labor.

18. A valuation or estimate shall be made of the labor of each member at the close of the hours for exercise, every day, by the Prudential Committee, which shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose to their credit.

19. At the close of each quarter a dividend shall be made of the monies received, to each member, according to the credit he has received for labor by the Prudential Committee, whose duty it shall be to make this apportionment. Before the apportionment is made, the Prudential Committee shall pay off the expenses of the Association.

20. By-laws and Resolves, not inconsistent with this Constitution, may be adopted by a vote of a majority of the members.

21. No alteration or addition shall be made to this constitution, without a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Association, nor until such alteration has been proposed one week.

22. Every member shall feel it his duty to do all in his power to promote the interests of the Association, and cheerfully submit unto its rules. No conversations shall be allowed in the shop, except such as relates necessarily to the work, and that in a very low tone of voice. Each member shall be intent upon his work in the hours of labor, and not interfere or concern himself with the work of others.

23. Every member of the Young Men's High School in the Institute of Education shall be eligible to be elected members of the Manual Labor Association, without distinction of age.

## BY-LAWS OF THE MANUAL LABOR ASSOCIATION.

1. The hours of labor shall be from five to seven in the afternoon.

2. Every member shall be governed and directed in his labor by the Superintendent of the Prudential Committee.

3. The Prudential Committee shall make an estimate of the labor of every member, immediately after the close of the last hour of each day, at which time every other member shall retire.



1. Every tool shall have its particular place, and each member shall replace every tool which he has used, at the close of labor.

5. If any member shall fail to observe the above by-law, he shall forfeit three cents for each failure, to be deducted out of the estimate of his day's labor.

6. Every member shall report to the Prudential Committee, at the close of each week the amount he has carried out of the shop, a record of which shall be made by the Secretary.

7. Any member may work in the shop out of the ordinary hours of labor, by permission.

8. No member may take any of the stock for any private purpose.

9. It shall be the duty of the Prudential Committee or Superintendent to lay out the work of each member.

10. The Prudential Committee shall make all contracts and sales of articles made by the Association.

11. No member shall grind a tool without permission from the Prudential Committee or Superintendent.

*Prudential Committee,*

Charles Deterly, President,

William H. Bay, Vice-president.

Alonzo Bingham, Secretary.

*Committee of Appeal,* O. A. Miller, Nathaniel P. Charlot and William Allen.

#### RULES OF THE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

1832—

1. Every scholar on entering the school room, in the morning and at noon, shall immediately commence his or her studies without making any communications whatever with others.

2. No scholar may be absent from his or her boarding house on any evening after the ringing of the study-bell, without permission from a Teacher, or a requisition from a parent.

3. Every scholar is expected to attend the ordinary exercises of some place of religious worship on the Sabbath.

4. No scholar may be absent at any time from the ordinary exercises of the school.

5. No profane or indecent language may be used by any scholar.

6. Every scholar must honestly report daily two and a half hours study out of school.

7. No scholar may say aught against the official character of the Monitors except to the Teachers.

8. It shall be the duty of every scholar who knows anything detrimental to the interests of the school—or of a scholar disobeying any rule without acknowledging it—to make known the facts to some one of the Teachers, if required.

9. If a scholar fails of complying with any one of these rules, an excuse must be rendered in writing on the first entrance of the scholar into the school room.

"The object of the above rules is not to abridge the privileges of scholars, but to secure to them the objects their friends had in view in sending them to the Institute.

"We wish it to be distinctly understood by those who resort here for the purpose of study, that a strict adherence to all the rules of school is indispensable.

"It may be expected that some one of the teachers will always be present at the social visits of the students.

#### MANUAL LABOR.

"Hitherto many of the young men, by laboring a short time every day in the Manual Labor Shops connected with the Institute, have been able to defray in some instances all, and in others nearly all, the expenses of board. All are encouraged to labor for their health. We have received a considerable amount of donation to furnish the students with tools and the means of defraying their expenses.

"Young Men in the West, who are destitute of the means of obtaining sufficient education to transact the common business of life, or to become teachers of Common Schools, may resort here with the assurance that by industry and application, they may defray nearly all their expenses while attending to their studies."

#### INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION.

"At a meeting held at the Institute of Education in Marietta, in pursuance of a notice previously given by the Proprietors, on Thursday evening, March 15, 1832, Dr. S. P. Hildreth was appointed Chairman, and Douglas Putnam, Secretary.

"Mr. M. French read to the meeting a paper, submitting to their consideration certain propositions in regard to the Institute of Education.

"Rev. L. G. Bingham, at the request of the Chairman, made an interesting statement in relation to the general interests of the institution and the cause of education.

"The meeting was addressed by C. Emerson, Esq., A. Nye, Esq., and Dr. Cotton.

"On motion, it was Resolved that the communication of Mr. French, and the matters contained therein, be referred to a committee of seven members.



"The following members were chosen as this committee: Caleb Emerson, Arius Nye, J. Cotton, D. Protsman, W. Thomas, Robert Crawford and James Whitney.

"Resolved, That when this meeting does adjourn, it adjourn until Friday evening of next week.

"Meeting adjourned.

*Friday Evening, March 23.*

"Meeting held at the Institute of Education, agreeably to adjournment.

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting presented this report, which was read:

The Committee, appointed by a resolution of the citizens of Marietta, held in pursuance of request and notice published by the proprietors of Marietta Institute of Education, beg leave to submit the following report:

We are fully impressed with the importance of improved establishments for education. The political institutions of our country, and the spirit of the age, can only be well sustained by an enlightened population. While it is admitted that the people of our country are comparatively enlightened, it must also be conceded that the average standard of intelligence among us is far below what it ought to be.

Every citizen of our country should be so taught and educated as to put him within reach of any station to which his native talents and the want of the community might call him; and beyond the reach of quackery, whether political, religious or professional.

To the attainment of the most important end, it is highly requisite that a class of men, hardly to be found at present, should be raised up and qualified—we mean, teachers by profession—persons who are taught to teach—who will devote their time and their energies to the business of instruction.

When due improvement shall have been made in the number and qualifications of teachers, and in the modes of instruction, a large portion of the time spent by children in school, and especially in more advanced periods of youth, when their labor is profitable, will be saved.

To these general and particular objects, it is understood, the Marietta Institute is to be particularly devoted.

That Marietta is a favorable situation for an extensive establishment for education, will be doubted by no one, who is acquainted with its pleasant and healthful location, and who sees that it is the center of an important region, in Virginia and Ohio, to which the channels of communication, by land and water, so favorably converge.

On the immense advantage of such an establishment, not only to the vicinity, but to the surrounding region, we need not enlarge. The success of the proprietors in founding and sustaining a well arranged and well conducted Institute, capable of embracing

present and prospective improvements and on a scale commensurate with the wants of the surrounding country, would most eminently conduce to the best interests of the community.

In the short period of its existence, the Marietta Institute, during the short period of existence, has been successful beyond the anticipation of its friends, has acquired a reputation abroad, highly conducive to its future prosperity; and that the number of applications for admission, to the higher departments especially, is likely far to exceed the present accommodations. In order to make room for the number of students, which may be expected to apply for admission, the erection of a building, beyond the present means of the proprietors, seems absolutely requisite. While in submitting this matter to the consideration of their fellow citizens, the proprietors are not understood to expect any definite pledge of support, they are desirous of ascertaining the actual bearing of public sentiment in this neighborhood, in relation to the enterprise—it being understood that the present and probable means of the proprietors are deemed adequate, or nearly so, to the construction of the walls and outer finishing of the building, say in dimensions seventy-five by forty feet, three stories in height—we should apprehend the undertaking to be one of favorable aspect, and likely to attract attention and aid from a munificent and enlightened community.

It is well known that the attention of our Eastern fellow citizens, at this time is keenly directed to the progress and prospects of the mighty West.—There are many men—and men of substance too—who are desirous of removing hither; not for their own sakes, but for the benefit of their children. Enlightened statesmen and philanthropists, there, can not but see clearly that the power of the Union is fast concentrating in the great valley of the Mississippi. In the older States of the East, with all the advantages of increased capacity for population, conferred by the existence of large manufactories, the people find their limits far too strait for them—and turn their eyes to the West, as the grand receptacle of their surplus population—as the home of their posterity.

In view of these considerations, it is not wonderful to find, that our Eastern brethren feel an intense interest in the prosperity of the West; and that they contribute with a munificent hand to the furtherance of any and every enterprise, calculated to advance the light of knowledge, and the moral and intellectual elevation of its inhabitants; nor should we deem it chimerical to hope that a well-directed Institute of Education, at Marietta, would be generously cherished by Eastern liberality. Independently of all positive donations, much might be expected from the Eastern patronage, to such an establishment, in the enlargement of its number of students. There are, it is believed, many Eastern parents, who are desirous that their sons should be located in the West; and with this in view, would gladly embrace the opportunity of placing them here to prosecute their studies, and, at the same time, to learn the manners, customs, and prospects, and become inured to the climate of the West.

When the misapprehensions regarding the health of Marietta shall have been dissipated and the existence and success of the Institute are eminently conducive to this result;—when the reputation of this place,

abroad, shall, in this respect, equal its imputed elevation, in intellectual and moral points of view;—which it shall be generally known (contrary to recent reports), that Marietta has abundance of pleasant building ground, far above the reach of all modern floods—there is reason to believe it will have very considerable accessions of valuable population; provided, more especially, that the Institute shall grow and prosper in any degree commensurate with the present prospects. Families may be expected to locate themselves here, for the express purpose of enjoying the advantages of the Institute for the education of their children. It may also become a favorite resort for the Summer residence of families from the lower regions of the Mississippi.

It seems a prevailing opinion of the present time, that establishments, like the one in question, are best managed, in their practical details, by individuals directly interested in their immediate and prospective success. Nevertheless to become extensively useful, they must partake of a public character—more especially when aided by public benefactions, or donations for public benefit. In this view it is highly proper that the proprietors should pledge themselves and their successors to a correct, liberal and expansive plan of operations, divested of all partisan influence and aiming to advance the general interests of society.

In case, also, that donations, of considerable amount shall liberally be made to aid in the erection of the proposed building, it is proper that measures should be taken to secure the building and appendant lands and fixtures, for the objects intended by the donors—or such an interest at least, as would be proportionate to the donations.

The objects last named may both be attained; it is believed, through the instrumentality of the board of trust of which we are about to speak.

We beg leave, here, to notice a suggestion of the proprietors of the Marietta Institute, namely, that when desired by the donors, the said proprietors, for every ten dollars donation, would stipulate the gratuitous instruction of one scholar for one quarter in the High School or Young Ladies' Seminary, as calculated to be viewed in a very acceptable light by men of liberal minds—inasmuch as they may thereby be enabled to promote the education of children, less favored in regard to property, and at the same time to advance and sustain an establishment highly conducive to the public utility.

In the expectations of receiving donations in aid of the erection of the contemplated building, and other objects connected with the Marietta Institute, the proprietors have suggested the expediency of having a disinterested Board of Trust, constituted for the purpose overseeing and reporting the application of all such funds. In this the Committee concur, and recommend the approval, by this meeting of seven persons, nominated by the proprietors, to constitute such Board; who shall be competent to fill vacancies in their own body.

And to secure such pledge for a correct, liberal, and expansive plan of operations divested of partisan influence, and aiming to advance the general interests of society, as already stated, we recommend, that the assent of said proprietors to such stipulations or general rules, in relation to this subject, as may be agreed upon

between said proprietors and said contemplated Board, be digested and made public.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On motion it was *Resolved*, That the proprietors of the Institute, be requested to sign the report, and express their concurrence in the views suggested by the committee.

As proprietors of the Institute of Education in Marietta, we express our full concurrence in the views and measures recommended in the above report.

L. G. BINGHAM.  
MANSFIELD FRENCH.

"The proprietors then nominated the following persons to act in accordance with the report of the committee, as a Board of Trust of the Institute of Education in Marietta—who were approved by the meeting—viz :

Caleb Emerson,	Arius Nye,
James Whitney,	W. Thomas.
S. P. Hildreth,	Douglas Putnam.
John Cotton,	

"On motion, *Resolved*, That a certified copy of the proceedings of this meeting be deposited with the chairman of the Board of Trust, and that a copy be furnished to the proprietors of the Institute.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this town.

"S. P. HILDRETH, Chairman.

"DOUGLAS PUTNAM, Secretary."

THE MARIETTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

September, 1832.—

"It will be seen by an examination of the Catalogue of the Marietta Collegiate Institute, just published, that the number of pupils for the past year was 230. Of this number 117 are inserted as being from abroad. Eight different States have been represented in the Institute, viz: Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. In the High School 33 have been in the Languages.

"A very considerable number of those who have been pupils of the Institute are now engaged as Teachers in Common and Select Schools in different parts of the county. It has an object, which is steadily kept in view,

to raise up qualified Teachers who may go abroad to do good wherever they may find a field to be occupied. The demand for Teachers of a high order is increasing very much throughout the West. We hail this as a happy and auspicious omen of good to the land. A great change for the better has taken place within the last five years.

"The Institute is designed to afford the means to both males and females of qualifying themselves for the various walks of usefulness in life. It is understood that the next term will open under far more favorable auspices than ever, as it regards the number and qualifications of the Teachers in the Institute. On this account it is expected that the advantages will be greater than they have been at any former period. It will be evident to any one who will reflect a moment, that the expense of carrying forward the operations of such an institution, employing so many teachers, must be very great. It is hoped that an enlightened and liberal public will appreciate the advantages of this institution, to the town and all the surrounding country, and will bestow upon it a liberal patronage.

"It is the intention of all concerned to take early measures to make the Marietta Collegiate Institute an entirely public institution, so as to perpetuate its advantages on a permanent basis. This, it will require some time to accomplish, and thus carry out the original design and wishes of the founder. But this, desirable as it is, cannot be done until the Institute has taken a strong hold upon the public mind, and the importance of possessing and cherishing such an institution is deeply felt. Its influence has been already seen in this town. It has given new life to business. It has enhanced the value of property and waked up in some measure the spirit of improvement. It has brought into the town and put in circulation a considerable amount of money. But there are influences, which belong to the mind and heart, of a far greater value, and advantages, the worth of which is not to be estimated in dollars and cents."

August, 1883.—

"It is a fundamental principle of this institution, that each male student be required to labor three hours of five days of the week; and in order to secure uniformity in this Department, the parents and guardians of those classes will be required to secure from those, under their care, the same amount of labor at home, as if they boarded in the Institute. The avails or profits of labor will be credited to each student according to the estimate of the steward.

"The Department of Manual Labor is deemed of peculiar importance in a Literary Institution.

"1. As a means of diminishing the expenses of the student, and enabling him to contribute materially, by his own efforts, to the cost of an education.

"2. As tending to form business habits, and prepare young men for the duties and avocations of life.

"3. The principal benefit, however, appears to us in its tendency to preserve the health of the student, while engaged in literary pursuits; it is the only effectual mode of preserving a sound mind in a sound body, while engaged in a long and laborious course of study and mental effort.

"4. In this point of view, the Manual Labor scheme commends itself as an invaluable appendage to a Literary Institution."

1883.—

*Of the Marietta College.*

Messrs. Editors:—

I am not at all surprised to find the great beauty of Marietta, and the kindness and politeness of its citizens. I have been acquainted with much refinement of taste displayed here;—and perceiving this, have been induced to believe that a few remarks addressed to you would be acceptable. The object of them would be merely to call your attention to the improvement which may yet be made in the cultivation of "la belle science" Music.

There is much musical talent latent (if so I may speak of it), much, that if called forth into action, would prove to be of a high order. Why cannot this be effected? All that is wanting is a concert of opinion

and, when I reflect on doing this work, why may we not form an Harmonic Club? Let all the musical talent be collected, and surely the result must be productive of study.

Thus, suppose ten or twelve only should meet;—two or three might perform well on the flute, others on the violin, or piano, or violoncello, or flageolet, or clarinet. Now, if we met, by a union of all these instruments, with the exercise of a little patience and perseverance, form an Orchestra, which may be productive of pleasure and its labors.

I believe, Messrs. Editors, that you are musical men. Will you not then, a moment, stop to effect the improvement of music here. My ideas on this subject, I will readily admit, are crude; but such as they are I respectfully submit, trusting they may be matured and carried into effect.

AMATEUR.

"In answer to our correspondent 'Amateur,' we acknowledge ourselves to be admirers of what he terms 'la belle science,' and should be happy to see the young gentlemen of this town join hand in hand in order to effect this object. We shall hold ourselves in readiness to take our part in the promotion of this object; and shall be glad indeed to witness the performance of the 'Orchestra,' if ever one can be formed. We think with 'Amateur,' that an Harmonic Society would be a source of pleasure and usefulness to all its members."

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Marietta and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a public meeting in behalf of the Marietta Institute will be held at the Hall of the Marietta Library, on Wednesday, the 6th, of February, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

It may not be generally known that this Institution which has hitherto been under the exclusive control of Messrs. Bingham and French, has been recently incorporated by the name of the "Marietta Collegiate Institute, and Western Teacher's Seminary," and placed under the direction of a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Legislature, with a view of rendering it a Public Institution, and thus enlarging the sphere of its operations, and extending its usefulness.

In pursuance of this design, the Trustees have thought it expedient to call a public meeting of the citizens, in order to lay before them the plans of the Board for their consideration. As it is believed that the growth of this infant institution is intimately associated with the advancement of useful knowledge in the Western Country, and especially with the prosperity of this place, a general attendance is earnestly solicited.

J. COTTON,  
L. G. BINGHAM  
JONAS MOORE  
DOUGLAS FURNAM

Committee of Board of Trustees.

MARIETTA, FEBRUARY 4TH 1833.

#### INSTITUTION OF EDUCATION.

1833.—

"Below will be seen an account of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, on Wednesday evening last, on the subject of the Institute of Education, together with the plan, furnished by the Board of Trustees, of its general arrangement. The Institute of Education, heretofore, has been a private institution, in the hands of individuals, and although conducted with much propriety and usefulness, and highly beneficial to the public, it has been found to be entirely too much cramped for the requirements of the West, especially as the Manual Labor Plan is one of the great advantages of its establishment. In order to extend its usefulness, and open a door for the youth of our country, who are unable to educate themselves by pecuniary means, the institution has been made public, and a charter obtained from the Legislature of Ohio now in session; and other steps are taking, as fast as time and circumstances will permit, to make it permanent, and a highly useful institution. To the consideration of the enlightened and benevolent citizens of our country, the proceedings of the citizens and plan of the Board of Trustees is submitted, under the impression, as it has already met with the hearty support and encouragement of all who have been made acquainted with its general principles and arrangements, that it will find many more friends in 'the far West.'

"The following are the proceedings of Wednesday evening:—

"A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, in behalf of the Institute, was held agreeably to notice, in the Library Hall, on Wednesday evening. After a short address from the chairman, stating the objects for which the meeting was convened, eloquent addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, and Rev. Mr. McAbey, on the practicability and importance of elevating the standard of education in the West, as connected with the great and interesting objects proposed by the Board of Trustees. Rev. Mr. Smith, at present a Teacher in the High School, then

addressed the assembly in an eloquent and appropriate manner on that peculiar and important feature of the proposed plan, the education of Teachers for Common Schools in the Valley of the Mississippi, especially as connected with manual labor. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Vail of Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, who exhibited in a peculiarly striking and lucid manner the advantages of the Manual Labor Plan, and illustrated and enforced the whole subject by a great variety of facts, calculated to show the practicability of the plan, and the certainty of its ultimate adoption, by all the literary institutions in our land. Mr. Vail then presented a plan for the present institute as adopted by the Board, the entire completion of which will require the sum of \$20,000—and stated his conviction that if eight or ten thousand dollars could be raised in the Town and vicinity, the remaining balance might be procured in the Eastern Cities.

"The following resolution was then proposed and unanimously adopted: That with a view to carry into effect the plan proposed by the Board, a special effort be made, to raise the sum of \$20,000 in the East and West within twelve months.

"A second resolution was then proposed and adopted: That an effort be made to raise the sum of eight or ten thousand dollars, in the Town and vicinity within three months.

"It was then proposed that a book for subscriptions be presented to the assembly, and in a few minutes between six and seven thousand dollars were subscribed by individuals present.

"It is believed a deep interest was felt in the proposed object by all present—an object which manifestly has an important bearing on the highest interests of this Town and vicinity, and on the intellectual and moral condition of the Western Country.

"The plan proposed by the Trustees is as follows:—

"1. An English Department, in which young men can obtain a thorough English education, to prepare them, in the most perfect manner, for the avocations of life; and espe-

cially, to train Teachers for Common Schools in the Western Country.

"This Department is believed to be of the highest importance.

"2. A Classical or Collegiate Department, combining all the advantages to be found in the best Colleges in the Western Country.

"3. An Academic Department, to prepare young men for either of the two higher departments and for other purposes.

"The Female Department, it is designed to render as extensive and useful as practicable.

"A peculiar and highly important feature in the plan of the Institute is that of manual labor. It is expected that every male student will engage in manual labor three hours per day, and all the avails of such labor will be placed to his credit. Experience has shown the immense value of this feature in a literary institution.

"1. It tends to preserve the body and mind of the student in a sound and vigorous state, and enables him to prosecute a long and laborious course of study without, in the smallest degree, impairing the vigor of his constitution.

"2. It prepares young men in an eminent degree for the active duties of life, and renders them much more efficient and useful members of society than they would otherwise become.

"3. As it enables young men to defray, for the most part, the expenses of an education, it opens a wide door for all who are desirous of acquiring useful knowledge.

"There are hundreds of thousands of youth in our land, shut out from our Colleges and Academies, from want of the requisite pecuniary means, who by the adoption of this plan will be enabled to educate themselves, and become qualified for eminent usefulness in the church and world.

"This is a brief and imperfect sketch of the general plan for the Institute, which the Trustees propose to adopt as soon as it shall be found practicable; a plan replete with many and great advantages, and which presents a



reasonable and just claim to the patronage and support of an enlightened and Christian public."

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT

April 27, 1833.—

Bedsteads,

Of good quality,

Constantly manufactured and for sale by students,

At the High School

MARIETTA FEMALE SEMINARY.

1836.—

"At nine in the morning, the school is opened with reading the Scriptures, and prayer, succeeded by a Bible lesson. Here, some historical part of the Bible is taken; simple questions are asked; interesting points freely discussed, and such inquiries answered, as the ladies propose. After a recess of ten minutes, the whole school is divided into three sections, for mathematical recitations. One in Playfair's Euclid, one in Adams' Arithmetic, and one in Colburn's Mathematical Arithmetic.

"After another recess, twenty minutes are allotted to calisthenics, a course of exercise, promotive of physical health, and easy and graceful manners. The remaining time till noon is occupied by composition and spelling.

"At the commencement of school in the afternoon, twenty minutes are spent in repeating items of intelligence from periodicals, and in attention to such general things as require attention.

"All are then engaged in a grammatical exercise, which is followed by a recess.

"A part then study, while a larger part form a class in writing. After another recess, the school is again formed into three sections, for recitations in Smith's Anatomy, Watts on the Mind, and Woodbridge's Geography. The daily accounts are then taken, such as communications in school, tardiness, hours of study, out of school, &c.

(Note.—This advertisement evidently referred to the Manual Labor Department of the Marietta Collegiate Institute. In that day the Institute was sometimes called the High School.

"The school is closed with passages of Scripture, being repeated by the young ladies, singing and prayer.

"The plans of the school are such as commend themselves to the good sense of the pupils, and usually secure their hearty co-operation."

MARIETTA COLLEGE.

1838.—

"The annual Commencement of this institution was held on Wednesday last. The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following young gentlemen: Abram Blakely of Wilksville, O., John T. Cotton of Marietta, O., Samuel Hall of Norwich, Mass., and Hubbard Lawrence, of Stanstead, Lower Canada.

"The exercises, which occupied the whole day, were very interesting to the numerous and attentive audience, and were conducted in a way that gave, we presume, general satisfaction to all concerned. The graduates acquitted themselves not only with much honor, but in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the Institution and the abilities of the Faculty, as well as their own indefatigable exertions in the acquirement of a liberal education; as did also the other young gentlemen who participated in the exercises on this occasion.

"The inauguration of the President of the Institution, Rev. Joel H. Lindslev, D. D., took place in the afternoon, previous to the conferring of degrees.

"As a place for acquiring a good education the advantages of location, salubrity of climate, picturesque scenery, pleasantness and healthfulness of the place, and the moral and religious tones of its society, Marietta is certainly second to no town west of the mountains.

"For the purpose of illustrating the truth of the assertion, that the location of this town is much more advantageous than many other places where public institutions are located, we remark that although we may reiterate that

(Note.—One of the graduates here named—Dr. John T. Cotton—was still living. In 1900 he was present at the Commencement.)

which has been before stated, still it is a matter of no inconsiderable importance and is worth a repetition—that Marietta is accessible by water in three directions, besides stage accommodations. We are induced further to remark, as a proof of our assertion of the preferable facilities of this place, over many others, for the conveyance of young ladies and gentlemen, and their baggage, to and from our Seminaries of learning located here, that on the morning after the close of the session, fifty-four or five young ladies and gentlemen (principally young gentlemen) embarked on board the steamer 'Roanoak,' downward bound."

## MARIETTA COLLEGE.

July 20, 1830.—

"The annual Commencement of this Institute occurs on the last Wednesday (the 31st inst.) of the present month.

"On the evening of Tuesday preceding, there will be exercises in declamation, by members of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes, in the manner of prize speaking as practiced in several of the older Colleges of the country. It is believed that these exercises will excite no inconsiderable interest; and should they secure public favor here, as they have done elsewhere, they may probably be perpetuated, and prizes be annually awarded to the best speakers.

"In addition to the usual exercises of the graduating class, a Baccalaureate address will be delivered to the class, by the President.

"An Inaugural address will also be delivered by Prof. I. W. Andrews, recently elected to the chair of Mathematics & Natural Philosophy.

"In the evening, an address before the Society of Inquiry is expected from Pres. McGuffey, of Cincinnati College."

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MARIETTA COLLEGE.

The New England people who settled Marietta were strong believers in higher education. The presence in the town of a high-grade

Christian College is no accident, but the direct outgrowth of the efforts and sacrifices made by the settlers almost from the beginning to secure for their children the advantages of a classical training.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Two years after the close of the long Indian war, which for four years had absorbed the resources and energies of the pioneers, measures were taken to establish a school of higher education. On April 29, 1797, a meeting of interested citizens decided upon the erection of a building, and the same year the old Muskingum Academy was built, which stood on Front street, just north of the Congregational Church. There, for more than a quarter of a century, the classics and other high school branches were taught. The first preceptor of the Academy was David Putnam, a grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam and a graduate of Yale College in 1793. Out of this Academy, as a lineal descendant, came, after a time, Marietta College, which is proud to acknowledge these deep-laid roots. Muskingum Academy was in continuous use under various preceptors until 1832, when the building was sold and used as a dwelling until 1887.

## COLLEGE INSTITUTE.

In the year 1830 there was established by Rev. Luther G. Bingham the "Institute of Education." It embraced four departments; the two higher being known as the High School and the Ladies' Seminary. In April, 1831, Mansfield French became associated with Mr. Bingham as proprietor. In the spring of 1832, after the High School had been in operation about a year and half, at the instance of Messrs. Bingham and French an advisory board of trust was appointed, consisting of Caleb Emerson, James Whitney, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Cotton, Arius Nye, Weston Thomas and Douglas Putnam.

On November 22, 1832, a meeting was held at which steps were taken for the incor-

poration of the institution under the name of the "Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary," and the charter was obtained December 17th. The Board of Trustees consisted of nine men: Dr. John Cotton, Douglas Putnam, John Mills, Luther G. Bingham, Caleb Emerson, Arius Nye, Jonas Moore, Anselm T. Nye, and John Crawford.

On the 16th of January the organization took place by the choice of John Cotton, M. D., president; Douglas Putnam, secretary; and John Mills, treasurer. At the same meeting a resolution was adopted asking Messrs. Bingham and French to state the terms on which they would transfer their Institute property to the Trustees. A few days later these terms were accepted, and the property was duly transferred, though the former proprietors were requested to continue in charge until the close of the school year.

Before the institution was opened in the fall of 1833, four young men had been appointed to the work of instruction, all members of the Theological Seminary at Andover. Two of these, Henry Smith and D. Howe Allen, had been teachers in the High School at Marietta. The first of these was made professor of languages; Mr. Allen, professor of mathematics; Milo P. Jewett, professor in the Teachers' Department; and Samuel Maxwell principal of the Preparatory Department. Mr. Smith was a graduate of Middlebury College; Messrs. Allen and Jewett, of Dartmouth; and Mr. Maxwell, of Amherst. When the Institute was opened, October 16th, Messrs. Smith and Maxwell entered upon their work of instruction, while the other two remained in New England, presenting the claims of education and religion in that region. The beginning of a new educational year was a change in two respects. Before, the place of instruction was the Library Hall on Front street; now it was a large new building on the College Campus. Then it was one of a group of educational enterprises under the direction of private owners; now it was a public institution, under the control of a chartered corporation.

#### THE NEW CHARTER.

The charter obtained in December, 1832, was defective in giving no power to confer degrees, and in having a clause allowing the Legislature to repeal it. In February, 1835, a new charter was granted by the State, giving the necessary power to confer degrees, and without the objectionable clause authorizing a repeal. The name was also changed from the Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary to Marietta College.

In the spring of the same year, Rev. Joel H. Linsley, then pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts, was elected to the presidency. Thus when the fall session of the institution was opened as Marietta College in 1835, the faculty consisted of five members: a president, who had charge of the department of moral and intellectual philosophy; a professor of the Greek and Latin languages; a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; a professor of rhetoric and political economy; and a principal of the Preparatory Department.

#### A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The College was founded in the interests of religion as well as of education. From the first it was intended to be a Christian college. The trustees, in their first published statement, August, 1833, say: "The Board wish it to be distinctly understood that the essential doctrines and duties of the Christian religion will be assiduously inculcated, but no sectarian peculiarities of belief will be taught." In their annual report, issued September, 1835, they say: "The honor of originating Marietta College is not claimed by the Board of Trust; its existence cannot properly be ascribed to them or to any combination of individuals, but to the leadings of Divine Providence." The trustees seem to have been influenced by considerations of duty from the beginning, and their earnest, unceasing and self-denying labors, with the remarkable generosity shown in their oft-repeated gifts, prove that they regarded themselves as engaged in a work laid





MARIETTA COLLEGE BUILDINGS.



upon them by the Great Head of the Church.

This broad Christian attitude has been maintained ever since. The College is distinctly non-sectarian; four different denominations are represented in its Board of Trustees and four in its present faculty. On the other hand, the Christian ideal is held most firmly and endeavor is made to influence positively young people who study here.

#### THE BUILDINGS.

The present Dormitory building was begun by Messrs. Bingham and French in 1832 and was completed by the trustees of the College Institute in 1833. Until 1850 it served all the purposes of the institution, and it has been in continuous service up to the present day. The original campus consisted of a strip 150 feet wide, running from Fourth to Fifth streets, a little south of the center of the square. There were then three dwelling houses on the Fourth street side of the square, besides a brick mill on Putnam street. In the winter of 1834-35 the house of Billy Todd, near the corner of Putnam and Fourth, was purchased. It was used until 1870 as the president's house, and for students' rooms until 1874, when it was taken down. The lots south of the original college yard, with a brick dwelling house built in 1817, were purchased in 1836. The house was used by the Preparatory Department from 1870 until the erection of Andrews Hall, in 1891. Before that, this department had occupied the brick mill building on Putnam street, which was taken down in 1869. Erwin Science Hall, begun in 1845, was first occupied by the College in 1850. The Library or Alumni Memorial building was erected in 1870, and Andrews Hall, in 1891. All of these buildings were built almost exclusively with home funds. The first money raised at Marietta was to purchase the Institute property. What was obtained abroad was used for the support of the professors and other kindred purposes. The college property was further enlarged by the purchase of the athletic field in 1890, and of the Observatory and adjoining lots on Fifth street in 1892.

In the spring of 1882, William Chamberlain Gurley, having given up business and returned to Marietta on account of ill-health, interested a number of gentlemen in the study of astronomy. A company was formed, and an observatory built the same year. This passed into the possession of the College in 1890, and was afterward removed to its present site. Mr. Gurley became the director in 1891, holding the position until his death, in 1898.

#### THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Dates from the beginning of the College itself. The first catalogue issued in 1838 states that the Library "contains about 3,000 volumes embracing an extensive and choice selection of Philological works, procured by the Professor of Languages on his recent visit to Europe." That the trustees so early should devote so large a sum, \$1,000, to the purchase of classical books is an indication at once of their broad conception of what the College should be and of their generous spirit. The money used for this first large purchase of books came from the estate of Samuel Stone. The growth of the Library has been steady since that time; in 1860 there were 17,000 volumes; in 1885, 33,000; today there are over 60,000, including some 7,000 in the two society libraries, making it the largest institutional library in Ohio, and excelled by only five west of the Alleghanies. The books have come from many sources—College purchases, gifts by many individuals, donations from the United States government, this library being one of its designated depositories. Three collections are worthy of special remark.

In 1850, Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, a prominent physician of the city, in connection with his donation of fine museum collections gave several hundred scientific books to the Library, to which he and his son, Dr. George O. Hildreth, afterward made considerable additions, including a number of manuscript volumes of correspondence with scientific men in this country and abroad, as well as letters pertaining to the early history of Ohio.

A second collection, the gift of a living

donor, who is still adding to it, consists of 1,400 volumes in the realm chiefly of philosophy, psychology, science and literature, carefully selected and of great value.

A third collection is the magnificent gift received in June, 1900, from Hon. Rodney Metcalf Stimson, who was librarian of the College from 1881 to 1892 and treasurer from 1881 to 1900. This collection of 19,000 volumes is especially rich in the history of the Northwest Territory, and in this field is excelled by only one collection in America. Other lines are represented in the collection, particularly *curiosa*.

From the library of Dr. Asa D. Lord, for many years prominently connected with educational work in the State, his widow gave to the College 1,000 volumes and 500 pamphlets, mostly of an educational character, including many rare journals and reports.

The manuscript materials of the Library are numerous and of great value. They include the records of the Ohio Company and many journals and letters, belonging to the pioneer days. The most of these came from the estate of William R. Putnam, lineal descendant of Gen. Rufus Putnam.

During these years of progress, the Library has more than once outgrown its quarters; and now again it is difficult to find a place for a new book, so crowded are the shelves.

The Museum has been the result of slow accretions from many sources, the most notable single contributions being those of Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth and Dr. and Mrs. B. Frank Hart. It is now of great interest and value, although lacking sufficient space for proper display.

#### FINANCIAL HISTORY

The College was founded by men who believed it was needed and who were ready to give their faith by their works. The first effort to raise funds was made in 1833, when \$8,000 was given in Marietta, half of the sum coming from the trustees, who assessed each other, Messrs. Mills, Moore and Bingham giving \$1,000 each. From that time onward,

friends in Marietta have given more than half of the total sums raised for the support of the College and for the erection of buildings. The College has been the pride of the city and has never been allowed to utterly fail in spite of many trying experiences. It would be impossible to name even a majority of the host of givers; a few are conspicuous by reason of the size of their gifts: Samuel Train of Medford, Massachusetts; Thomas W. Williams of New London, Connecticut; Truman Hillyer of Columbus; Cornelius B. Irwin of New Britain, Connecticut; Daniel B. Fayerweather of New York, together with Douglas Putnam, Col. W. R. Putnam and Col. John Mills of Marietta.

Special mention should be made of the gift of Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons of Chicago, which, though not very large in itself, \$25,000, was the incentive for raising nearly \$125,000.00 for the College in 1899, putting the College out of debt and adding a most substantial sum to the endowment.

In this connection mention should be made of those who have, as trustees and officers, given time and thought, as well as money to the College, who in dark days and bright have held to high purposes and have carried the institution to success. The service of Douglas Putnam, as secretary of the corporation from 1833 to 1894, is perhaps without a parallel in America.

The College was never in so good condition financially as at present, although needing much more to provide adequately for its maintenance and growth.

#### THE PRESIDENTS

Dr. Linsley guided the affairs of the young College for 11 years. Much of his time was given to securing the funds for the endowment of the institution, but he made a lasting impress upon College and community through his great power as a preacher. His successor Rev. Henry Smith, was one of the first professors, and was connected with the College for 22 years, serving as president from 1846 to 1855, after which he was for many years pro-

fessor in Lane Seminary. He was a man of the finest scholarship and of most commanding eloquence, with an unusual fidelity to obligations and loyalty to convictions. The high ideals cherished by the founders is shown by their liberal policy in giving Professor Smith, after he had been here two years, a leave of absence for a year from July 1, 1835, for study abroad. The event has proved this act wise, for one of the fruits of that year was the issuing some years later by Professor Smith of an edition of "Curtius' Greek Lexicon." And the publication of that lexicon was the means of bringing to Marietta as a student Rodney M. Stimson, who has proved one of the most devoted officers and generous donors the College has had in all its history.

The third president was Rev. Israel Ward Andrews who, like President Smith, had been connected with the College from the beginning. He came to Marietta in 1838, and for a full half century gave his life and thought, his work and his sympathy, to the College. He served as president for 30 years, from 1855 to 1885. He was most careful and exact as a scholar, with high ideals to which he clung tenaciously. To him and to President Smith chiefly, although their colleagues share in it, is due the credit of holding the College unflinchingly to high standards of scholarship in times when many another lowered its requirements in weak concession of a popular clamor. Dr. Andrews, being a man of strong personality, left a deep impression upon the character of many generations of Marietta students. His historical address at the semi-centennial of the College is the basis for much of the present article.

President John Eaton came to the College from the post of United States Commissioner of Education, and served from 1885 to 1891. He was followed after a year by Rev. John W. Simpson, who led the College for four years, to 1896. Prof. Joseph H. Chamberlin, as dean, acceptably performed the duties of president until the election of Rev. Alfred T. Perry, in June, 1900, as the sixth president of the College.

#### THE PROFESSORS

It would be impossible to speak of all the worthy men who have in these 66 years composed the teaching force. Many of them have won national reputations through their work here and elsewhere, which brought honorary degrees from the best colleges in the country, and many more have won the love and respect of their students for both character and scholarship. Notable for length of service, as well as the quality of their work, are Professor Kendrick, with his 33 years, from 1840, as active, and 16 years longer as emeritus professor, to his death in 1889; Professor Rossetter, with his 13 years, from 1869, is still remembered with affection; Professor Beach served 11 years, from 1869. To these must be added, of the living, Prof. John L. Mills, 16 years, from 1865; and from the present faculty, Professor Biscoe, who has served now 27 years; Professor Andrews with his 22 years; Professor Chamberlin with 20 years; and Professor Phillips with 17 years. These long professorships, which tie together the generations and preserve the continuity of college ideals, are of inestimable value to any institution. Others who have served a shorter time have been not less worthy of honor and have done their share in advancing the interests of the College by labor and sacrifices. The salaries paid have always been so meager as to make sacrifice, though gladly made, a matter of real necessity.

#### THE STUDENTS

When the new charter was given the College in 1835, there were two classes organized for work. One of these graduated in 1838, and since that time there has been an unbroken succession of classes. No year has failed to send out its new alumni at Commencement time. The total number of graduates in the 64 classes, from 1838 to 1900, is 824, an average of about 13. The first class numbered four, and is the smallest class. There have been eight classes over 20. The class of 1898 numbered 28.

The graduates of a College make its reputation, and Marietta has reason to be proud of the record of her sons. Although there have been no Presidents of the United States among her alumni, there are two governors, William Irwin, Governor of California, 1875 to 1879, and A. B. White, '78, now Governor of West Virginia. Four have been members of Congress, and 10 members of State legislatures. Goshorn, '54, Director-General of the Centennial Exposition; Loomis, '83, Minister to Venezuela; Dawes, '84, Comptroller of the Currency, are illustrations of high political advancement in other lines.

While in later years an increasing proportion of graduates here, as elsewhere, have gone into business, many of them to win distinguished success, still the professions have claimed by far the larger part. Two hundred and seven have become ministers, 117 lawyers, 68 physicians, 104 teachers. We note among them 36 college professors, eight college presidents, among whom are Dr. Joseph H. Tuttle, '41, president of Wabash for 30 years, 1862-1892, and William G. Ballantine, '68, president of Oberlin, 1891-96; George H. Howison, '52, professor of philosophy, University of California; E. B. Andrews, '42, David E. Beach, '59, professors in Marietta. Seven of our lawyers have reached the bench. Wilson, '46, in Oregon, and Follett, '53, in Ohio being judges of the State Supreme Court. Through her graduates the influence of Marietta has gone out to the ends of the earth, more than 20 of them having been foreign missionaries,—John F. Pogue, '42, 33 years in the Hawaiian Islands; Dr. John H. Shedd, '56, 33 years in Persia; and Dr. Charles A. Stanley, '58, 39 years in China, having served the longest. With these should be mentioned Dr. John P. Williamson, who served as missionary to the Indians in the West for 41 years.

#### MARIETTA IN THE WAR

Located so near the border, it was inevitable that the issues of the war should be warmly discussed in the halls of Marietta and that

enthusiasm should run high. Of the 42 graduates in the four classes, 1860-64, 31 entered the Union Army, to say nothing of those who left the college before their course was completed for the same purpose. Marietta was represented in the Union Army by 87 alumni, 39 of whom won commissions. Warner, '45, became major-general; Fearing, '56, Dawes, '60, and Newport, '60, brigadier-generals. Our roll of honor includes Captains Waldo, '53, Greenwood, '59, and Whittlesey, '61; Lieutenants Condit, '60, and Turner, '62, who were killed in battle. Ninety-four non-graduates served in the Union Army in addition to the above. What college can equal this record? Six Marietta alumni served in the Confederate Army, Col. Henry Fitzhugh, '47, being a Commissioner of the Confederate States to England.

Considering the total number of graduates, the figures quoted here and in the section above are indicative of the real power of the College in the past to give an adequate training and a high purpose to its students.

#### THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

In the first years of the College there existed a society under the supervision of the faculty, known as the Philomathean Society, which, however, was divided into two divisions. Dissensions in these led to the disruption of the society and the formation of the two present societies Alpha Kappa and Psi Gamma, in 1839. From that day these have furnished the opportunity for literary and oratorical training of the greatest value to the students. They have engaged in joint debates and contests in friendly rivalry, and have co-operated in the editing of the *Olio* and other similar enterprises.

#### THE YOUNG WOMEN

In 1890, Rev. John L. Mills, for many years a professor in the College, established Elizabeth College for Women. It was always in close affiliation with the College, and in



1893 passed into the control of the College as the Marietta College for Women. On account of the expense involved in the maintenance of two independent institutions under one management, a consolidation was effected in 1897, the young women being admitted to the College, which then became co-educational in the strict sense.

#### THE ACADEMY.

From the beginning it has been necessary to have a Preparatory Department connected with the College, because the schools of the region do not give adequate preparation for a college of this high grade. This has shared the fortunes of the College, being always considered an integral part of the institution. Connected with it there has been at times a Commercial Department, or an English course or a Normal course, not fitting for college, but for the most part, it has limited its work to courses leading up to the College doors. At the beginning a department of Manual Labor was instituted, which, however, proved quite unpopular with the students, and after a few years was given up.

#### THE COLLEGE SPIRIT

When an institution has been described in its buildings, its professors, its students, after its external history has been traced in its every detail, there still remains a something—the atmosphere, the spirit, the real soul of the institution—which has not been mentioned. It is difficult to describe this, and yet this is a most important part of a college. Its source and its growth cannot be specifically identified. It can be said, however, that this intangible character which belongs to Marietta College is recognized as sweet and wholesome and inspiring. Its traditions are good, its customs sober and cultivated, and those who study here receive a corresponding uplift.

#### THE COLLEGE OF LABOR

It is the purpose of those who control the affairs of the College to maintain its high

scholarship, its thorough training, its Christian atmosphere, its non-sectarian spirit. Although there have been many changes in the 66 years, they have not been departures from these essential principles. Students now do not attend chapel by candle-light at 5 a. m., which, however profitable to the spirit, was certainly irksome to the flesh; but the Christian service is a daily exercise still. Manual labor is not exacted of each student as at the beginning; but self-help is a recognized feature of to-day, and the student who works his way loses nothing in college society because of that fact. The course of study has been broadened, the elective system has been introduced, but the essential ideal of the College has been maintained of a training for right living. The classes are somewhat larger than at times in the past, yet not so large as to destroy that personal contact between professor and student which is the glory of the small college.

The College, which has been so closely identified with the life of the community in all these years, is bound to it now by close ties. The College has received a generous support, far the largest part of its buildings and endowment having come from Marietta people. It has returned to them a service not measured in dollars—the educational opportunity, the holding up of high ideals, the elevating influence of culture. May the ties binding the two together grow stronger with the years, and may the service each renders to the other be more full of blessing!

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<i>Instructor in Mathematics and Science.</i>	
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<i>Instructor in English Language and Literature.</i>	
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<i>Matron of Ladies' Home.</i>	

## TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS.

We have already mentioned some of the pioneer teachers in district or neighborhood schools. The first teacher in a school of higher grade was David Putnam, a graduate of Yale College, and grandson of Maj.-Gen. Israel Putnam. He became preceptor of Muskingum Academy in 1797, within less than 10 years after the beginning of the settlement and only two years after the close of the long and harrassing Indian war. From this school, Marietta College has been the natural development and we might almost say that the same is true of Ohio University at Athens; since the men who were most active in the founding of Muskingum Academy also took a prominent part in the founding of both of these institutions for higher education.

David Putnam's son, Douglas, was for more than 60 years the secretary of Marietta Collegiate Institute, or, as it was afterward named, Marietta College. Until 1894 every diploma issued by that institution bore his signature and was presented from his hand. Of his munificent benevolence to Marietta College a benevolence which inspired him not only to give many thousands of dollars in money but, what was better, his wise counsel and guidance, and the warm affection of his heart, every former student and every instructor has grateful recollection.

In the early period after school houses had been built in some places by public funds, but

before adequate provision had been made for the support of teachers, it was the custom of the directors to engage a teacher for a specified term, giving the teacher the privilege of charging each pupil a specified rate of tuition. Pupils from other districts might be admitted on condition of paying in addition to the tuition a certain sum per month or week, for the use of the school room. Among the noted teachers thus employed we may mention William Slocomb, of whom Mr. Woodbridge tells a pleasing story in the preceding chapter, and Theodore Scott, who continued to teach very successfully a private school, long after the establishment of the union system, in which he had taken an active part.

Perhaps the best known teacher of common schools in our county for about 40 years in the latter half of the last century, was John Dean Phillips, a graduate of Marietta College in the class of '54, and a teacher from that time until 1888, when he died at the age of 56. In 1859, he was called to take charge of the Greene Street grammar school, at that time considered a very difficult position for any teacher, yet he proved himself at once a master in his chosen profession. It is safe to estimate that in the 34 years which he devoted to teaching, not less than 3,000 pupils received from him personal instruction in the common English branches. Almost from the first his school was crowded, since students came to him from every part of the county. In 1868 the enrollment was 145, and the average daily attendance, 92. He seemed to delight in the size, as well as in the order of the school; he was never more happy than when he was crowded against the wall by the throng of pupils, and he declined every offer of assistance. In 1879 he accepted the superintendency of the Harmar public school but continued to devote the greater part of his time and attention to the grammar school grades, where the same success attended him and even larger numbers thronged to his instruction until the room could hold no more. When in the summer of 1888 failing health warned him that it was

time for him to rest, he offered his resignation; but this was not accepted until he made it peremptory. He did not live long to enjoy the rest and retirement he sought; he was called home August 14, 1888. It will be a long time before his enthusiastic labors will be forgotten by his grateful pupils.

Mrs. Jane Russell, who taught for many years in the Washington Street school building, is remembered with pleasure and gratitude by hundreds of people in Marietta, who as boys and girls were so fortunate as to sit within the circle made light by her presence and enthusiastic sympathy. It was truly said that to have gone to school to Mrs. Russell was to have obtained the best start possible to acquire an education. In 1868 Mrs. Russell was married to Col. E. S. McIntosh, one of the most prominent business men of Washington County. She died in Beverly, June 26, 1902. She was a daughter of Maj. John Clark.

Dr. Henry Smith, the second president of Marietta College (1846-1855), performed a great educational service to this community, and indeed to the State, through the collection of books which he purchased in Europe for the library of Marietta College, as well as through his subsequent donations and legacies to the endowment. Few people understand the true value of the first important addition to the library. The books which he, as agent for the trustees, purchased in that early day could not now be bought for 10 times the amount which he paid for them. Among those books are Aldine copies of the Latin classics, printed by the celebrated Manutius in Venice before Shakespeare was born.

President I. W. Andrews, connected with the College as tutor, professor and president for a full half century (1838-1888), was instrumental in securing larger additions to the endowment and equipment of the College than any other man of his time.

Beman Gates, whom we of the present generation remember chiefly as the quiet, cultivated man of business, railroad director and bank president, has done much in the educational work of this county, as a teacher of music,

leader of a band (one of the first in the county), as leader in the choir in the First Congregational Church, as secretary of the Washington County School Association, whose minutes are published in another part of this volume, as editor of the *Marietta Intelligencer*, and as trustee of Marietta College, to which he was a generous donor and in whose management he took a very active part. Among these gifts was the beautiful lot upon which the College Observatory now stands.

Hon. Rodney Metcalf Stimson, who is still with us, has been his own executor in the collection, arrangement and cataloguing of 20,000 volumes, which he has given to Marietta College. The richness of this collection, especially in American history, is only beginning to be appreciated. Students and specialists are coming from a distance to consult the rare volumes, printed and manuscript which are found in the Stimson collection. Dr. S. P. Hildreth, who was one of the committee appointed at an early day (as mentioned in another chapter), to prepare a report on the subject of education for the use of the General Assembly of Ohio, has in many ways contributed to the educational wealth of the country. He was a close observer and carefully recorded his observations. Among the older writers of scientific subjects, Sir Charles Lyell and his contemporaries, Dr. Hildreth is frequently quoted as an original authority, and his collection of manuscript, including, as it does, autograph letters from so many of the leading men in the first half century of our national existence, can hardly be overestimated. Every chapter in this book, except those exclusively devoted to more recent affairs, is indebted to the wise forethought of Dr. S. P. Hildreth and to the filial piety of his son, Dr. George O. Hildreth, who in his 90th year still manifests a lively interest in the subject to which his attention from childhood has been directed. For some time Dr. George O. Hildreth has been thinking of preparing a new edition of his father's publications, but we fear that this purpose cannot be carried out on account of his feeble health.

Among the principals of the Marietta High School, George Rosseter, afterward professor of mathematics in Marietta College, is remembered by his grateful pupils for his enthusiastic, sympathetic spirit. Judge M. D. Follett and Rev. George R. Gear are remembered as principals of the High School, as active members of the Board of Education, and as trustees of Marietta College.

The pioneers brought with them their New England habits and traditions. Books and papers were to them among the necessities of life. Hence the early founding of libraries.

In 1823 Mr. Wilcox kept open a reading room which was supplied with many eastern papers and also with the *Edinburgh* and *North American Reviews*—an important step in popular education.

Terms of subscription.—To citizens generally, \$5 per annum. To clerks and students, \$3, and to apprentices, \$2.

PATRONS OF THE READING ROOM IN 1824.

B. P. Putnam,  
R. J. Meigs,  
Dr. M. German,  
W. B. Barnes,  
J. M. Loomis,  
R. Crawford,  
John Mills,  
D. C. Skinner,  
Royal Prentiss,  
A. V. D. Joline,  
Silas Cook,  
A. Fisher,  
Capt. D. Greene,  
J. English,  
Rev. J. McAboy,  
Rev. E. Maltby,  
H. P. Wilcox,  
Dr. S. P. Hildreth,  
T. K. Cable,  
Naborn Ward,  
J. Wood,  
W. A. Whittlesey,  
Dr. J. Cotton,  
Caleb Emerson,  
Dudley Woodbridge,  
William Knox,  
S. H. Gates,  
N. Holden,  
L. T. Reno,  
Joseph P. Washburn,  
E. Cockburn,  
Rev. D. Limerick.

This reading room was a kind of a literary

club room; for it was announced that, "Gentlemen visting Marietta will always find a welcome reception in the Reading Room—especially when invited and introduced by a subscriber."

This attempt at co-operation among the readers and students was continued by the Marietta Magazine Club which, organized in 1842, has continued to the present day. One honorable name, that of John Mills, descending from father to son, has been connected with this educational enterprise nearly 80 years. In the Magazine Club, the magazines are passed from member to member around a definitely appointed circle. The fee for many years has been \$3 per annum. The example of this pioneer magazine club has led to the formation of the Lotos Club and of others, not only in Marietta, but in other towns and even in distant places.

The character of the reading matter which was found in Marietta in the first half century of its history may be inferred from the following:

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF D. WOODBRIDGE  
(1842)

French's Geography, 2 vols. 11mo.  
British Essayists, 45 volumes.  
Watts's Dictionary, 2 vols. 8mo.  
Hume's Natural History, 3 vols. 8mo.  
Village Sermons, 4 volumes.  
Mosheim's Church History, 6 volumes.  
Sterne's Works, 6 volumes.  
Locke's Works, 4 volumes.  
Blond's Lectures, 3 volumes.  
Good's Study of Medicine, 5 volumes.

If Mr. Woodbridge had any light literature, he does not mention it although he does offer flour, New Orleans sugar, and whiskey.

#### ARTISTS.

The education of a community is not complete unless there be added to the moral and intellectual training some cultivation of the æsthetic side of humanity. Early in our history, traveling portrait painters paid us visits, but very few of their works remain to the present day. As early as 1830, Charles Sulli-

van of Marietta was an amateur landscape painter and one of his paintings, now hanging in a room of the First National Bank of Marietta, has been photographed for this volume. It is chiefly valuable for the history which it tells.

Miss A. M. Martin, who taught herself the use of pencil and brush and whose first efforts at portrait painting with charcoal on the kitchen wall were the delight of her acquaintances, gave promise of wonderful success, but her best friends must confess that she made the great mistake of her life when she refused to take lessons from the best masters. She went to New York many years ago and there won some reputation as a portrait painter but not that wide renown of which her earlier productions gave so fair a promise.

The earliest portrait painter who lived among us was Sala Bosworth, the father of Mrs. (Major) E. C. Dawes of this city, and C. H. Bosworth, president of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad. In many a family in this city and in other counties, the portraits painted by him in his early manhood are the most highly prized heirlooms. Born in Halifax, Massachusetts, September 15, 1805, he came to this county with his family in 1816. He studied painting at the Art Academy in Philadelphia in 1826 and was the artist to whom the public are indebted for the portraits of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Judge Ephraim Cutler, Col. Joseph Barker, and many of the pioneers. The pictures of the "Campus Martius," "Farmers' Castle at Beloe," "Wolf Creek Mills," "The Blennerhassett Mansion," and "Marietta at the Point in 1792,"—originally printed in "Hildreth's Pioneer History" and in numerous other works, were all copies from his drawings, made from data supplied to him from the pioneers. He held various offices, as county auditor, and postmaster at Marietta under Lincoln. He died December 22, 1890, in his 86th year. He was gentle, unselfish and much beloved.

The artistic talent seems to remain in the Bosworth family. William Bosworth, a Marietta boy, a grandnephew of Sala, was the su-

pervising architect to whom the people are greatly indebted for that vision of beauty revealed in the Pan American Exposition, and who is now busily engaged in devising plans for the exposition at St. Louis.

In the art of music, although Washington County can boast of no great genius who has won a national reputation, yet we may be thankful that there has been such a wide diffusion of musical culture as has added much more to the refinement and happiness of the whole community than could have been contributed by even the greatest isolated genius. We may even hope, with good reason for our expectations, that one native of Marietta, Master Francis McMillan, who received his first inspirations and lessons in music from his gifted mother, an amateur of no mean ability, will soon win that world-wide renown of which his youthful performances give fair promise.

The reports of the Washington County

School Association, from whose manuscript records we have made long quotations, show that a very large number of farmers and other intelligent business men took a very active part in educational affairs. Not only Ephraim Cutler and Dr. Hildreth, but business men from every part of the county were as much interested in education and progress as the few professional teachers. It was a farmer of Belpre who founded what was perhaps the first library in the great Northwest Territory, and he was soon followed by the settlers about Amesville. The schools were placed upon a broad and solid foundation because all the intelligent citizens took an active interest in the work. The perpetuation of the educational institutions, and their adaption to the changing needs of successive generations will ever demand the active co-operation of the patriotic citizens as well as of the professional teachers.



## CHAPTER IX.

### ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. 1788-1830.

MILLS—CLOTHING—SALT—BOAT-BUILDING—MARIETTA IN 1809—IMPORTS FROM THE EAST—STEAM MILL—INDIANS—TRADE STIMULATED BY THE WAR OF 1812—WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIE TO THE EAST—HARD TIMES—SEARCH FOR SILVER—THE SCOTCH IMMIGRATION—CHANGE OF METHOD IN TAXING LAND—IMPROVEMENTS—TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—A CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY—HUMANE SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—GRAND CIRCUS HUNT—WOOL AND WOLVES—PHENOMENA—GENERAL LA FAYETTE—STEAMBOAT BUILDING—THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UP THE MUSKINGUM—NAVIGATION OF THE MUSKINGUM—NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO—THE TOWN IN 1826—MARKETING—MINISTERIAL LANDS—WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—MARIETTA FAIR—RAILROAD TO OHIO—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—HEALTH OF MARIETTA—SILK CULTURE—THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The isolated position of the pioneers soon taught them to depend upon their own labors for almost every form of food, shelter and clothing. For meat they depended principally upon the game to be found in the forest, the supply often proving very scant. The streams were more plentifully stocked with fish. The only grain they could raise in considerable quantities before 1796 was Indian corn.

#### MILLS.

The grinding of corn in a hand mill was so laborious that the citizens of Belpre began to look for a site for a water-mill. They found one, which appeared suitable, on the Little Hocking a mile and a half from the Ohio and here Griffin Greene and Robert Bradford employed the millwrights Baldwin and Applegate to construct a dam and a mill. The work was interrupted by the Indian war, but in 1791 Capt. Jonathan Devol, with the advice and as-

sistance of Griffin Greene, erected a floating mill which consisted of two boats fastened near each other, side by side, with a water-wheel between them which was turned by the current of the river. Thus power was secured for putting in motion the mill which stood in the larger of the two boats. It is said that from one to two bushels of corn could be ground every hour after the boats had been anchored in the channel between Farmers' Castle and what is now called Blennerhassett's Island.

A mill of similar construction was built for the use of the settlers at the Campus Martius in the time of the Indian war but the current of the Muskingum was hardly sufficient even when the boats were taken to a riffle above the fort. For a time they depended on hand mills, when they could not spare a large party to take the corn to the Wolf Creek Mills. As for wheat, no considerable amount was raised before 1796.

In 1790 Robert Potts began a dam and

grist mill at Mill Creek, two miles up the Muskingum, but the work was interrupted by the war of 1791-95.

While the settlers at Plainfield (afterward Waterford, now Beverly) were planting and building, Col. Robert Oliver, Maj. Haffield White, and Capt. John Dodge, began to erect a water mill on Wolf Creek about a mile from its mouth, thus with wise forethought providing a very important utility for the second association which had moved out from the main colony. This mill was so necessary to the settlers that even in the time of the Indian war armed parties would go to the mill, and while one party would grind the corn the others would stand guard against the enemy.

#### CLOTHING.

For clothing, they early learned to make use of deerskins, which, when well dressed, proved comfortable and durable. Flax was raised almost from the first and this the housewives of that day knew how to spin and weave. Even a little cotton was raised for clothing but the summers proved too short for its successful cultivation. Soon the few sheep that had been brought over the mountains increased into little flocks. The wool was carded, spun, and woven at the homes for a number of years until woolen mills could be built at the streams. In the second decade of the last century these had sprung up at different places in the county as will be seen by those who look over the list of advertisements found in the succeeding chapter. As early as 1791 a tannery was erected by Col. Ichabod Nye, on the Plain some distance northward from the Campus Martius.

For many years hemp was raised in considerable quantities, and rope-makers were busy in supplying the ships that were built at this place.

#### SALT.

In 1794 the scarcity of salt prompted Griffin Greene, Robert Bradford and Joel Oaks to start out from Farmers' Castle under the guidance of Peter Anderson, John Coleman, and Joshua Dewey, in quest of a salt spring which

was said to be on the waters of the Scioto. They found such a spring about 25 miles from where Chillicothe now stands, and saw abundant evidence that it had often been visited by the Indians. A rumor about the existence of this spring had caused the Ohio Company to pass the following resolution to prevent the formation of a salt trust:

Whereas, It is believed that the great "salt springs" of the Scioto lie within the present purchase of the Ohio Company; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this sixth division of land to the proprietors is made upon the express condition and reserve, that every salt spring now known, or what shall hereafter be found within the lands that shall fall to the lot of any proprietor, they he and are hereby reserved to the use of the company, with such quantity of land about them as the agents and proprietors shall think proper to assume for general purposes, not exceeding three thousand acres; the person on whose land they are found, to receive other lands of equal value.

Later surveys proved that this spring was not within the Ohio Company Purchase, but the settlers found another supply not far from Duncan's Falls, as noted in another chapter.

#### BOAT-BUILDING.

One industry, boat-building in one form or another, begun with the settlement, has continued until the present time, and although there have been seasons of depression, is now a prosperous business. The progress of this industry is described by Maj. Jervis Cutler, one of the 48 pioneers, in a book published in Boston in 1812, but probably written by him in 1809 or 1810.

#### MARIETTA IN 1809.

(As described by Maj. Jervis Cutler.)

Passing down the Ohio from Wheeling to Muskingum, there are only scattering settlements on the rich lands near the river.

The town of Marietta, situated at the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio, has greatly increased in population and wealth. Before the settlement commenced, the ground on the eastern side of the Muskingum was laid out in the form of a city, containing one thousand

and lots of 90 feet front and 180 feet rear. The squares were oblong, separated by spacious streets, which intersect at right angles. A large square was reserved for a market, and several others, in different parts of the city, for public uses, or pleasure ground. There are now, on the city ground, more than one hundred houses, and about one sixth part are built with brick and stone. Many of the houses are large and built in a handsome style. The form in which the town is built adds much to its elegance, and the gentle rising of the city ground back from the Ohio affords an extended and delightful prospect of the rivers and distant hills, which is greatly heightened and enlivened by the shipping and various kinds of water craft floating on the streams. A part of the town is built on the opposite side of the Muskingum, and the houses not inferior in elegance to those on the city ground.

Marietta is the seat of justice for the county of Washington, and has a Court House and Jail. There are two religious societies; the largest is Congregational, who have erected a handsome meeting house. It has an academy, which is also improved as a house for public worship.

Within the area of the ground laid out for a city, at the northeast part of it, are a number of the ancient works so frequently found in the Western Country. They consist principally of two large oblong squares and an elevated mound, in the form of a cone. The largest square contains forty acres, and the smallest, twenty. They are enclosed by walls or ramparts of earth, without any ditches, from six to ten feet in height, and about thirty feet in breadth at the base, with twelve openings, or gateways, at regular distances from each other. From one of the angles of the largest square nearest the Muskingum, is the appearance of the walls of a covert way, leading towards the river. The highest part of the remains of these walls is twenty-one feet, and forty feet in breadth at the base. The mound of earth, in form of a sugar-loaf, is thirty feet in height, and the base 115 feet in diameter. It is situated at a little distance from the small-

est square. These works are included in public squares and have been carefully preserved; but a small opening has been made in the conic mound and found to contain human bones. Although these ancient works fill the beholder with astonishment, others have been discovered of far greater magnitude. On a branch of the Muskingum, about ninety miles from Marietta, there are these ancient works extending about two miles in length, and the ramparts and mounds of a much greater height than those found here. Vestiges of ancient works of different forms and sizes, and at small distances, are to be found over the whole State, and in many other parts of the Western Country.

Marietta is favorably situated for commerce and manufactories. The depth and gentle motion of the water, in the mouth of the Muskingum, and the cheapness of excellent ship timber render this one of the best places for ship-building on the Ohio river. A number of large ships and brigs were built in a short time, and the employment was rapidly progressing until a stop was put to it by the embargo. Three rope-walks, of nearly a thousand feet in length, were erected, and the numerous mechanic branches, connected with the highly important employment of ship-building, were established. The Muskingum (which means, in the Indian language, "Elk's Eye") is of immense importance to this town. The current is moderate, rarely overflowing its banks, and may be navigated with keel-boats and other craft, during the summer as far as Zanesville, sixty miles from Marietta. There are falls, but happily formed for erecting water works of every description. Above the falls the river is again navigable, not only in the main stream, but in many of the numerous branches which meander through a rich and level country in their way to the river. The largest branch is the Tuskarawa, which, with only a portage of seven miles and a half, communicates with the Cuyahoga River, emptying into Lake Erie. The immense quantity of produce which this fertile tract of country is capable of yielding for the market, and the easy

transportation, cannot fail of rendering Marietta a convenient place of sale or deposit, from whence, by ships built here, it may be sent abroad. Materials for many different manufactories may be procured here with so much facility, and from the well known spirit of industry and enterprise prevailing among the people, there can be no doubt of their establishment in process of time. A bank was established here in 1807, with a deposit of 100,000 dollars, from which essential benefits have been derived. There is a post office, two printing offices, and two weekly papers.

Ascending the Muskingum from Marietta at the distance of five miles, is Captain Devol's shipyard, where a number of large vessels have been built, and one of them of more than two hundred tons. The workmanship and timber of these vessels are said not to be inferior to any that have been built in the United States. Their frames were black walnut, which is said to be as durable as the live oak and is much lighter. The plank of these vessels are said to be of an unusual length and firmness. The forests here abound with the best timber, such as white oak, black walnut and locust, and the prodigious height and size of the trees admit of the selection of any dimensions which can be wanted. Excellent masts of yellow pine are easily procured. Iron ore is found, in places, in almost every part of the State and a sufficiency of bar iron can be obtained without difficulty. But the want of a greater number of furnaces and forges keeps up the price higher than it otherwise would be. As much tar as can be wanted is brought down the Allegheny River. The people can with ease, raise as much hemp and flax as would be sufficient to supply the whole of the United States.

The lands on the Muskingum above Marietta are rich, thickly settled and well cultivated. At a distance of twelve miles is the town of Adams, and twenty-three miles, by water, is the town of Waterford, within the purchase of the Ohio Company. At a small distance above this purchase, the bottom lands are narrow, and the hills are many of them steep, tufted with pine, for about thirty miles. They then

begin to recede from the river, and bottoms increase in width to Zanesville; at the distance of a few miles west of the river the face of the country is swelling hills, with a rich soil, and the growth principally beech and oak.

The hills on this river abound with coal, and much of it of an excellent quality. It is said a vein of coal has been found crossing the bed of the river, remarkable for its purity. The pieces of the coal have the appearance of varnish, somewhat resembling japan, and when laid on the fire, a kind of fusion is produced, which continues until it is consumed by evaporation, with out disagreeable smell, and deposits scarcely any cinder or ashes. Coal has been sold at Marietta at about three cents the bushel, and is much used by the inhabitants for fuel, in preference to wood, when wood can be purchased at one dollar per cord.

Descending the Ohio, at the distance of ten miles below Marietta, is Zelpre. This beautiful village is several miles in length, extending to the Little Hockhocking River. The people are principally farmers. The good management and excellent culture of their farms have been much admired. An early attention is paid to raising different kinds of fruit trees. Orchards of apple trees of large extent have been planted, which are now becoming extremely productive. The fruit is of various kinds and of the best flavour. Prodigious quantities of cider are made, and when the fruit is properly collected and carefully made, the liquor is of the first quality. They have likewise large peach orchards for making peach brandy. In this part of the State apple trees and all garden fruit trees thrive surprisingly, and the flavour and size of the fruit are considered superior to that of the Atlantic States. The gardens yield all the culinary plants in high perfection. The various sorts of melons are delicious and grow to a large size.

Opposite to Belpre is the beautiful island owned by Mr. Blennerhassett. The name of this unfortunate man, whom Colonel Burr by his artifices seduced to engage in his nefarious schemes, is well known. This may render

some description of this beautiful seat the more interesting. The following was written by a gentleman, on a tour from Philadelphia, and published in the *Ohio Navigator*.—

"Blennerhassett's Island.—On ascending the bank from the landing (a quarter of a mile below the eastern end), we entered at a handsome double gate, with hewn stone square pilasters, a gravel walk, which led us about one hundred and fifty paces to the house, with a meadow on the left, and a shrubbery on the right, separated by a low hedge of privy-sally, through which innumerable columbines and various other hardy flowers were displaying themselves to the sun. The house is built of wood, and occupies a square of about fifty-four feet each side, is two stories high, and in just proportion; it is connected with two wings, by a semi-circular portico, or corridor, running from each front corner. The shrubbery well stocked with flowering shrubs, and all the variety of evergreens natural to the climate, as well as several exotics, surround the garden, and has gravel walks, labyrinth fashion, winding through it. The garden is not large, but seems to have had every delicacy of fruit, vegetable and flower, which this fine climate and luxurious soil produces. In short, Blennerhassett's Island is a most charming retreat for any man of fortune fond of retirement, and it is a situation perhaps not exceeded for beauty in the world. It wants, however, the variety of mountain, precipice, cataract, distant prospect, and so forth, which constitute the grand and sublime."

From Belpre to the Great Hockhocking the country is uneven, and some high hills near the Ohio, but the soil is generally good and the growth is large. Excellent farms are made back from the Ohio on both the Hockhockings, and on their branches where there are large bottoms, and rich swelling hills.

On the Great Hockhocking, thirty miles from the Ohio, are the two college townships granted by Congress to the Ohio Company for the endowment of a university. Athens, one of these townships, is beautifully situated on a bend of the river, commanding an extensive

prospect. The settlements commenced in 1797. The town is laid out in regular form; the never-failing springs of excellent water are numerous; and the soil extremely rich and fertile. The number of families in the town is supposed to be about one hundred. An act incorporating the university was granted in 1801. A building has been erected for the instruction of youth, who are at present under the care of a perceptor. The bottom lands on this river are more extensive and of a better quality than those on the Muskingum.

#### IMPORTS FROM THE EAST.

After all these efforts to make this little community a self-supporting economic unit, there yet remained numerous articles of prime necessity to a community such as that about the Muskingum, utterly unattainable except by importation from the East. Books were indispensable to a colony from New England; glass, iron and steel in various forms were also necessary; all these must be brought in wagons over the mountains from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and down the Ohio in keel-boats, or from Baltimore by the way of Winchester in Virginia. A little later the most important thoroughfare was the National Road from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling.

In payment for these commodities the pioneers could send to the East furs and ginseng from the forest, and to New Orleans or the West Indies corn, pork, potatoes, lumber and flour. The traces of this Southern trade were seen in the Spanish coins which were abundant in this country until 1859-60. These coins stamped with two pillars, supposed to be the origin of our conventional dollar mark (\$), included not only halves and quarters, but also eighths and even sixteenths of a dollar. These last two coins, called respectively the "levy" and the "fip," were often used as the measure of prices. Hence in the old-time price lists such rates as 6¼ cents, 12½, 18¾, 31¼, etc., were very common. Congress at last got rid of these coins in the years just before the Civil War by "demonetizing" them, or rather, by



making them a legal tender for less than their bullion value. For example, the quarter, which from long wear had lost weight, had an average value of about 23 cents. They were a legal tender for but 20. As a result of this legislation, the Spanish coins were sent to the mint for re-coinage.

So persistent, however, is the force of habit that our grocers still make use of 12½ cents as a favorite price, but in practice the buyer usually finds that it means 13.

The products for New Orleans were usually floated down the river in flat-boats which were sold as well as their cargoes. At least two generations of boys in this county used to look forward with eagerness to the time when they would be large enough to go "down the river" on a flatboat. At first the return trip was a long and dangerous one overland through Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, but a little later they could come on a steamboat.

#### STEAM MILL.

It was not alone in ship and boat-building that the pioneers showed enterprise. A steam mill was erected in 1811 and began work early in 1812; apparently the first mill of the kind in this part of Ohio. The following account of this work is given in the *American Spectator*:

Marietta, December 14, 1811.—

"We are happy to announce that the building of the Steam Mill Company has been completed, and that the engine, having been put in motion on the evening of Saturday last, was found to operate fully to the satisfaction of the engineers and proprietors. The millstones are not as yet received and some apparatus is yet to be prepared, but we believe the mill is expected to be in operation at no very distant day.

"On Tuesday, the 7th instant, the steam mill was put in operation for the first time, and its success met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors. It was built by William Green, of Zanesville, and is universally allowed, by good judges, to be far superior in workmanship to the one at Pittsburg. There

is as yet but one pair of stones in operation, which were taken from the banks of Raccoon Creek, in this State. They will grind a bushel of grain in three minutes. It is said that steam mills of similar construction will be erected the ensuing summer in the towns of Steubenville, St. Clairsville and Cincinnati."

What kind of tracks through the woods were dignified with the name of roads may be conjectured from the following letter to General Putnam, giving directions for opening one, which was, perhaps, among the best of its day:

*Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, to Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 10, 1803.

SIR:

As you have taken the pains of having the road from Marietta to St. Clairsville surveyed, I will thank you to contract with the lowest bidder for opening the same, and making it passable for a wagon, provided that the price shall not exceed five dollars per mile. The amount of that contract and the account of the surveyor, being both certified by you, will be discharged by the Register of the Land Office at Steubenville, who has received instructions on the subject.

#### INDIANS.

The War of 1812 caused some uneasiness for a time about the Indians as we can see from the following notice.—

Marietta, December 14, 1811.—

"Some people of our city have taken no small alarm on account of a number of Shawnee Indians hunting in this vicinity, some of whom were in town yesterday. As they have with them their saws and paposes, we believe there is no cause of apprehension on their account. When asked why they do not go and fight with the Prophet they answered, 'Toh! he bad man.' A considerable number of them are hunting within 60 or 70 miles of this place."

About the same time Governor Meigs issued a proclamation warning the people not to molest the Indians nor sell them spirituous liquors.

In one of these visits to Marietta the Indians inquired for a boy who had been cap-

tured in 1790 near Belleville, Virginia, and brought back to Marietta by Colonel Meigs in 1796. They were directed to Joseph Kelly, who then lived in the house which is now No. 419 Second street, and were delighted to find their old playmate "Lalaque," as they called him.

The ensuing statement, appearing in a newspaper of that day, shows that the estimated number of Indians in Ohio, in 1811, was 2,000.—

Ohioans	550
Wyandots	300
Senecas	250
Miamis and Delawares	200
Shawnee	700
Total	2000

The uneasiness was increased after Hull's unaccountable surrender of the forces at Detroit; but this was soon quieted by the achievements of Commodore Perry and General Harrison, who drove the enemy from our borders.

#### TRADE STIMULATED BY THE WAR OF 1812.

The war furnished a ready market for all our surplus products, not only flour, meal, pork and beef, were purchased at good prices but even home-made blankets, if not much worn, were readily purchased for the soldiers and paid for in cash. At that time the wool of the newly imported Merino sheep was worth \$1 a pound. The inevitable result followed,—extravagance and a desire for articles brought from the East. There was a rapid increase in the number of banks and in the volume of their circulation. Indeed at this time the popular idea of a bank was not an institution for the collection and distribution of credit, but a device for manufacturing what was called money.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIE TO THE EAST.

At the close of the war, when our products no longer found a ready purchaser at home at high prices, our people continued to import large quantities of goods from the

East and the natural result followed: an unfavorable balance of trade. At first people wondered why so many wagon loads of specie were hauled eastward from this part of Ohio. In fact, the banks were transferring their specie reserves to pay the debts which the people themselves had contracted, for goods in the East. At last a day of reckoning came; the paper of Western banks, received for a while at a heavy discount, was finally refused altogether in payment for goods purchased in the East. The bills of Western banks were all sent back and Eastern exchange could be purchased only at exorbitant premiums.

In 1816 the evils arising from importing more than we exported was evident in this condition of exchange. Specie or bills which would pass east of the Alleghanies sold at 10 per cent. premium over the bills of local banks. To remove this evil, an effort was made to organize the Commercial & Exporting Company of Marietta, with 2,000 shares of \$50 each, four-fifths of each share to be paid for in produce. Little seems to have been accomplished by the attempt although very good men were appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock—Daniel H. Buell, Sardine Stone, Benjamin Daves, Asa Cheadle, William Ford, Jr., Cornelius Houghland, Ephraim Cutler, William Browning, Daniel G. Stanley, William Dana, and Henry Jolly.

The irredeemable paper currency would not be taken in the Eastern cities. The factories at home were willing to take either Ohio bank notes or produce. If all kinds of factories had been here the circle of trade would have been complete and the paper money would have answered every purpose. But there were many articles, such as cutlery, finer fabrics, china and glassware which could not be purchased in Ohio and for these our fathers were not sending enough products over the mountains, or down the river.

"Agricola," in the *American Friend* for July 19, 1816, notes the fact that a large quantity of gold and silver had recently left this place for Philadelphia and that it would never return because the people of this county were

not exporting surplus products; that nothing but unchartered bank paper would remain here. The specie which had come here to pay the soldiers and buy provisions for the war had been sent eastward to adjust the trade balances and then came—a crash.

It was estimated that the total amount of gold sent eastward from Ohio between June, 1818, and June, 1819, was \$800,000.

#### HARD TIMES.

The *American Friend* (June, 1819) said: "Take the present times all in all, and they are truly alarming. \* \* \* \* \* This we know, let luxury and extravagance be laid aside and a true system of industry and economy be pursued, and it will operate most powerfully against the hard times."

This year and the next a list of banks whose notes were recived at par in Marietta was published, and there were many changes in the list from week to week.

Late in the summer of 1819 a meeting of merchants was held in Marietta when it was resolved that notes of the Cincinnati banks, of the Lebanon and Miami Banking Company, of the Urbana Banking Company, of the Dayton Manufacturing Company, and of the Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Company should only be received at 15 per cent. discount, and the Farmers' Mechanics' & Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe at 25 per cent. discount. In January of that year the Legislature of Ohio had passed a law making it a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of \$500 to "receive in payment any bank note for a less amount than the sum expressed to be due in the body thereof," but the law seemed to have no terrors. Perhaps the merchants thought that if a fine were imposed they could pay it in some of the legally protected bank paper which would not cost them much, but which the officers of the State must take at their face value.

In 1820 a parody of the "House that Jack Built" appeared in many papers. The following is a sample:

These are the farmers, all poor and forlorn,  
That sold to the Traders, all shaven and shorn,  
The Beef and the Butter, the Pork and the Corn,  
That was bought with the Rags, all tattered and torn,  
That was issued as money, noon, evening and morn,  
By the cunning Directors that manage the men  
That own the Bank that Jack built.

The confusion in currency and the lack of legal tender money compelled people to resort to barter. In October, 1820, a committee consisting of Rev. Samuel P. Robbins, David Putnam, William R. Putnam, William Slocumb and Augustus Stone, was soliciting help for a mission among the Choctaws. A boat of 40 tons burthen was to be sent with the contributions, and the committee had this to say to their benevolent fellow citizens: "During the present state of pecuniary embarrassment, money is not particularly solicited, further than to answer the purpose of transportation; but a portion of the common products of our soil, which the God of blessings has so bountifully bestowed."

Among the commodities mentioned by the *American Friend* as receivable in payment of subscriptions in 1819-20-21 were: Pork, flour, cornmeal, oats, tallow, country linen, lard, wood, maple sugar, city orders, bacon, geese feathers, wool, leather, flax, wool cloth, firewood and deer skins.

In December 1820, "A Farmer" writes of the financial crisis in a letter to "Jeremy Slack Yardstick, Esq.:"

"It is useless, at present, to enter upon an explanation of all the causes which have led a happy and flourishing people into a state nearly allied to general bankruptcy.

"Many of the members of the Legislature must duly reflect that much of the present general pressure has originated with them: they chartered bank after bank without providing for the redemption of the bank paper. When charters alone would no longer give confidence, they assimilated the honor of the State with these banks, by making it become a stockholder therein. Their measures gave currency to this spurious paper. It gave a fictitious rise to property, activity to honest enterprise, and furnished unbounded means for fraudulent

speculation, of a species which it ought to be deemed a misnomer to call else but barefaced swindling. All at once this fictitious capital was forcibly drawn from circulation, owing to the numerous frauds to which its issue gave rise—and the fictitious impulse which it gave ceased with its circulation.

In 1820-21 there was a strange condition of public sentiment with reference to the appraisement of property seized for debt. It frequently happened that such articles would be appraised at two or three times the highest price they had ever maintained in the open market. Of course the goods thus estimated at a fictitious value could not be sold even at one half the appraisement, and the creditor was helpless.

Many persons at this time advocated the abolition of all legal process for the collection of debts, so that the honesty of the debtor might be the only security.

In 1822-23, as a result of the "sickly seasons," some inhabitants of this county sought new homes in the higher land far from the river. It was urged by some persons that an artificial route should be made to an Eastern market, the better to escape the danger of infection from New Orleans.

In 1822 the stage coach appeared in our county, first on the road to Wheeling.

Bear and otter skins were still found in the market.

#### SEARCH FOR SILVER.

About this time the Muskingum Mining Company made an expensive search after silver by sinking a shaft near Chandlerville. Some of the best men of Marietta and Zanesville were engaged in the enterprise. It is easy to ridicule the experiment after the result is known, but if we examine the evidence presented at the time they began the work, we must confess that there was a reasonable prospect of success and that in making the investigation they showed a commendable public spirit.

Among the new industries was a mill for extracting linseed oil, erected at Newport in 1821-22 by Joseph Barker, Jr.

#### THE SCOTCH IMMIGRATION.

There was still public land to be obtained within the county, 1,440 acres being sold in the first half of the year 1822, and large tracts owned by the members of the Ohio Company or their assignees, were still unoccupied. The year 1823 is marked by the arrival of many emigrants directly from Scotland—a valuable addition to our population.

The following note from Nahum Ward was written in February, 1823, in Scotland, whither he had gone to sell Washington County lands:

"I have had all my lands laid off in a book' in parts of 50, 80, 100 or 1,000 acres, and in the bond which I give them I stipulate that if they do not find the tract as I have described it in the bond, that I will refund the money, on their arrival on the land, and the bond shall be void. I have none but very decent men going out."

We can readily believe that Mr. Ward's opinion of the men he was sending hither from Scotland was correct, for they have left many worthy descendants in our county. The arrival of the first party at their new home is mentioned in June, 1823, and in November, George Richardson, William McKay, George Duncan, Archibald Fisher and Daniel Nichol report themselves well pleased with the land they have purchased.

After 1821 partial relief came to the distressed farmers through an increased demand for our products at good prices, but the confusion in currency occasioned by the multiplicity of local banks continued to annoy the commercial world until 1863. To the credit of the banks of Marietta, it must be said, that they weathered the storms better than those of some other towns.

It is interesting to note that for more than 20 years there was discussion in favor of an improvement in the navigation of the Muskingum. As early as 1819 such improvement was advocated. In 1824 the steamboat "Rufus Putnam," went in a time of freshet to Zanesville and returned in safety, thus showing the power of a steamboat to stem the cur-

rent of the Muskingum even when it was at the highest. The officers and passengers were received with great honor at Zanesville and hopes were entertained that soon the river might, by a system of dams, be made navigable at all seasons of the year. But this hope was not realized until 1841.

#### CHANGE IN METHOD OF TAXING LAND.

In 1825 the unfair system of taxing land by the acre, rather than by its commercial value, a system especially hard upon the owners hill land, in Washington County, was changed to our present system of levying taxes upon the assessed valuation. For this change we are especially indebted to the earnest labors of our Representative, Ephraim Cutler. It might be supposed that much of this land was held for speculative purposes but such was not the case. In fact the greater part of the fertile bottom lands had been given to actual settlers as described by Colonel Barker.

These donation lands were given in lots of 100 acres to actual settlers whether members of the Ohio Company or not. This movement to encourage settlement and preserve this part of Ohio for the Union was begun by the free action of the Ohio Company and afterward continued by Congress. The result was beneficial to the country but it left to those officers and soldiers, who had invested the earnings of eight years of hard military service, a few acres of land about Marietta, and the uncleared and unoccupied land of the hills.

For a long time the tide of immigration passed this land, and settled on the alluvial plains of the Scioto and Miami. After 1823 a new and hardy race of farmers began to take possession of these hills and transformed the lair of wolves and panthers to beautiful farms, bearing abundant crops. In 1825 tobacco became a paying crop and there was much attention paid to new varieties and improved quality of seed. Another attempt was made to form an agricultural society; President Joseph Barker announced that the county fair would be held near the Court House on

the third Wednesday of October, 1826, and that pens would be provided for the stock which might be brought. At this period the Belpre cheese was as well known along the river, as the Western Reserve and the New York Cream have been in later times.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Th advertisements which appeared from time to time fixed approximately the date of the first appearance of many of the improvements and luxuries which soon came to be regarded as necessities.

Iron plows, a great improvement on the wooden mould-boards, were advertised in 1827. A baker, who had been plying his trade before 1825, advertised his wares in that year and in 1827 informed his friends that he had ice for sale in the month of June. In 1828 appeared the first notice of a "theater" at McFarland's Hall. The play announced is the comedy of "Paul Pry."

We have said that it took 20 years of agitation to secure an improvement of navigation on the Muskingum. It took more than 30 years of earnest work on the part of the citizens of this county to secure a railroad, connecting us with the East. As early as 1827, even before a rail had been laid at Baltimore, our citizens were awake to their interests and were striving to convince the officers of the projected railroad that it was best to have the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad strike the Ohio near Marietta.

In 1827, two of our merchants, Augustus Stone and Dudley Woodbridge, were offering to sell goods at wholesale as well as retail, thus showing the increase in the number of country stores.

In 1829 a new foundry appeared, at first on the west side under the management of a skilled workman from Steubenville. The next year A. T. Nye assumed control of the business, and it has been continued under the direction of his sons and grandsons to the present day.

As late as 1830 an advertisement for a



runaway slave appeared in the Marietta papers, but no other had appeared since 1820. In the next decade one more advertisement of that kind was published.

In 1829 there was a movement for the erection of a free bridge over Duck Creek, but this reform, which we now consider so necessary to our commercial progress, was delayed almost 40 years.

In the period between 1825-30 the strife between religious bodies grew unusually bitter and the controversialists eagerly sought the columns of our weekly papers and taxed the patience of the editors if not the readers.

It is evident from many letters and communications that the Masonic body occupied a very prominent position throughout the first 40 years of our history, being almost the only society, beside the churches. Apparently the discipline of this society was strict; the names of members expelled were advertised in a way which public sentiment would hardly tolerate today.

#### TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Until about 1830 such strong drinks as whiskey, apple brandy, and peach brandy, were as freely advertised as any other commodity. They were freely received in payment for debts or for goods. The hospitality of the settler would have been considered scant if the guest were not offered some form of spirituous liquors and the best merchants thought it proper to treat their customers at the close of a trade. But in 1830 the whole community had been awakened to a sense of the evils resulting from intemperance and societies sprang up in different parts of the county to repress its inroads upon the home.

#### A CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

The year 1830 marks a change in the population of Washington County. Just before this time, Scotch emigrants had begun to come to the hill land, and next came a large number

of German farmers. Both of these have formed an important addition, not only to the productive power of this part of the country, to its wealth in houses and chattels, but, what is of more importance, to its wealth in citizenship. From the very first they have shown themselves true Americans, ready to decide political questions on their merits according to the evidence presented and not at the dictation of a boss. The best evidence of their character as citizens is found in the beautiful homes scattered over the hills from one end of the county to the other; in the school houses and churches found in every township; in the abundance of those things which satisfy the wants of mankind and even of those which contribute to his intellectual development and refinement.

In 1830 there were some industries not now seen in our county; they have been replaced by others which have proved more remunerative. At that time hemp was produced in considerable quantities; flax also was cultivated, both for the oil and fiber; castor-oil beans were also raised in such quantities as to be manufactured into oil. About this time attempts were made at the cultivation of silk and it was found that the climate was suitable for that business, but the demand for labor in other occupations was so great that it did not prove remunerative. Silk culture failed because laborers could not be hired here at 10 cents a day. Some attention before this time had been paid to the improvement in cultivation of sweet potatoes but as yet no experiments had been made in storing them in large quantities, hence the trade was temporary and not very large.

By 1830 bears had disappeared from the north side of the Ohio River, at least in this part of the State. A few wolves still roamed over parts of Washington and Morgan counties and committed depredations upon the increasing flocks of sheep, but the number of these plunderers was small and the flock masters looked forward hopefully to the time when the few vagrant robbers could be exterminated. To hasten this end, public-spirited farmers

had contributed from their private means to raise a fund, which was deposited in the county treasury, for the purpose of giving a bounty of \$10 to everyone who should be so fortunate as to secure the scalp of a wolf.

By this time the depressing effects of the "sickly seasons" (1822-23) had almost disappeared; a succession of years when general health had prevailed had encouraged settlers to come into the county and filled the older inhabitants with a more hopeful spirit for the future.

A new era was about to begin—an era of improvement in labor-saving machinery, of better means of communication and exchange. The canal and railroad were about to take the place of the bridle path through the wilderness.

Further notices from the *American Friend* and other contemporary papers will give us a vivid picture of the times:

A writer, in December 20, 1816, complains that under the existing system of taxation, poor unimproved land in this county was made to pay a tax of from four to 10 per cent. of its market value.

At a meeting of landholders held in Greenleaf's Hall, December 28, 1816, vigorous resolutions were passed condemning the method of taxing by acres rather than by valuation. Nahum Ward said he paid out \$100 in bringing the resolutions before the Legislature but no relief was obtained until 1825.

On February 14, 1817, the ice on the Ohio near Marietta was 19 inches thick. The following notice appeared under date of March 21st: "No mail has arrived at this place from the East since our last." A few days later was printed the following: "The Bank of Marietta commenced the payment of specie on Thursday morning, March 27th."

In 1817 there was organized the "Emigrant Society of the County of Washington, Ohio," for the express purpose of "administering relief to sick and distressed emigrants, of giving employment to their poor, and of counseling and giving information to those who may not

have obtained an adequate knowledge of the situation of the various parts of this State."

A letter from New Orleans gives an interesting view of the increasing commerce of the Western Country concentrated at a point at New Orleans. In no previous year has the produce been brought in such quantity to this market."

The total expenditures of the county for the year ending June, 1817, were not quite two thousand dollars; to be exact, they were \$1,980.23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

May 2, 1817.—

General St. Clair has for some years past received from the State of Pennsylvania \$400 per annum. The Legislature of that Commonwealth, at its last sitting, added \$350 a year to his pension.

N. Y. *Columbian*, 1817.—

A merchant from Marietta, Ohio, has just left this city with several tons of goods (it being his second trip), who takes them from Albany by way of Geneva and Hamilton on the Allegheny River, to his place in the State of Ohio.

In a newspaper of 1817, "Fair Play" stated that it was known that certain individuals had purchased all the salt which could be made at the Kanawha works and then had raised the price to \$2 a bushel. He asked the General Assembly to interfere and protect the public against these "pests of society."

Relief came from another quarter, within a few months, as the following extract from the *Zanesville Express* will show:

#### NEW SALT WORKS.

We are pleased to learn the success of the undertaking of Jacob Ayres, Esq. He has with great labor obtained a stream of salt water which yields more than one barrel per minute, and in quality inferior to none hitherto discovered. We are assured that he will manufacture from two to three hundred bushels daily, and that the business will be in operation in the present week. Those citizens oppressed by the present price of this useful commodity will be gratified to hear that they can soon be supplied from his works at a price not higher than \$1.50 per bushel.

## HUMANE SOCIETY.

June 5, 1818.—

MR. PRINTER.

Please to give the following a place in your paper and oblige an old subscriber:

We are about to establish a society in our good township of Warren, which we intend styling the "Humane Society," the principles of which will differ materially from those established in some of our sister towns—for whereas, their avowed principles are to take in strangers; the most prominent of ours will be to turn them out, for where any of our waste cabins are cleared of a family of troublesome paupers, we make it a rule instantly to put a fire to it, which has not only a very salutary effect, but is attended with other very admirable consequences, as it rids us at once of the following, viz., squatters, vagrants, sometimes scoundrels and generally fleas.

ZENO.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the spring of 1819 a meeting, of which Capt. Jonathan Devol was chairman and Anselm T. Nye, secretary, was held in Marietta to form a "Society for Promoting Agriculture and Manufactures."

To formulate plans, the following committee was chosen:

William R. Putnam, Marietta.  
Benjamin Dana, Waterford.  
Maj. A. W. Putnam, Belpre.  
Alexander Henderson.  
Col. Simeon Deming, Wooster.  
Ephraim Cutler, Warren.  
Capt. Ebenezer Battelle, Newport.  
Col. Joseph Barker, Union.  
Christian Schultz, Virginia.  
Dr. David Creel, Virginia.  
Dr. Joseph Spencer, Virginia.  
John Griffith, Virginia.  
George Neal, Virginia.  
Isaac Morris, Virginia.

*American Friend*, November 27, 1818.—

"The example of the suspension of specie payments, by the banks of Cincinnati, has been followed by the Franklin Bank of Columbus, Farmers', Mechanics' & Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, and the Muskingum Bank."

The mails were so irregular at this time that seven consecutive numbers of a weekly paper from Washington came at one time. Mr. Wilcox, the postmaster, explained that the mails were brought as far as Winchester by coach; that between that place and the Potomac

more mail would some times accumulate than a single horse could carry.

February 23, 1821.—

"Since the year 1810, the territorial extent of this county has, in the laying off of new counties, been reduced almost one half.

"We have no disposition to lower the estimation in which other parts of the State are held. We would only say that this quarter in our opinion is too much underrated—and when our agricultural practice shall become more improved—when our farmers shall have learned the most rational and profitable application of their industry—when the advantages of raising sheep shall be duly estimated, our county will no longer be spoken of as a tract mostly barren and unfit for cultivation."

## GRAND CIRCUS HUNT.

Notice is hereby given, that there is to be a *circus hunt* on the head waters of the Big and Little west branches of the little Hockhocking on Thursday the 8th day of February, 1821. It is hoped that all those who feel able to perform a march of four or five miles, both men and boys, will appear on the ground on Wednesday, the 7th of February, prepared to camp out for the night. The inhabitants of Warren, Belpre and Decatur will assemble at or near Mr. Hall's on the Waterford road;—those of Wesley Barlow, etc. will form the north line from John Smith's west to the road leading from the Ohio to Federal Creek, so as to intersect said road about six miles from the Ohio. Those of Newberry will form on said Federal Creek road. It is expected that all who have horns or conch-shells will bring them. No dogs to be brought on the ground. As it is the express object of this hunt to kill wolves and panthers, it is hoped that those who can not refrain from shooting deer will leave their guns at home.

Walter Curtis, Newberry,  
William Johnson, Decatur,  
Thaddens B. Pond, Barlow,  
Amos Dunham, Warren,  
Miller Clark, Belpre,  
O. R. Loring, Belpre,  
W. P. Putnam, Belpre,  
John Stone, Belpre.

*Committee of Arrangements.*

A later report says that on account of want of system the hunt was not successful although wolves, bears, and panthers were seen in different places.

A rhyming satirist describes this hunt and at the same time pays his respects to the Ohio

Legislature for removing the bounty on wolf scalps:

CONVENTION OF WOLVES.

It was of late upon Hoedhoeking  
The wolves in droves together flocking,  
Resolved with laudable intention  
To form a national convention  
And gather all their sage directors  
Lawyers, scribes, and quacks, and doctors,  
That they might send our Legislature  
A sort of complimentary letter.

Address

Last spring a might host beset us,  
And, through the woods did chase and sweat us,  
With guns, horns, pitchforks, spears and flails  
They followed, pell-mell, at our tails  
Then trembling, pale with panic fear  
Heart-struck we fled, like driven deer;  
But (not a single grinner slain)  
All, all our fears (thank God) proved vain,  
The rout went home, all cursed gruff,  
For their day's work, and tired enough.

But noble sirs, what you hae done  
We'll approve it as our own.  
Your gen'rous souls omitted scalping  
Your brothers, through the forest yelping.  
And, frae our lugs took off the bounty  
Throughout the State in every county  
We bless and praise your matchless kindness  
Tho' some sour knaves hae called it blindness.

We pray, guid sirs, that, while in session,  
Ye frae this act, make no digression,  
May this guid year, be as the last,  
That we for mutton, may nae fast.

We'll leave the wool to make you hose  
That you your feet and legs may swaddle  
While to the Capital you paddle.  
There, warm all winter, may you sit  
And every day three dollars get  
Though people growl at your high wages  
And call you fools instead of sages:  
Though vexed at heart, they fall to fretting  
Because we praise their sheep by eating.  
Yet never mind, while so it follows  
We get the sheep, and you the dollars.

This poetic (?) scalping seems to have had its influence. At any rate, a few weeks later a bounty of \$3 was offered by law for each scalp of a full-grown wolf.

From the following contemporary report there seem to have been plenty of squirrels in Barlow in 1822:

"At a Squirrel Hunt in Barlow, a few days

since, at which about twenty men were engaged on a side, under the command of Captain Woodruff and Pond, an indiscriminate slaughter took place and *four thousand two hundred and sixteen* squirrels were slain. They appear to have been on the line of march from the West toward the East, and like all other armies, when necessity required, would quarter on the inhabitants of the country through which they were passing. Corn-fields are suffering much from their ravages. The Muskingum and Ohio Rivers do not stop their course. If ferries and bridges do not afford them free passage, they do not hesitate to plunge in and swim across. Although many of them have passed near our office, some climbed over it, and some have actually entered it. We have not been able to ascertain their point of destination."

WOOL AND WOLVES.

1828.—

"The demand for wool in this county, since the shearing, has been great and the prices good; instead of manufacturing it, as has been practiced for several years past, the wool growers have sold it for cash down, and have perhaps realized more than in any one season for a number of years past, by working it to the best advantage they possibly could. We do not know the quantity that has been bought up, but there are but few who have retained much for their own use. The prices given for wool, it is hoped, will induce the farmer to turn his attention to the rearing of sheep in greater numbers, and whether the present prices continue or not, they will always be found to be a source of profit.

"To preserve sheep from destruction by wolves, a fund was raised about a year ago, by private subscription, offering a bounty on wolves' scalps; the money paid in has all been expended, and nine scalps, old and young, above those paid for, have been proved and presented for payment. We mention this that sheep-holders may be aware of the state of the wolf fund, and, if they are disposed, to take measures for increasing it."

1830.—

"We have been informed by some of our most respectable agriculturists in the county, and those who have made exertions to raise large flocks of sheep, that, for six or seven years they have been troubled but little by wolves and that they had entertained strong hopes, as the country had become thickly settled, that these voracious animals would not again trouble them; they have, however, within a year or eighteen months past suffered considerable by the visits of these destroyers—many sheep have been killed by them, and it requires the greatest care to secure their respective flocks from the reach of these animals. In order to effect the destruction of these animals, we are requested to state that in addition to the bounties now given on wolf scalps by the State and county, a fund is creating, a part of which has been paid into the county treasury, to give five dollars for each old wolf scalp—for each young wolf under six months, if killed alone, one dollar—if one young and one old together, two dollars for each young wolf scalp;—if one young and two old wolves together, three dollars for the young wolf scalp;—to be killed within the Counties of Washington and Morgan, or if started therein and pursued out of these counties, east of the Muskingum River. By this additional bounty each old wolf scalp will be worth about \$10."

1830.—

"The wolves having begun to kill sheep along the easterly side of the Muskingum river, many of the sheep owners, and others, believe, that if sufficient encouragement, a little exertion and perseverance by all interested, especially those who have the art, and are experienced in catching wolves, they may soon be destroyed or drove from this section of the country, lying east of the Muskingum, in the counties of Washington and Morgan, which is supposed to be their habitual and daily range from North to South. With views to this effect, it is proposed to contribute themselves, and persons will be authorized in each

township to ask the assistance of the inhabitants generally. The money will be deposited in the county treasury, and paid out to persons killing wolves upon the same evidence which is necessary to obtain the State bounty.

It is proposed to give in addition to the State bounty,

For every scalp of Wolf, one dollar.  
For every scalp of Wolf, one dollar.  
If a young and old together, two dollars.  
For each scalp taken at the same time, and part more in addition for each scalp.

"Signed by

"William R. Putnam, P. P. Putnam, Francis Devol, Joseph Barker, Benjamin Dana, Joseph Barker, Jr., William Dana, Enoch Rector."

December 18, 1830.—

"David DeLong received \$10 of the money deposited with the county treasurer (raised by subscription, for the purpose of giving a bounty on wolf scalps,) for killing an old slut wolf in Salem township on the 13th instant."

November 10, 1821.—

"Within the last six months, 600 heavy road wagons arrived at Wheeling, loaded with merchandise from the eastward."

In 1822 it is said that wool had been transported from New Jersey to Steubenville to be manufactured into cloth, and that the cloth had been re-transported to the East.

November 9, 1821.—

"Our farmers will perceive from an article under the New York date that there is a prospect of a demand from Europe for their flour. This news will be joyfully received—and if the demand should continue, as there is every reason to believe it will, the community will soon be relieved from the pecuniary distress which they have so long labored under.

"Flour is quoted in New York at \$8 a barrel."

December 6, 1828.

"For three months past flour and wheat



have commanded higher prices in the United States than for many years. It has been sold in Baltimore as high as \$9.50 per barrel, the price, however, is fluctuating; the latest account we have seen says it was selling at \$7.25. The cause of the rise in flour is said to be the shortness of crops in England and other countries in Europe, and the opening of their ports for the admission of bread stuffs. We are heartily glad that our farmers can realize a price for their wheat something like an equivalent for its real value—but whether the present price will continue is doubtful; we fear it will not. Flour is selling at Zanesville and Marietta at \$5 per barrel."

1823.—

"Number of sheep killed within the past year by wolves:

Bellevue Tp.	24
Newport Tp.	24
Wooler Tp.	18

"Capt. Daniel Green left Marietta, March 21, 1823, with two flat boats loaded with flour and arrived at New Orleans April 12. The voyage is mentioned as one of great dispatch."

October, 1824.—

"Steam Coach.—Mr. S. T. Conn of Virginia announces that he has made an improvement in the application of steam, which, from its small dimensions and the concentration of power in the generator, gives a certain assurance of enabling him to propel carriages on any turnpike or other road which has no uncommon obstruction."

#### PHENOMENA.

July 15, 1824.—

"Earthquake.—At 17 minutes past 11 o'clock, this day, while we were engaged in working off our papers, we experienced a shock of an earthquake, for a few seconds, attended with a noise something like distant thunder, which appeared to come from the east, and proceeded to the west, and could be dis-

tinctly heard some time after the shock ceased. The shock was violent while it lasted. The oscillation appeared to be two or three inches."

Clarksburg *Intelligencer*, October 7, 1824.—

"Something Curious.—Within 200 yards from the road leading from Clarksburg up Elk Creek to Booth's ferry, and within five miles from the latter place, on the premises of David Hall, a company has been engaged for some time at intervals in boring for salt. At the depth of about 180 feet they opened a strong vein of wind, which instantly found vent at the top of the well in a tremendous roaring and spouting of water, throwing up perpendicular columns of that element to the distance of 50 feet. For some distance round this perpendicular shoot of water, plays an imperceptible gas or vapor so very inflammable as instantly to take fire whenever that element comes in contact with it."

1829.—

"\*Locusts.—This section of our country is swarming with locusts. In our immediate vicinity the trees are full of them, especially the apple and peach orchards, which have been very much injured by their perforating the small limbs and twigs to deposit their eggs. In each hole are deposited a large number—as many as 40 or 50. On the peach trees many small limbs have been broken by the weight of the young peaches, at the holes made by them. It is, as we believe, 17 years since the locusts made their appearance in such abundance as the present season."

#### GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Marietta, Friday, May 27, 1825.—

"On Monday last, about nine o'clock, A. M., the Steam Boat 'Herald,' hove in sight of town, between two and three miles distant, and fired a gun, which was supposed to be a signal that General La Fayette was on board; as she

NOTE.—Locusts have been especially abundant in this vicinity in 1846, 1863, 1880 and in 1897. They certainly have appeared in those years in far greater numbers than at any other time.

approached the name of 'General La Fayette' appeared in large letters and placed all doubts aside. No preparation had been previously made for his reception, in consequence of its being generally believed that he would travel through the interior of the State. The General, however, landed and was escorted to the beautiful mansion of Nahum Ward, Esq. (with whom he had become acquainted in Paris), where he continued about an hour, and received all those who chose to call on him. The news of his arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon, and the citizens began to flock around him, all eager to seize his hand and welcome him to the soil he so nobly defended—among them a few patriots of the Revolution paid him their respects, whose hands, when once he grasped them, he seemed unwilling to relinquish, and whose interviews were very feeling in themselves, and rendered the scene very interesting to younger classes. After being introduced generally to the citizens—and to the ladies who flocked to the place to 'see and welcome a veteran,'—he informed them that he was sorry to part with them so soon, and was again escorted by a large concourse of people to the beach, from whence he embarked on board the 'Herald,' and took his departure for Wheeling amidst the acclamations and cheers of the people and the roaring of cannon."

#### STEAMBOAT BUILDING.

March 22, 1822.—

"It is with pleasure we announce that Mr. John Green has commenced building a Steam Boat in this place. The enterprise of this gentleman, in his individual undertaking, deserves the applause and encouragement of the public. We understand the Steam Boat is to carry about 100 tons."

This boat was launched in May, 1822, and at that time its name "Rufus Putnam" was announced. In July she made the trip from Marietta to Wheeling in 16½ hours, surpassing all predecessors by nearly two hours. In 1822 first appears a weekly notice of the steamboats passing Marietta.

1823.—

"The Steam Boat 'Mechanic' belonging to the Marietta Steam Boat Company, built on the Little Muskingum River, was safely launched into her destined element on the morning of Saturday last (March 22, 1823) about one o'clock. The boat is built of excellent materials, well put together and of a very handsome model, 100 feet keel, and is designed to be finished in a handsome and convenient manner for the accommodation of passengers. She will probably be ready to stem the torrent by the 1st of June."

This boat went from Marietta to Wheeling in 15 running hours.

June 10, 1824.—

"On the 7th inst., at nine o'clock A. M., was launched from the shipyard of James Whitney, Esq., on Point Harmar in this Town, the beautiful Steam Boat 'Red River.' She was built by Mr. Whitney on contract for Capt. John R. Kimbal of Orleans.

"The 'Red River' is 150 tons, 115 feet long, 20 feet beam. Timbers, locust and cedar."

January, 1826.—

"On the 14th inst., was launched from the ship yard of James Whitney, Esq., in this town the two beautiful Steam Boats, the 'Coosa' and 'Warrior.' They were launched sideways and reached the water without the least material injury. The 'Coosa' measures 180 tons, the 'Warrior,' 115. They were built on contract by Mr. Whitney and Stone, in Mr. Whitney's usual style and very much to the satisfaction of the contractors (Capt. J. W. Bryne and Capt. Benj. Horner). They are destined to run, the 'Coosa' on the Alabama, the 'Warrior' on the Tombigbee and will be in readiness to depart in a few days.

"We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Phillips and Carroll, of Steubenville, have decided on establishing a foundry in this Town, to go into operation early in the ensuing year.

"From the acknowledged mechanical talents of these gentlemen for Steam Boat build-

ing and the local advantages this Town possesses over Towns higher up the river, for Shipbuilding and particularly for Steam Boat building we trust, contractors will find it for their interest in future to build at this place."

August 30, 1820.—

"There are now on the docks, and in the state of forwardness, in this town and vicinity, four steamboats, which for workmanship and materials will compare with any building on the Western waters.

"Two of the above mentioned boats are building by James Whitney, Esq., at his yard on the bank of the Muskingum—

"One on the bank of the Ohio, just below town, by Messrs. Drown, Olney, Parker and Thompson, all of whom are mechanics of the first order in their profession. She is about 180 tons burthen, of a fine model, and the materials of which she is built are of the most durable kind; she is built in so convenient a situation that she can be launched at the lowest stage of the river. We learn that the above company intend to continue the business of steamboat building at this advantageous site.

"One on the bank of the Little Muskingum River by Mr. John Mitchell. We are informed she is a large boat and designed for the lower trade, built of excellent materials and well put together. All of which are in a state of forwardness and can be made ready to launch on a short notice. We wish them success corresponding with their enterprise and exertions."

Marietta, January 7, 1830.—

"The Steamboat 'Atlantic.'—This splendid steamboat, from the shipyard of our worthy and enterprising citizen, James Whitney, Esq., under whose immediate and attentive eye she was built, had her keel laid in June—her timbers, moulded out of the finest seasoned yellow locust, set up, planked and fully prepared for her native element by the 20th of November—when she went off her stocks in a style of beauty and splendor equal to any of her sisterhood on the seaboard, amid the shouts and

huzzas of an admiring multitude; and when the waves had ceased their salutation she was as beautiful as a swan, resting less than three feet in the water. Since that period she has been finished with materials of the best kind, and in a manner which does no small credit to our industrious mechanics, for neatness and taste of finish. Her cabins, staterooms, and promenades are spacious and noble; worthy of her commander, Captain Ryan, who gave unwearied attention to her. She has a run of 170 feet on deck, 28 feet beam, 9¼ feet hold, with guards 10 feet wide—and is 430 tons. Her engine is of superior order—mighty in power—having eight 22-foot boilers. She was built for Mr. Beech, Jeffersonville, Indiana, and took her departure from this place, descending, on the 5th; and is, unquestionably, one of the best boats ever built in America—and as such we have the honor to commend her to the notice of our brethren in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi."

#### THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UP THE MUSKINGUM.

*Marietta Gazette*, January 15, 1824.—

"On Friday morning (January 9, 1825), the steamboat 'Rufus Putnam' left this place upon a stage of water favorable to the intention of the commander with freight and a large number of passengers and ascended the Muskingum River as far as Zanesville. The current of the river is much stronger than that of the Ohio, but she was able to stem it with ease.

"She returned to this place on Tuesday evening last, without accident, evincing the practicability of navigating this river, a portion of the year, by steamboats of 100 tons. After discharging her freight and passengers, she left here for Cincinnati yesterday morning.

"Thus a steamboat has performed a trip up the Muskingum, hitherto thought impracticable by those unacquainted with the power of steam engines."

#### NAVIGATION OF THE MUSKINGUM.

November 26, 1819.—

"A petition is about to be presented to the

next Legislature of Ohio (says the Zanesville *Express*) praying for the passage of a law authorizing the removal of all obstructions in the Muskingum River from this place to its mouth. Some day, not far distant, it may enable us to see the triumphant genius of Fulton receiving its tribute upon the waters of the Muskingum."

The value of the produce sent down the Muskingum from Zanesville in boats at the time of the spring freshet in 1820 was estimated at \$62,070. This includes 4,884 barrels of flour, 1,055 barrels of pork and 169 barrels of whiskey.

April 29, 1825.—

"The Muskingum from its mouth to that point (where the proposed canal is to cross) is already navigable for loaded keel-boats nearly the whole year—and by a few dams and locks between Marietta and Zanesville, at a comparatively trifling expense, may be made to answer all the purposes of a canal, during the whole year. This being practicable, it is evident that this section of country and this town especially, will be immediately benefited. It is hoped the attention of our citizens will be turned to this subject, as one in which they are all concerned."

July 8, 1825.—

"There is no doubt but the Muskingum may be made navigable at all seasons at comparatively moderate expense. Thus would a connection be formed between the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Erie and Ohio Canals—making a complete chain to the lakes. The navigation of the Ohio is impeded by low water between Marietta and Pittsburgh much more than it is below."

July 25, 1825.—

"Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The citizens of the County of Washington are requested to meet at the Court House in Marietta on Monday the 1st day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M. to consult on measures for obtaining a survey, to ascertain the practicability of bringing the proposed canal for connecting

the waters of the Potomac with those of the Ohio, to unite with the latter river near the mouth of the Muskingum."

in Marietta on the 1st day of August, in pursuance of measures for obtaining a survey to ascertain the practicability of bringing the proposed Canal for con-

Ohio, to unite with the latter river near the mouth of the Muskingum." Ichabod Nye, was chosen chairman, and James M. Booth, secretary.

Dudley Woodbridge and Joseph Barker, Esqrs. be a committee of correspondence to co-operate with the people of Harrison County, Virginia, and others for the purpose of obtaining a survey to ascertain the practicability of extending the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Ohio River by way of the waters of the Little Kenhawa or Middle Island. And to take such measures to obtain that object as they shall deem expedient."

Resolved, "That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *American Friend & Marietta Gazette*." The meeting then adjourned sine die.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of the State of Ohio, to authorize the State to create a company with authority to raise by subscription the necessary funds to improve the navigation of the Muskingum river, by dams and locks for the passage of steamboats from Marietta (at the mouth of the Muskingum) to the point where the Ohio Canal connects with the Muskingum River near the town of Dresden.

MANY CITIZENS.

#### NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

1826.—

"During the last month a fund was raised by the citizens of this town for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river north-west of the island above this place, which has become so obstructed by logs and sand bars that it was impracticable, in low water, for boats to pass. It is with pleasure we state for the information of those concerned in boating, that the attempt of clearing the river of these obstructions has succeeded, equal to the wishes of those who generously made do-

nations for that purpose—and that, since the logs from the head to the foot of the island have been removed, the channel has greatly improved, and a passage for boats is rendered safe and easy.”

#### THE TOWN IN 1826.

March 23, 1826.—

“To many our anticipations of the future growth of Marietta may appear absurd and visionary. Yet the importance and natural advantages of its situation are generally allowed. But the want of rich lands, such as those within the reach of business in Cincinnati, will prevent, as some suppose, any extensive growth of this town. It is allowed that the Miami country possesses generally better lands than those in this and the neighboring counties. But the difference is far less than the general estimate. It is supposed that with the exception of our bottom lands, we have not much that is worth cultivating. But a minute survey of this county would present many excellent and profitable farms among the hills.

The hill lands have been held in unreasonably low estimation among ourselves. It is true we have a considerable portion of rough lands and of poor land, so called. Rough lands, however, suffice well for pasture—and there are few tracts of sufficient size for a farm, which do not afford a tolerable proportion so level as to admit of comfortable tillage. But it has been said our hills are poor. Comparatively they may be—but not so poor but that they will bear good crops of wheat—nay of Indian corn—with judicious cultivation. The truth is, that—although not many, perhaps, have emigrated to this county in the hope of finding fat pigs, ready roasted, &c., and that ready-made clothes, well washed and ironed, were to be found on the bushes, all gratis—yet too many have come with notions too nearly allied to the foregoing; and were awfully disappointed to find that here, as elsewhere, man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow—in short, that the country was

so far from being the counterpart of the Garden of Eden, that much toil must be endured in order to subject it to the use of man. Even our rich bottom lands are but illy calculated to satisfy the wild expectations of many emigrants. Experience has proved that our hill lands are susceptible of profitable cultivation. One difficulty experienced in this part of the country has been—that the owners of the Ohio Company lands, living in different and distant places, or entertaining an extravagant opinion of the value of their lands, were not in a situation, or not disposed, to sell. There are many tracts which would have been settled long ago, if they could have been purchased. This difficulty is now, in a great measure, surmounted. If the cultivation of tobacco should become extensive, most of our cultivated lands will be brought into profitable use—the raising of sheep will succeed, and the growth of the town will be correspondent with that of the country.

“The Grand Ohio Canal will contribute essentially to the prosperity of Marietta. The improvement of the Muskingum River, by slack water navigation or otherwise, will undoubtedly be effected. It will be strange indeed if interesting results do not accrue to this place.

“There is no place on the western waters more favorable for building steam boats than Marietta. When the proposed foundry shall have been established, we doubt whether any other place shall enjoy equal advantages.

“Formerly the county of Washington supplied many articles to her neighbors; now we are sorry to say it—we buy a great portion of our flour from abroad. A steam mill is to be erected by Greene & Dodge, which we trust will stimulate our farmers to raise wheat enough, not only to supply our own wants, but to send abroad.

“A woollen factory, and many other manufactories, we trust, will follow in due time.”

#### MARKETING.

1826.—

“To ascertain the prosperity of a country,



in the vicinity of a town and of the town itself, one good rule for a stranger to pursue is to go to the Market Houses, on a market morning, and view the variety and quality of the productions of the country, exposed for sale by the farmer, and the avidity with which these productions are purchased by the citizens of the town for home consumption.

"In places of any magnitude, one, among the first and most important regulations of a Corporation, is that of marketing, which, if governed by wholesome rules, carried rigorously into effect, produces a source of greatest convenience to the town and profit to the country; it gives every citizen an opportunity of furnishing his family, for a given time, with provisions, and prevents monopoly, on one side—and, the seller, a time and place, to vend his articles with ease and advantage, on the other.

"In Marietta, although there is at present no regular marketing observed, no laws on that subject enforced, we believe that there are a sufficient number of inhabitants within the town to encourage an attempt. If the 'law regulating the Market' is once put into operation, the convenience to the town and profit to the country will be sufficient alone to guaranty its continuance. By putting the market law into rigorous execution, making it generally known, and holding out a little encouragement, few will be found possessing even a disposition to transgress, and our market will abound with all the necessary articles for family consumption, and will, with the aid of the Agricultural Society, excite an emulation to excel in the quality of provisions—and soon put an end to the practice of running from door to door to beg the sale of the most ordinary productions of the country.

"Much might be said on this subject, but believing the citizens of the town capable of judging on the propriety of it for themselves, we shall be satisfied for the present, with merely giving the above hints and requesting the attention of the Town Council to the subject."

#### MINISTERIAL LANDS

Some of the colonies had an established church even after the Revolution. Hence it did not seem strange to our fathers that in the deed made to the Ohio Company of Associates by the Board of Treasury for the United States, Section 29 in each township was reserved "to be appropriated for the purposes of religion." We fear this pious forethought now causes much more profanity than preaching in the tracts thus reserved. It happens that many city lots of Marietta lie within what is popularly known as the "ministerial section." The "owners" of the lots hold their land under a lease, the total ground-rent of which amounts to about \$800 a year. This sum is annually distributed among the churches of the township in proportion to the adult membership. In one township the ministerial section was sold many years ago at 25 cents an acre and the proceeds were placed on interest. Hence the churches of that township receive state support to the extent of \$9.60, but, as the distribution is troublesome, it is not attempted oftener than once in three years. Some townships have fortunately neglected to husband their funds and the rent "for the purposes of religion" is no longer collected. It would be in the interest of "religion and morality" if the other townships could be guilty of the same wise neglect, and thus suffer to relapse, under the statute of limitations, a claim which no longer serves any useful purpose.

As early as 1826 an effort was made to throw off this burden from the land in Marietta but the only result has been the permission given to obtain release by paying to the "Ministerial Trustees" a sum of money whose interest at six per cent. would equal the ministerial rent.

September 6, 1826.—

"It is hoped that the meeting notified for this evening, on the subject of 'Ministerial Lands,' will be duly attended. It is consid-

ered that existence of this kind of tenure, covering a great portion of the Town Plat, is very injurious to the interests and growth of the town. Many persons from abroad, it is believed, have been deterred from purchasing and making valuable improvements, because they could not obtain the right of soil. It is unpleasant to be called on yearly to pay a never-ending rent. It is not less unpleasant to apprehend that, after all, the present arrangement is liable to be broken up and a worse one substituted. Congress reserved Section 29, in each township of the purchase, to be given for religious purposes—we will thank anyone to show when, where, and to whom they have given it. The power of the Ohio Legislature to exercise any jurisdiction over it is doubtful. It is therefore desirable that Congress may be induced to authorize our Legislature, in an equitable manner, to sell the ministerial lands as they have already done the school lands. The proceeds can then be funded by the State, the interest paid and divided yearly, and the yearly costs of collection and management be saved. We believe it is a general sentiment that the original donation creates more harm than good in relation to the object it was intended to promote. We suppose, however, it cannot be lawfully diverted to any other public object. We do not expect it will. But the course proposed, we are satisfied, would essentially promote the interest of the fund as well as of the town and all concerned."

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1826.—

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to make arrangements for the annual exhibition of the Washington County Agricultural Society, of the Third Wednesday of October next—now gives notice, that Pens will be provided for all the animals on which premiums have been offered, also, provision for the same free of expense.—There will be, on that day, an address, and a dinner suited to the occasion. The order of the day will be published after the 20th of September; in the meantime, and previous to the 13th of September, it is earnestly requested that the citizens of our county who have not become members of the Society, but have it in contemplation to give countenance and support to it, that they call at the store of Col. Mills, who is Treasurer of the Society, and pay him two dol-

lars, the sum required for admission, and place their names on the Contribution.

Our prospects as a Society are flattering, and will, with the countenance and support of the public, have a very beneficial effect upon the interest of every class in the community.

SAMUEL P. HEDBETH,  
JOHN MILLS,  
NATHAN WARD,  
*Committee of Arrangements.*

September 20, 1826.

"The Agricultural Society of Washington County will meet in the lower room of the Court House in Marietta, on the third Wednesday of October next, being the 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the admission of members, and for the transaction of business.

"At 11 A. M., the Society will form procession at the Court House, under Col. A. T. Nye, as marshal of the day, and, with music, proceed to the First Society's Meeting House, where the Throne of Grace will be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, and an address to the society by the President, Joseph Barker, Jr., Esq. At 12 o'clock will commence the inspection of the Stock, &c. &c. The several committees will report to the Society, to whom the premiums are to be awarded, in the Court Room, at 2 P. M., immediately after which the Society, with such guests as may be invited, will partake of a dinner prepared for the occasion, if fair, in the avenue of Mr. Ward's Locust Walk; if not fair, in the avenue of the Court House.

"The Committee of Arrangements will see that provision for all the Stock is ready, free of expense,—Pens for the stock will be prepared in the square back of the Market House. The Butter and Cheese, will, without doubt be presented in the best order, labeled with the maker's name, and deposited in the front room of the building opposite Col. Mill's House.

"The Butter and Cheese, which takes the premium on that day can be exchanged for cash at the highest market price—and no doubt all the butter and cheese of good quality, offered for the premium on that day, will meet with ready sale.

"The Committee of Arrangements are pleased to make known, that any new and use-

ful implements of husbandry, or improvements on those now in use, or of Domestic Manufacture, Linen, Flannel, Carpeting, &c., &c., and the rare and extraordinary productions of the soil, which have not been named a premium, will most cheerfully and heartily be received at the room where the Butter and Cheese is deposited, and will be taken care of, and exhibited to the Society on that day.

"The fruits of the soil that may be presented to the table on that day will beg gratefully accepted.

"We are constrained to renew our request that our fellow citizens will come forth on that day and give countenance and support to the attempt we are now making for an improvement in our agricultural concerns; every class in the community is interested; and although highly flattered with the assurances of support, we cannot but urge every member to attend on that day with as many new recruits as have an interest in the welfare of the Society.

"NAHUM WARD,

"S. P. HILDRETH.

"JOHN MILLS,

*"Committee on Arrangements."*

MARIETTA FAIR.

*(1826.)*

October 25, 1826.—

"Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufacturers, by the Washington County Agricultural Society.

"The undersigned were appointed a committee to make public the proceedings of the Society on the 18th instant; a day which was propitious, in every respect, to the best wishes of the members of the Society. The day was fine—the early morn was ushered in by the lowing of cattle, the neighing of horses and bleating of lambs. Our citizen Farmers were numerous with us at an early hour, and we were honored with the company of gentlemen from the adjoining counties and from Virginia.

"This being the first attempt at an exhibition of this kind in this county, and not know-

ing what calculations to make, hardly upon any point, allowance will be made—we anticipate hereafter better things,—nevertheless, the Society have great satisfaction in the exhibition generally, of what was offered for premium, and also for the generous displays of articles not offered for premium.

"At 10 o'clock A. M. the Society met in the Court Room, and received a handsome accession in numbers—elected the officers for the ensuing year; at 11 the procession was formed under Capt. F. Devol, as marshal of the day, and with music preceding marched to the church fronting the common, where we had music, prayers, and an address by the President, Joseph Barker, Jr., Esq., which was cordially received.

"More time having been taken up in examining the Stock, &c., &c., than was anticipated, the company sat down to an excellent dinner at 3 P. M.—At 4, the Society repaired to the Court Room when the several committees, by their several chairmen, announced to whom the premiums had been awarded—and who were requested by the President to come forward to the Treasurer, sitting at the table, and take their cash.

"The scene was truly interesting, and such as made a deep impression on the mind of everyone present of the beneficial effect of a society of this kind, fostered by the citizens generally, and properly conducted in a country even as young as ours.

"The season being reasonably dry, the products of the soil are light.

"The Premiums were awarded as follows:

To P. P. Putnam, of Union, \$20 for the best Merino ram.

To J. D. Stone and Belpue, \$1 for the second best Merino ewe.

To Henry Fearing, of Marietta, \$1 for the second best.

To P. P. Putnam, of Union, \$10 for the best ten Merino lambs.

To Benjamin Dana, of Waterford, \$1 for second best.

To Levi Oden, of Waterford, \$10 for destroying the greatest number of wolves.

To John Hensley, of Union, \$5 for having the second the best greatest number.

To Charles Tidd, of Grandview, the sum of \$20 for his horse, Rockingham, the best stud kept in the county the last season.

To George Henderson, \$1 for second best.

To ——— McAtee, of Waterford, \$10 for the best colt under three years of age.

To J. P. Mayberry, of Marietta, \$10 for the best brood mare and sucking colt.

To Thomas Seely, of Waterford, \$2 for the next best mare and colt.

To John P. Mayberry, \$1 for the second best colt under three years.

To Charles Fuller, \$10 for the best bull under four years.

To E. Battelle, of Newport, \$1 second best.

To John Stone, of Belpre, \$10 for the best cow.

To William R. Putnam, of Marietta, \$10 for the best yoke of working oxen.

To Ebenezer Gates, of Marietta, \$1 for second best.

To Joseph Barker, Jr., of Newport, \$5 for the best calf.

To Samuel Brown, of Warren, \$6 for the largest hog, supposed to weigh about 600.

To George Dana, of Belpre, \$1 for the second largest.

To John Stone, of Belpre, one of Winan's Patent Ploughs, of the value of \$10, for the greatest crop of corn.

To Stephan Dana, of Newport, \$8 for the largest quantity of potatoes to the acre.

"The committee on sheep reported that the specimens of the various flocks exhibited great enterprise and attention; the sheep generally were excellent—they had no small difficulty in selecting for premiums.

"The committee on Butter and Cheese reported the premium of \$5 to ——— Smithson for the best butter; to Mrs. Middleswart, \$2 for the second best. Mr. Manby's and Mr. Lake's were very good. William Dana, of Newport, received the premium of \$5 on the best cheese. Samuel Beech of Waterford, \$2 for the second best. O. R. Loring, William R. Putnam and M. Mills, all of Belpre, exhibited excellent cheese.

"Mrs. William R. Putnam sent a beautiful specimen of linen, for which a small premium was awarded. Miss Harriet Brown, of Waterford, sent also a small specimen of very handsome linen, for which a small premium was awarded.

"Handsome specimens of cotton and indigo were presented by John Morris (colored man) of this town, for which a small premium was awarded.

"Specimens of leather, in fine order, were exhibited by Messrs. Dodge & Crawford,—and by Otis Wheeler, also by James Forgason.

"Handsome specimens of hats were exhibited by Messrs. Curtis & Dunn.

"Carpeting.—Mrs. Col. Mills, Miss Eliza McFarland, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bingham sent in a handsome piece each; much praise was bestowed on the ladies for the carpeting—another year more attention will be paid the ladies for household manufactures.

"Several specimens of Yellow Leaf Tobacco, in excellent order, were exhibited by J. Barker, Jr., A. Chapman and M. Flanders.

"A. Warner, of Point Harmar, exhibited an ax, of cast-steel, which is recommended in high terms to the notice of the Farmers.

"E. Emerson exhibited specimen of his razorstraps very highly finished—a superior article.

"A. Cole, of Belpre, exhibited some excellent baskets, worthy the attention of our farmers, and for which a premium of \$1 was awarded him.

"There was also awarded to Marvil Starlin \$1 for having raised, on upland, the past season 52 bushels of corn to the acre—each acre containing 2,500 hills of corn.

"At the close of the day several articles were sold at auction, at fair prices—Premium Butter at 20 cents per pound—Premium Cheese at 28 cents per pound.

"NAHUM WARD,

"Corresponding Secretary.

"WM. A. WHITTLESEY,

"Recording Secretary."

RAILROAD TO OHIO.

Copied in the *American Friend*, March, 1827.—

"The projected railway from this place to the Ohio has originated with some of our wealthiest and most judicious citizens, and excites much attention in the public at large. The pamphlet just published on the subject consists chiefly of estimates from authoritative sources, on the comparative cost and advan-

tage of canals and railways, and on the amount of trade which would seek either of these channels of communication with the West. It will be read with attention by every one who feels an interest in these topics generally, or in the prosperity of Baltimore. A general sentiment prevails here in favor of the scheme, as well from the character of its promoters, as from the evidence recently accumulated from various quarters, on the efficacy and cheapness of rail-road communication.

The trade of the valley of the Ohio is already so important, and promises to become so immense, that it would deserve to be secured at almost any cost commensurate with our means. It must be confessed at the same time that the obstacles to a canal are various and formidable—the scarcity and annual diminution of water, the immensity of the lockage, and the delay arising from it, the large portion of the year in which the canal would be frozen, and, finally, its insalubriousness during the autumn, in this latitude. These difficulties, though they could not have justly countervailed in the mind of the public, the advantages of a canal, render, however, so much the more striking the merits of a scheme by which it is supposed they may be wholly obviated. It will certainly be an ample recompense for the anxiety with which for some time past we have seen the trade of the interior gradually diverted into other channels and likely, at length, to be lost to us altogether, if our delay shall have saved us from embarking in a scheme of secondary utility, and reserved our means unimpaired, for one of greater facility, economy, and efficacy.

"Not the less praise, however, would be due on this account, to those who originally drew the attention of our citizens, and at a time when the theme was not popular here, to the value of a canal connecting us with the West. All human schemes are progressive, and the knowledge collected with pains for one purpose is not unseldom happily applied to a very different one. Thus the various plans in relation to the Susquehannah have led us gradually, we hope, to some definite one for

securing the trade of that most valued river. To the inquiries, too, to which the project of a canal to the Ohio gave rise,—to the estimates of the trade of that country, of its wealth in minerals and other articles of trade,—we are indebted not only for much valuable matter in itself, but for the data on which to found our calculations as to the new enterprise now afoot for securing the trade of the West."

## BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

April 4, 1827.—

"A meeting of the citizens of this county is requested in this town on Monday next, by a notice which we have been requested to publish in to-day's paper. This section of country being deeply interested in the termination of this very important road, it is hoped a general attendance of the citizens will take place.—The best information we have obtained on the subject induces a belief that Marietta will be the point of termination of the road. The Legislature of Virginia, in assenting to the act of incorporation, have limited the company, in intersecting the Ohio, to a point at or above the mouth of the Little Kanawha. The connection of the road with the Muskingum River, among many other superior advantages to any other point, induces a belief that, by the efforts of the citizens on this line, the location of the road will be made to terminate at this place.

"The *Baltimore American* of March 20th, says that 13,586 shares of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company were subscribed between ten and two o'clock yesterday, being the first day of opening the books. Many persons, to our knowledge, who intend to subscribe, have not yet gone forward, inasmuch as the books are to continue open for the succeeding nine days, including the present—and as subscriptions made at any time during that period, will be equally good with those entered on the first day. The subscriptions will greatly over-run, if they do not double, the amount required—so far, therefore as this important scheme depends upon money, its success is certain."



May 9, 1827.—

"The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have elected their Directors, whose names will be found in our paper today. As they commenced the enterprise with spirit and energy, so they are progressing as rapidly as the magnitude of the work will permit. We learn that arrangements have been made for the immediate survey of the routes for the location of the road.

"A writer, in the *Scioto Gazette*, recommends to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company a continuation of the road from the Ohio River, west, through Ohio, to the Miami Valley, to the Wabash, and even to the Mississippi; which we have copied into our paper today. The present object of the company, as we conceive, is to intersect the great artery of Western commerce, on the best route, and to the greatest advantage, to command as much of the Western trade, through the channel of the Ohio, as possible, which will not be a small proportion. It is at all times highly gratifying to witness the progress of internal improvements, and especially the construction of roads and canals. It has heretofore been presumed that to connect the Ohio River with Baltimore by Rail Road, was sufficient; but if the continuation to the interior of our State, west to the Wabash, or Mississippi, should be attended with proportionate advantage, we, at present, have no reason to doubt the propriety of extending it. It is true, that it is a stupendous work, to come even as far as the Ohio River; but the money, for the purpose, has already been raised, and materials and workmen will be easily commanded. Should the point of termination be at the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio, the attention of the State, or a company, would consequently be attracted by the necessity of the improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum River—and ultimately, to a continuation of the Rail Road west."

May 16, 1827.—

"In our paper today will be found the proceedings of the Morgan County meeting on the

subject of the Rail Road from Baltimore to the Ohio River. The sentiments therein expressed are consonant with the feelings of the mass of citizens in this section of country. Every person who feels an anxiety for the prosperity of his country, cannot feel otherwise than highly pleased at the prospect of Internal Improvement and the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures—one is a guarantee of the perpetuity of the union of the States, and the other of their independence;—the aspect of the political horizon, however, is portentous of a coming storm, and all depends on the information and good judgment of the people to avert its consequences—we mean the approaching contest for the Presidency. The outs are determined to be in, at all hazards—and one of their principal hobby-horses is, that the present Administration is in favor of Internal Improvement, and that it is unconstitutional. This question, we thought, had, some time since, been decided by the proper authorities, and was joyfully acquiesced in by the people, who, conscious of its tendency to meliorate their situation—facilitate the communication between the extremes of our extensive country—provide a market for their surplus productions, even at their own door—and, serving to unite the interests of the different sections of our country, which, otherwise, must necessarily be brought into collision, and perhaps to ruin,—had sat down under the assurance of the accomplishment of an object so near their hearts. Now, that the outs (who are opposed to a measure of such vital importance, because, they say, it is unconstitutional) may get in, they bring it forward as a principal objection to the present Administration—and are endeavoring to persuade the people to come over to their interest, under the pretext of being more capable of construing the Constitution than those who are now so fortunately at the helm of our political affairs."

Wednesday, May 30, 1827.—

"Enquiries having been made of us, by citizens in remote parts of the country, respecting the recent proceedings of the Rail Road Com-

pany, and the prospect of the road terminating at this place—induces us to notice the interest which is generally expressed on the subject, and the high hopes entertained, by the best informed, that our wishes will be gratified. As to information on the subject through the medium of the papers, we have not recently received any more than we have published. We are informed, however, that the corresponding committee of this county have in their hands a letter recently received from Baltimore on the subject, which extends as much encouragement as from the present stage of the business could be reasonably expected. All the information we receive, which we deem interesting to our readers, shall be promptly laid before them."

September 10, 1827.—

"Mr. Prentiss:—Sir, We understand, from good authority, that the examinations which have been made, under the directions of the committee of the county, conducted by Col. Joseph Barker, from the Ohio River, opposite this place, to Clarksburg, have proved highly satisfactory. Lieutenants Trimble and Barney, Engineers, are now on the waters of the Little Kanawha, from whence they will return to this place for the purpose of going upon the examination of the route from Cow Creek, by the north fork of Hughes River, to Arnold's Creek, which puts into Middle-Island River, from thence up the same to the waters of Ten-Mile Creek to the head of Turkey-Foot Fork, thence over upon Limestone Creek down to Elk, at Clarksburg. They will also examine Middle-Island River, from its junction with the Ohio, until they intersect the route from Cow Creek to Clarksburg.

"We speak with confidence and advisedly, and say, the route from Tyger Valley River west, up from Grape Run to the head of Simpson's Creek, down to Bridgeport, thence to Elk Creek, down the same to West Fork to the mouth of Limestone Creek, up the same, thence down Ten-Mile Creek to the Forks, up Salem Fork to the dividing ridge at Moore's, down Middle-Island waters to the mouth of Arnold's

Creek, up the same to the Fork of Long Run, up the same over to the waters of Hughes River, by the State House (Martin's), down the same to the mouth of Bear Run, up the same and over upon the waters of Cow Creek, thence down the same to the Ohio River, ten miles above the mouth of the Muskingum River, the grand artery of the State of Ohio; we say this is one of the best possible routes for the Rail Road, the distance is about one-third of the way from Marietta to Baltimore, is capable of receiving a more level road, and at less expense than the same distance from Baltimore west.

"Gentlemen in Clarksburg have endeavored to go about 12 miles south of that place with the road for Parkersburg, but failing, as we believe in finding as advantageous ground as was anticipated, have cast an eye from Tyger Valley River to Marietta, by Clarksburg—and this is called the new route."

The following letter from the President of the Board at Baltimore, to a gentleman in Clarksburg, is interesting:—

Office of the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road  
Company, Aug. 25, 1827.

Your letter of the 12th inst. has been received, I am highly gratified at the zealous interest you continue to manifest in the Rail Road, and have on behalf of the Company, to thank you very sincerely, for the aid you and other citizens of your country have afforded to them. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. M. SMITH, President of the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road Company.

September 26, 1827.

"On you, gentlemen, will soon devolve the duty to elect a man of ability and integrity to discharge the arduous duties of Senator in the Legislature of the State. At no previous period have subjects of as great local importance and deep interest been submitted to your consideration; they are such as to affect the feelings and hopes of every man among you. The formation of a Rail Road from Baltimore to the river Ohio will form a new era in our commercial relations and pecuniary concerns; it will furnish a rapid and safe conveyance of the goods of the merchant, and the ponderous productions of our soil—the mode will be safe,

the trip short,—the market and returns certain; the effects will be to relieve us from pecuniary embarrassment, individually; give activity to a great dormant capital, and raise the value of a real property, of every description, in an eminent degree.

“Preparatory to the attainment of those great objects, a sacrifice must be made of some prejudices which arose from a difference of opinion on some political subjects; such, however, as might be expected to arise between men of strong intellectual powers and independent minds, on questions of difficult solution.

“Addressing those who have a perfect knowledge of the facts and considerations involved in this subject, it will not, at present, be necessary to enter into detail; it might be deemed a trespass or anticipation of gentlemen whose special appointment may render it their peculiar duty, and who will, no doubt, in due time perform it; but a brief recapitulation of some facts, of general notoriety and observation, may not be improper on the present occasion.

“Marietta occupies a site of inestimate value, when a fair estimate is formed of her local advantages. The Ohio River does not furnish inducements and advantages, to the Baltimore Rail Road Company, equal, in any other spot, to that opposite the mouth of the Great Muskingum; there the contemplated Rail Road will ultimately terminate, should we act with proper energy in developing the resources of the State, and furnish an unfailing communication with it by water. An immense quicksand bar, in the Ohio near the mouth of the Muskingum, renders the river Ohio almost impassable at that spot, at low water; below that bar there are no obstructions to the navigation by keel-boats, but such as can certainly and easily be obviated. Nature prescribes the spot, and the interests of the Rail Road Company will induce them to follow her dictates. The route through Virginia passing through or near Clarksburg is equal, perhaps superior, to any other which can be selected for the purpose. The contemplated improvement of the Muskingum, by means of dams and locks (un-

til it will communicate with the canal, which terminates at Cleveland, on Lake Erie), will furnish a vast number of mill seats, with a water power equal to any object, or any purpose; on which factories, flour-mills, iron works, fulling mills, oil and sawmills will be erected on an extensive scale, and can command an adequate supply of requisite materials. Iron, coal and salt, nature has bestowed to us with munificent prodigality; we raise immense quantities of wool; the Mississippi will convey, in peace or war, inexhaustible supplies of cotton, at reduced prices, to the Muskingum factories; and there is no risk in asserting that the great Muskingum, in conjunction with the contemplated Rail Road, will become the emporium of this State, for wealth, manufactures, and commerce. The Ohio Canal will convey, on its bosom, into the Muskingum, all the richest and most portable productions of the interior of our State. The passage from Cleveland to Detroit is short, and with a little enterprise a great part of the fur trade would find its way to the Baltimore market through her channel. During the last session of our Legislature an endeavor was made, by Mr. William R. Putnam, to obtain an appropriation to discharge the expenses of a regular topographical survey of the Muskingum Valley, as a measure preparatory to obtain and to render it navigable; in which, after arduous efforts, he was partially successful. After the survey is completed, the report cannot fail of proving conclusively favorable; but to attain those objects, requires ability and knowledge, not only of this subject, but every other connected with it, and persevering exertion. The ability of Mr. Putnam is well known, his devotion to the accomplishment of this great object ascertained, his interest, the interest of his family and his friends are completely identified with yours. Superadded to those considerations, one more and that of no common weight, presents itself: There is, at the present day, no other man on whom the public voice will unite, in our county, to give a certainty of being elected. By electing Mr. Putnam, we shall have two members from this county to represent our interests, a

Senator and Representative; otherwise we shall have but one. And, gentlemen, consider that on this great and important measure, conflicting interests will interpose; the opposition may be powerful, and if not met adequately, we may lose the great advantages which the God of nature designed for this section of the State. Union is necessary to success, and therefore we ought at this time to unite in favor of Mr. William Rufus Putnam as our Senator."

*An Old Republican.*

#### OUR CAN PROSPECTS

July 26, 1828.—

"There is plenty of room yet left for Marietta to become 'an important city.' We have in view the 'improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum,' which when completed will be equal if not superior to any canal; an act for which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and no doubt is entertained, if the money market will permit, that the stock would be immediately taken up, when the books are open for subscription.

"We have in view the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the termination of which, the commanding situation of this point, induces us to believe will influence its location in our vicinity; and we have as handsome situation for a town as any in the West. When these great works are completed, and the time is not far distant—this place will vie with almost any other, in importance—bustle of business—and commanding attitude."

#### HEALTH OF MARIETTA.

Saturday, August 22, 1829.—

"We have not in any season known it more healthy than the present. No case of fever, that had originated in town, exists within our knowledge, and but few are down with any disease. An erroneous opinion has gone forth in the world that 'Marietta is a sickly place'—this ought to be contradicted, and the distant public correctly informed. Our residence here has been of sufficient length to confirm us in

the knowledge of its general health, and we declare it. In the course of thirty years we have been visited by three sickly seasons, and that is all—1807-22 and 23—and then we were not more afflicted than the Western Country generally. Our citizens think themselves highly favored in their location as to health, and are not willing to exchange it for any other on that account."

June 29, 1829.—

"The public are hereby informed that a New Road is now opened and ready for traveling from Zanesville to Marietta, by way of McConnellsville.

"This route is on much the best ground, and differs in distance but a few rods from the Old Road.

"Directions.—Persons traveling from Marietta on this road will proceed direct to Waterford Landing; thence up the river and cross Olive, Green and Meigs Creeks at or near their mouths, one fourth of a mile above the last-named creek, take the right hand road up the hill; then follow the ridge to McConnellsville. Those traveling from Zanesville will keep down the river about 13 miles, then the road rises upon the ridge (be careful to keep the road that is most on top the ridge); then the plainest road to McConnellsville.

"N. B. The Mail stage is expected to travel this route by the 10th or 15th of July."

#### SILK CULTURE.

October, 1830.—

"We have had deposited with us, as a sample, a couple of skeins of sewing silk, raised and manufactured last summer by Mr. J. Dexter of this place. From the appearance of this silk, as far as our knowledge extends, we do not hesitate to announce it of a superior quality to that of imported silk, and would recommend to those who are desirous of introducing the manufacture of the article, to call and examine it.

"Mr. Dexter, we are informed, is acquaint-



ed with the manner of raising the worm and keeping them in a healthy state, and is making preparations, by raising mulberry trees, &c., to carry the business on more extensively. It is ascertained, satisfactorily, that our climate is suited to the nature of the silk worm, and white mulberry,—the latter is a native of our soil and grows vigorously. It is hoped that more of the citizens of our county will take the subject into consideration. We believe the time is not far distant when it will become a source of great profit to those who embark in it, and a vast saving to the public, by retaining the money in the country that would be sent to foreign countries to purchase the article."

Saturday, June 18, 1831.—

"Since we published our last sheet, we have called upon Mr. Dexter whom, as we have before informed the public, intends going into the silk raising business as fast as the growth of the white mulberry tree will permit. We found him engaged in feeding about 70,000 worms, which were all he could conveniently obtain leaves for the present season. He has, however, made arrangements, and has a great number of mulberry trees set out, for the purpose of increasing the number of worms another season to 150 or 200,000. The experience had already confirms us in the opinion that our soil and climate are congenial to the growth and health of the silk worm, and we believe the time is not far distant when silk will be a principal article of export from this section of country. We are much gratified to be informed that a few other persons in our vicinity have taken the subject into consideration, and are trying the silk worms the present season—for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the nature of them, and the mode of treatment and care that will be required to rear them profitably in large numbers. An opportunity is now presented, through the experience of Mr. Dexter, for our citizens to acquire the information, to whom he is ready and willing to give any assistance, gratuitous-

ly, they may require; and it is hoped they will not be backward in calling upon him while his multitude are at work (say two weeks) and inform themselves by seeing as well as hearing.

"As a filature is about being established at Baltimore for the purpose of manufacturing silk—there will always be a ready market, in cash, for all the cocoons that can be produced;—we hope this will be an inducement, for those who are in any wise skeptical on the subject, to take hold of the business at once, and, within our borders, create a source of revenue that will be profitable and easily attained." *oil-dressed and shabbily armed militia of Ohio*

#### THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

*A Pen Picture by Bernard Peters.*

After having arrived at Buffalo, we embarked on the lake, passed on to Cleveland, and thence on the canal, on which the beloved Garfield subsequently gained the sobriquet of "Tow Boy," we continued our journey to Zanesville, Ohio. We reached Zanesville on an old-fashioned training day. Those of you who remember what an old-style training day was, especially in the new and undeveloped condition of society and of government in the West, will at once understand what that meant, and the striking contrast such an exhibition presented to the eyes of those who had lived on the borders of France, a region that had been dominated at that time for nearly half a century by the military spirit and discipline which the First Napoleon had evoked, and which at that period was still dominant all over Europe. I remember well the amusement which the array of soldiers, dressed in every conceivable variety of uniform, afforded, armed with cornstalks and broom handles, and other equally dangerous weapons of war, who went through the evolutions of drilling, directed by the gallant captains of that period of frontier life!

This article was written in 1888



In those peaceful times my father might well laugh—when he contrasted these uncouth, ill-dressed and shabbily armed militia of Ohio with the French and German soldiers of the regular army, whom he had seen at an earlier day in the Fatherland! But had he lived to our times, he would have been taught the eloquent and patriotic lesson which doubtless some of these very cornstalk and broomstick heroes, or their immediate descendants, taught the world in that great contest evoked by our Civil War through which we have lived, and which gave to the world the names of such men—once doubtless crude and youthful American pioneers—as Farragut, Garfield, Hayes, Sherman, Grant and some in our very presence here tonight, who might not inappropriately be named, men who now fill as important a place in the history of the world, as Napoleon, and Wellington and Nelson, and the able world-famed generals, whom *they* commanded during the great continental upheaval that smote the nations of Europe at the close of the last and during the beginning of the present century!

From Zanesville we made our way down the quiet, yet beautiful Muskingum—to Washington County and finally to Marietta, our point of destination, in a flatboat, the only method of navigation then possible on this river, which as yet had been untouched by State aid, by the constructions of dams, and the slack-water system which in a few years thereafter was secured in its behalf, and which has made it since then a somewhat more important waterway of the State. Isaac Humphreys, of Point Harmar, a Democrat of the olden school, was elected to the State Legislature in 1835, served in the House for two terms, and in the Senate for two terms more, secured the appropriation by which this improvement

was made, and the means of slackwater navigation were secured for this stream. The improvement, I well remember, was in progress in 1838, and it is a fact worth mentioning here that during this year, and perhaps for a year or more thereafter, John Sherman, as a young civil engineer, spent much of his time in Washington County, while engaged in that capacity upon this improvement.

In recalling these early days, I am reminded of the wonderful transformation that these fifty or more years have wrought upon the natural scenery—how the tide of immigration that came in and possessed the land, has since then shorn the hills of their forest trees, how the climate, as well as the atmospheric conditions, have been transformed thereby. How much more frequent inundations have since then become, and how great floods often sweep over Western valleys, and not infrequently carry death and destruction on an extensive scale before them. How the denudation of the forests is hastening the time when much of our country will be stricken with poverty for building material and fuel, as the older countries in Europe have been stricken for centuries. In driving a few years ago, from Marietta to Watertown, a distance of some twelve or thirteen miles, to visit a relative, over a road I had traversed again and again forty odd years before, and with which I had become perfectly familiar, I lost my way, because the forest trees had everywhere been cut down, and I had to make inquiries in order to put myself on the right road to reach my point of destination. This suggested to me the wonderful change which the settlement of the country had made and was making, and the hard exactions which civilization seems to demand.

# CHAPTER X.

## FORTY YEARS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FIRST DECADE—1801-1811.

Only a few newspapers of those published in Marietta before 1811—the *Ohio Gazette* and *Virginia Herald*, the *Commentator* and the *Western Spectator*,—have been preserved. We give a summary of the advertisements as published in the Centennial number of the *Marietta Register*.

From the *Ohio Gazette* and *Virginia Herald*, October 24, 1803.—

The first page is taken up exclusively with advertisements, set mostly in very large type, so that there were only seven in all; the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Marietta, October 1, 1803, occupying a column and a half of the four columns of the page. Griffin Greene was postmaster. Post-offices were not very frequent at that day, for we find letters advertised for persons living at "Belleprie, Little Kenhawa, Kenhaway, Gallipolis, Guiandot and Big Sandy." John Cline and Enos Atwater give notice that they intend to apply at the next fall term of court "for a right of establishing a ferry from a point at Fort Harmar across the Ohio River to Mr. Porter's, in Wood County, Virginia." Notice is given that the "inhabitants of the townships of Newport and Tuskarawa, in the county of Washington," intend to petition the General Assembly for a new county, with "a permanent seat of justice at, or near, the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum." John

Buell gives notice that "a horse and a colt broke into the enclosure of the subscriber," and requests the owner to prove the property and take them away. N. Gates, secretary, gives notice of an adjourned meeting of mechanics to consider "the propriety of forming a Mechanical Society" in Washington County. Edward Tupper says he has "just received from Philadelphia, and offers for sale at his store in Marietta, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, etc."

From the *Ohio Gazette*, May 21, 1804.—

The third page is half filled with the "Laws of Ohio," four short miscellaneous articles, and four advertisements,—one from Clarksburg, Virginia. John Greene advertises that he has "opened a Public House in the town of New Port, on the road of Marietta to Wheeling, fifteen miles from Marietta." James Riggs, of Grandview, says, "an iron gray mare came to my plantation and broke into my enclosure," and requests the owner to prove property, etc. Richard Greene offers for sale "a very valuable farm in the town of Marietta, about a half a mile from the city, containing 39 acres."

### SECOND DECADE—1811-1821.

A summary of those found in the *Western Spectator* and its successor, the *American Friend*, contains items of interest to the stu-

dent of local history. Among the names are many that still hold an honorable place in this county. We must, however, bear in mind that the list is by no means a complete one since the newspapers of those days contained very few advertisements, and of these few more than half were official notices. It was not then customary for lawyers and physicians to have a business card in the papers. As for dentists and insurance agents, they had not yet appeared.

In the decade here represented there were a few important economic changes, briefly and modestly announced, yet destined to have great influence upon the future development of the county. The steamboat had appeared on the Ohio, taking the place of the keel-boat, and a steam mill had been erected at Marietta. Mills for carding the wool into rolls to be spun on the old-fashioned wheel appeared at different places where water power was to be found, and, a little later, fulling mills were advertised. In this decade the bear and the otter had not entirely disappeared from the woods, and even after 1820 the skins and furs of these animals had not entirely ceased to be important articles of merchandise. It was the period of beginning for other industries. A tinner living on Wolf Creek could hardly accommodate the people of Marietta in 1902 by a monthly visit.

While many places have seemed to come nearer to us through the improvement in the means of transportation, other places have grown away from us, or perhaps have been left on one side of our lines of communication. For example, a man in the Shenandoah Valley would hardly have any reason to advertise in a Marietta paper of 1902, nor is it very likely that any citizen of Tennessee would do so.

That it was a period of the rapid growth of a very unsatisfactory kind of "banking" is shown from these advertisements, as well as from the extracts which appear in another part of the book. Our financial condition could hardly be worse than it was in 1820 after our

numerous experiments in manufacturing paper "money."

The decade is associated with the introduction of Merino sheep and with a great improvement in quality, as well as increase in the quantity, of wool produced. The farmers of the county were still compelled to guard their flocks against the ravages of wolves and panthers.

1811.— Joel and Dennis Adams, Machine for shearing cloth.

1815.— Rufus W. Adams wishes to purchase 100 dozen geesequills at 6 cents a dozen. (1816) Wants his pay for instructing youth—is going out of the business.

1811.— American Union Lodge (Masonic) invited to a banquet at the house of John Brough, December 27; Augustus Stone, Secretary. (1814) Called to meet at Union Hall, December 27. Thence to proceed to the "New Meeting House" \* \* \* "where an oration will be pronounced by Brother Baker." (1816) "Will convene June 24, at their hall on Point Harmar," thence proceed to the "Meeting House of the First Religious Society, where a Masonic discourse will be delivered by Rev. Brother Linsley," thence in procession to Brother Greenleaf's for dinner.—Officers will be installed at Union Hall on Point Harmar, December 27. Afterwards officers of American Union Chapter will be publicly installed at the Court House.

1816.— Cyrus Ames, J. P., Belpre.

1815.— Lewis Anderson, Tailor.

1818.— David B. Anderson, Watch Repairer.

1818.— Battelle and Kimball, Newport. Partnership dissolved.

- 1817.— Alfred R. Beebe & Co. Saddling.  
 1816.— John Bell, Decatur. Lots for sale in "Malta a new town about 26 miles below Zanesville."
- 1816.— Montgomery Bell, Cumberland Furnace, Tennessee, offers \$300 reward for the return of the negro man Carey, and \$50 for the boy Bob.
- 1816.— James Bowen, Waterford, wishes to employ a man acquainted with the clothier's business.
- 1812.— Thomas Baker, Agent for impenetrable stucco.
- 1812.— Bank of Marietta, David Putnam, Cashier, (1816) Proposed to increase capital, A. Henderson, Cashier.
- 1815.— Bank of Muskingum, David J. Marple, Cashier.
- 1817.— Bank of Steubenville, W. R. Dickinson, Cashier.
- 1814.— Levi Barber.
- 1820.— Joseph Barker, Jr., Newport, is about to erect a mill to extract flax seed oil.
- 1815.— Robert C. Barton, Town Clerk of Marietta. Notice to remove nuisances.
- 1815.— Capt. Robert C. Barton asks militia to return arms. (1817) Offers to sell iron ore at Letart.
- 1811.— James Brice, of Athens, offers for sale the library of Rev. John Brice, deceased.
- 1812.— John Brough, as agent, offers land for sale (1813) House for sale. (1818) Seeks information about a stray horse.
- 1818.— James Brown, Nashville, Tennessee, warns people not to harbor 22 "German servants who indentured themselves to go to Alabama Territory—and absconded at Marietta." In a later number Caleb Emerson defends the German emigrants, who were willing to repay Brown for money advanced but were not willing to go to Alabama and be slaves for three years and five months.
- 1819.— Anthony Buckner, Parkersburg, offers \$20 reward for the arrest of his "black man Joseph."
- 1811.— Joseph Buell asks for the return of "Rollin's Ancient History" and other borrowed books.
- 1812.— Timothy Buell and Daniel H. Buell, Administrators of the estate of Gen. Joseph Buell.
- 1812.— Daniel H. Buell, collecting for Jason R. Curtis.
- 1815.— Timothy Buell, Collector of Taxes.
- 1818.— Buell and Patrick. Partnership dissolved.
- 1817.— John and James Bugh. Sickles and hats.
- 1815.— D. J. Burr, Point Harmar. Merino sheep at public sale.
- 1813.— Cat's Creek Mills. (Wheelock, Fuller and Sadler.)
- 1811.— David S. Chambers & Co. (1812) Announce August 8th that they have sold out their stock.
- 1814.— David Chambers, Zanesville, announces that the "Young Gentlemen & Ladies Explanatory Monitor," Rufus W. Adams, author, is soon going to press.
- 1815.— Joseph Chapman, J. P., Salem.
- 1813.— Seth Child (Athens) wishes to employ a journeyman clothier.
- 1817.— John Clark, Butcher.
- 1817.— Eli Cogswell, Adm'r. on estate of Eli G. Cogswell.
- 1814.— H. Cole, Tailor.
- 1817.— Sampson Cole, Adm'r. on estate of Matthew Cole, of Warren. (1818) Wishes to purchase beef cattle.
- 1820.— C. Conant, President of Muskingum Mining Company, asks for a payment on stock.
- 1817.— Leicester G. Converse, Adm'r. on

- estate of Richard Miner, of Waterford.
- 1815.— Porter Converse, "has obtained a license to practice law."
- 1812.— Wm. Corner, Adm'r. on estate of Henry Maxon.
- 1819.— Abner Corwin makes wheels and chairs.
- 1815.— Dr. John Cotton, Point Harmar. (1819) Has removed to the easterly side of the river.
- 1819.— George Courtauld offers to sell 2,000 acres of land in Athens County, to be paid for in labor of clearing other land.
- 1817.— Jno. Crum will receive wheat, rye, oats, and white beans in payment for debts due the firm of Oliver Dodge & Co., now dissolved.
- 1819.— Andrew Cunningham, Tailor.
- 1819.— John Cunningham, Tailor.
- 1814.— Benajah Curtis.
- 1812.— Jason R. Curtis, Hatter, wishes to buy muskrat and rabbit fur.
- 1817.— Ephraim Cutler, J. P., Warren.
- 1817.— Joseph Dana, Attorney.
- 1816.— William Dana, Adm'r. on estate of Nathaniel Little, of Newport.
- 1812.— Timothy Danielson, Land near Athens for sale.
- 1812.— (Marietta, July 29.) Lieutenant T. E. Danielson calls for five-year volunteers for the regular army. Bounty \$16; wages \$5 per month.
- 1814.— Jeremiah Dare. Farm near mouth of Duck Creek for sale.
- 1815.— Jesse Davis, Paymaster of 1st Regiment Ohio Militia.
- 1817.— Cynthia Delano, Warren, Adm'r. on estate of Amos Delano.
- 1811.— Jonathan Devol & — Carlisle. Clothier's works at Wiseman's Bottom, five miles from Marietta.
- 1817.— R. Devol. House to rent in Point Harmar.
- 1812.— Nathaniel Dodge.
- 1813.— Nathaniel Dodge & Co. (1814) Established ferry to Harmar. (1816) Established a ropewalk in Harmar. Partnership with Augustus Stone is dissolved.
- 1815.— John Dodge. Wool carding at Waterford.
- 1816.— Oliver Dodge, 2nd, asks for settlement of accounts held by late firm of Dodge & Co.
- 1817.— Anna Dodge, Adm'r. on estate of Oliver Dodge, of Adams.
- 1812.— Samuel Dorff, Tailor.
- 1815.— George Dunlevy. Dairy farm with a stock of 16 cows to let.
- 1819.— "Economic Society" to meet in the Court House, October 30.
- 1816.— Samuel Ellenwood. Horse strayed from farm on Little Hocking.
- 1816.— Caleb Emerson, Adm'r. on estate of Jos. M. Wilcox.
- 1820.— Sally Emerson, Secretary of the Female Tract Society.
- 1815.— Henry M. Evans, Paymaster, asks the militiamen who served under Capt. Charles Devol and Capt. James Flagg to meet at the house of Lieut. Andrew Fisher "on Point Harmar" and receive their pay.
- 1813.— D. Everett, "History of the Present War." (Mr. Everett died before the close of that war.)
- 1812.— Farmer's Lodge (Masonic) of Belpre to be installed May 5.
- 1818.— Randolph Fearing, Adm'r. on estate of John Atkinson, of Wesley.
- 1812.— Capt. James Flagg orders the first battalion of the 1st Regiment of militia to assemble in front of the Muskingum Academy.
- 1812.— Elisha Frost, Inn-keeper. (1813) Tailor. (1815) Has taken the public house formerly kept by Isaac Mixer, Jr. Has employed a barber and will keep him if there is business for one.



- 1815.— Aaron Fuller. A generous price will be given for bear skins.
- 1811.— Nathaniel Gates, Attorney.
- 1818.— Benjamin Ives Gilman. Land for sale.
- 1818.— Joseph Glines, blacksmith.
- 1816.— William Gough, Green Bottom, Virginia, offers \$25 for return of a runaway negro man.
- 1812.— Green & Jarvis, Boot and Shoemakers.
- 1813.— Daniel Greene & Co.
- 1818.— Daniel Greene has formed a partnership with Sidney Dodge. (1820) Partnership dissolved.
- 1815.— John Greene 2nd., of Adams offers a reward for conviction of thief who stole five barrels of salt near the store of Augustus Stone.
- 1817.— Roger Greenhalch, Tailor, "just arrived from Old England."
- 1813.— Griffin Greene asks persons indebted for postage to pay the same. (1817) Asks for return of four volumes of "Josephus."—Calls meeting of the Marietta Trading Co. (1818) Notice to Stockholders of Duck Creek Bridge.
- 1816.— Samuel Greenleaf. Notice to Daniel Livermore.
- 1812.— Jere Greenman, J. P., Waterford.
- 1816.— Elijah Griswold, Waterford. Merino sheep for sale.
- 1812.— J. Guitteau & Co. (1815) Partnership with D. Woodbridge, Jr., is dissolved.
- 1816.— J. Guitteau offers highest price in goods for bear, otter, black fox and wolf skins.
- 1815.— Stephen Guthrie, J. P., Belpre.
- 1817.— Wyllys Hall. New store at the upper end of Ohio street.
- 1817.— Walter Hall seeks news of his brother Robert, who came from Ireland in 1811.
- 1812.— Nathaniel Hamilton, Adm'r. on estate of Mathew Orison, offers to sell land in Wooster in the county of Washington.
- 1812.— Thomas M. Hamilton, J. P., Ames township.
- 1818.— William A. Harrison, Parkersburg, Attorney.
- 1813.— Wm. Henry Harrison advertises an armistice with the Indians in the northern part of Ohio. (Detroit, October 16.)
- 1811.— John N. Harwood, Washington Bottom, offers \$10 for the return of a negro girl named Phillis.
- 1811.— Moses Haskell lost a watch between Roxbury and Well's Tavern on Point Harmar.
- 1817.— A. Henderson, Clerk of meeting held to collect funds for the relief of certain sick and poor families, lately arrived in Marietta.
- 1817.— John Herman, Lancaster, sells German almanacs. (1818) About to recommence a German newspaper, *The German Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster.
- 1814.— Alexander Hill. Public Entertainment on Greene street
- 1814.— Samuel P. Hildreth, Town Clerk. (1815) Collector of non-Resident Taxes.
- 1815.— Samuel Hoit, Postmaster. The Zanesville mail leaves this office every Tuesday. "Wood Court House" mail on Monday.
- 1812.— Joseph Holden gives notice that he has disposed of his stock in trade. May 18.—Has recommenced business, with goods as cheap for cash as embargo times will admit.
- 1818.— Nathaniel Holden & Co. Kanawha salt at \$1.50 per bushel.
- 1815.— Cornelius Houghland, J. P., Wesley.
- 1812.— Perley Howe, as agent, offers land for sale.
- 1817.— Louis Humbert, Miraben & Co., Watchmakers.

- 1818.— Isaac Humphreys, Warren, has lost a horse.
- 1819.— Cyrus Hutchins commences cloth dressing on the Little Muskingum.
- 1811.— Joseph Israel. Bookbinder, offers to take in payment sheep or deer skins suitably dressed. (1812) Mr. Israel gives notice July 15th of his intention to retire from the bookbinding business.
- 1815.— Edward B. and Jonathan Jackson, Clarksburg, Virginia, offer \$500 reward for the return of Martin, a very handsome negro, and Sam, a very black one.
- 1814.— Eli James and Ezra Chapman, Boot and Shoemakers.
- 1816.— Samuel Jellison, Harmar. Tailoring.
- 1815.— Richard M. Johnson, Blue Spring, Kentucky, offers \$50 for the return of a negro man named Kit who "has acted very ungrateful to me."
- 1819.— Francis Keene, Washington Bottom, Virginia, offers \$200 reward for the return of "three negro men."
- 1819.— Hervey Kimball offers to sell a good "stand for a Tavern and Blacksmith near the center of Belpre township."
- 1815.— Jacob Larne, Union, announces that a note has been obtained from him by fraud.
- 1817.— Joseph Lefeevour, Attorney.
- 1815.— L. Lawrence Lewis, Trustee.
- 1817.— Jacob Lindley asks proposals for "laying up the brick walls of a college edifice" at Athens.
- 1819.— Jacob Loomis offers for sale four lots in Coolville.
- 1812.— Thomas Lord offers to sell or rent "the farm of the late Col. Robert Oliver in Wooster."
- 1815.— Charles Mackawan, Guardian.
- 1815.— Col. James Mann, Waterford, orders election to fill the place of Capt. Prouty, resigned.
- 1812.— Marietta Book Store announces to subscribers that "Essays on the Truth of the Christian Religion, by the Rev. Wm. Beauchamp," are ready for delivery.
- 1812.— Marietta Cotton Factory. Directors: Joseph Holden, D. Woodbridge, Jr., Timothy Buell. (1813) Directors: Wm. Woodbridge, Joseph Holden and S. P. Hildreth.
- 1819.— Marietta Trading Co. is to meet at the house of Griffin Greene.
- 1816.— Marietta Steam Mill offers \$1 a bushel for good wheat.
- 1813.— Mason, Writing School.
- 1818.— Nancy McAllister, Adm'x. of Wm. McAllister.
- 1816.— Robert McCabe is closing out his business.
- 1819.— Robert McCabe. Boot and Shoemaker. This advertisement is illustrated with a picture of a boot—the first picture to appear in a Marietta paper.
- 1817.— Robert McConnel, "General of Militia," orders an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Holcomb.
- 1819.— James McCulloch wants a teacher at Point Harmar.
- 1813.— Moses McFarland. Salt at \$2 per bushel.
- 1812.— J. C. McFarland, Jr. An additional supply of sugar kettles from Licking Furnace.
- 1811.— Moses McFarland. "Traveler's Rest."
- 1811.— David McKee. Farm for sale in Fearing.
- 1812.— Gov. Return Jonathan Meigs publishes from Marietta a proclamation appointing April 30 as a day of public fasting and prayer.
- 1815.— Merwin & Putnam, Attorneys.
- 1813.— E. B. Merwin & Co.

- 1816.— Elijah B. Merwin has farm on Duck Creek for sale
- 1811.— Amos Miller. Keel boats for sale or charter.
- 1817.— John Mills & Co.
- 1810.— Isaac Mixer. Brick house on Point Harmar to let; commodious for a tavern.
- 1814.— The "Moral Society" calls a meeting for November 14, at the "new Congregational Meeting House."
- 1820.— Manly Morse offers a brick house for sale.
- 1810.— Perce Morse, President Farmers' Duck Creek Bridge Co.
- 1819.— Mt. Moriah Lodge of Masons, Waterford, installed in 1816.
- 1818.— William Murray, J. P., Roxbury.
- 1812.— Muskingum Bank, Zanesville; Commissioners, I. V. Horne, G. Jackson, A. McLaughlin.
- 1820.— George Neale offers \$300 reward for the return of Jack a very handsome negro, Rose the wife of Jack, and John who has a very black complexion.
- 1815.— Dr. Charles A. Newton informs the public that he has commenced the practice of "Physic" near Rose's Mill, Newport.
- 1811.— Samuel Nichols. "Tayloring business."
- 1817.— Laurana Nixon, Adm'rx. on estate of John Nixon, of Roxbury.
- 1813.— H. W. Noble & Co. (1815) Partnership with D. Woodbridge, Jr., dissolved.
- 1817.— Notice of a petition to remove the county seat to Waterford.
- 1818.— Notice of a petition to the Legislature asking the privilege of erecting a toll-bridge at the mouth of the Little Hocking and one over the Big Hocking at Cooleysville.
- 1818.— Notice of proposed law to levy tax to build a new court house and jail in Marietta.
- 1816.— Phoebe Nott, Adm'rx., Roxbury.
- 1820.— A. Nye, Secretary Muskingum Mining Co.
- 1813.— Ohio Bible Society, Rufus Putnam, President.
- 1812.— Ohio University, notice of public examination. Open for students May 8. Committee, R. J. Meigs, Jesup N. Couch, Edwin Putnam.
- 1813.— Henry Bartlett, Secretary of Ohio University.
- 1810.— William Oliphant, Adm'r. on estate of Hezekiah Davis, of Waterford.
- 1811.— John Oliver asks for license to keep a ferry on the Muskingum opposite the Market House in Marietta.
- 1815.— William Oliver, J. P., Deerfield.
- 1818.— Mary Olney, Adm'rx. on estate of Nathaniel Olney.
- 1816.— Stephen Otis, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel McClintick. (Stephen Otis was the father of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis.)
- 1815.— Nathan Parr, J. P., Grandview.
- 1818.— Elijah Patterson petitions for license to keep a tavern in Grandview township.
- 1819.— Payne and Lawton.
- 1816.— Edward Perkins, Adm'r. on estate of Anthony Perkins.
- 1814.— John H. Pratt, Cincinnati, wishes to purchase 5,000 barrels of flour and 200 barrels of whiskey for the army.
- 1810.— John Platt. Choice apple trees for sale, near the Stockade.
- 1817.— Simeon Pool, J. P., Deerfield.
- 1816.— Theophilus Powers, Adm'r. on estate of Jesse Brown, of Waterford.
- 1816.— Amos Porter, Adm'r.
- 1816.— Henry L. Prentiss, has "put in motion" the old rope-walk of Giles Hempstead.
- 1810.— Royal Prentiss resumes the *American Friend* after an interruption

- of more than two months and announces that the paper is still "Republican. (1810) As Town Clerk will lease to the highest bidder the Mound Square as a pasture for sheep only.
- 1817.— John Putnam, Adm'r. on estate of James Putinton.
- 1820.— Putnam and Turner. Land Office.
- 1812.— Aaron W. and David Putnam, Ex'rs. of will of Col. Israel Putnam, late of Belpre.
- 1812.— David Putnam, Cashier of Bank of Marietta.—D. Putnam, Attorney. (1815) Warns the people against a horse thief who pretends to be a missionary.
- 1811.— Edwin Putnam, Agt. for *Massachusetts Spy*.
- 1815.— (July 10) Rufus Putnam, advertises a final dividend of the Ohio Company—\$3.75 a share.
- 1812.— William R. Putnam, Clerk of Trustees of School Lands. (1815) W. R. Putnam, Adm'r. on estate of Elizabeth Maxon. (1817) Wm. R. Putnam, Clerk of the Trustees for the School Land in Marietta.
- 1813.— Putnam & Israel. Bookbinders. Zanesville.
- 1814.— "Races will be run on the Common of Marietta November 10 agreeably to the rules of racing in Virginia." A purse of \$70 offered.
- 1815.— Ezra Read. Farm for sale near Cat's Creek Mills.
- 1815.— Oliver Record makes axes and other edged tools.
- 1811.— Dr. J. B. Regnier dissolves partnership with Joseph Evans. (1810) Asks for settlement of old accounts.
- 1815.— Edmund Riggs, Ex'r., Grandview.
- 1814.— Elisha Rose and Orren Newton, Newport. Clothiers' works.
- 1815.— Elisha Rose. Fulling mill on the Little Muskingum.
- 1810.— John Russell, J. P., Union.
- 1814.— Michael Saffert gives notice of a petition for permission to erect a dam on the Muskingum at Cat's Creek Riffle, the dam to extend five rods from the bank.
- 1811.— Henry M. Schieffelin. Land for sale.
- 1818.— C. Schultz, Wood County, Virginia, offers \$20 for return of "a black man named Harry."
- 1815.— Obadiah Scott, J. P., Waterford.
- 1818.— Thomas Seely, Waterford. Twelve and a half cents reward for the return of an apprentice.
- 1810.— Thomas Sharp, Adm'r. on estate of Eleazer Penrod.
- 1811.— Enoch Shepard, Deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Marietta, announces copyright of a book entitled "Thoughts on the Prophecies."
- 1817.— Moses Shepherd, St. Clairsville, wishes to sub-let contracts for grading 12 miles of the Western Turnpike Road from Cumberland to Wheeling.
- 1817.— Stephen Shepard. Store and tavern.
- 1815.— Anthony Sheets, J. P., Grandview.
- 1816.— Joshua Shipman. Wool carding.
- 1814.— Skinner and Chambers.
- 1816.— William Skinner wishes to settle all accounts against the Brick Meeting House.
- 1817.— William Slocomb, Jr., offers for sale "Cumming's Geography."
- 1819.— Frederick Smith has opened a barber shop on Ohio street.
- 1815.— Nathaniel Smith makes Windsor chairs.
- 1817.— William Smith, Cedar Creek, Virginia, offers \$50 for the arrest of "a mulatto man by the name of Harry, marked with the letters H. W. on the right cheek."
- 1817.— John Spencer, near Parkersburg,

- Virginia, publishes a notice about land.
- 1812.— Jonathan Sprague, Adm'r. on estate of Nehemiah Sprague.
- 1811.— Jas. Stanley. Duck Creek Fulling Mill. A good sawyer wanted.
- 1813.— Thomas Stanley. Cloth dressing in Fearing.
- 1816.— Daniel G. Stanley, Ex'r. of will of Thomas Stanley.
- 1817.— Mrs. St. Aubin. Millinery store, corner of Water and Main strets.
- 1815.— Ambrose Stewart. Tanyard three miles below Marietta.
- 1811.— Stone & Co., Harmor.
- 1815.— Augustus Stone, Colonel, calls out the 1st Regiment in front of the New Meeting House on the 2nd Monday of September. Regimental Staff: Samuel P. Robins, Chaplain; Samuel P. Hildreth, Surgeon; Jesse Davis, Paymaster; Wm. Pitt Putnam, Adjutant; G. S. B. Hempstead, Surgeon's Mate; Daniel G. Stanley. Quartermaster; Stephen Devol, Sergeant-Major; Weston Thomas, Quartermaster Sergeant; Wm. Henry Shipman, Fife Major; John Mathews, Drum Major.
- 1813.— B. F. Stone, Adm'r.
- 1815.— Sardine Stone, J. P., Union.
- 1815.— James C. Stubbs, Chillicothe, advertises machines to cut nails, to make cards, to make shot, to card and spin, to weave from 10 to 50 webs at once.
- 1815.— Benjamin Talbot, J. P., Meigsville.
- 1815.— Jasper Taylor, Newport, disputes validity of a note.
- 1815.— W. Thomas dissolves partnership with Philip Cubbage.
- 1819.— W. Thomas. Tickets in the Jeffersonville Ohio Canal Lottery for sale at the store of Skinner, Chambers & Co.
- 1816.— Maj. John Thornily summons the 1st Batallion of militia to meet in front of the New Meeting House.
- 1817.— Edward W. Tupper, Lots for sale in the town of Burlington.
- 1815.— Town Council—James Sharp, Robert Williamson, and John Lawrence Lewis—call public meeting at the Court House for the 2nd Monday in April to settle accounts.
- 1812.— Josiah True offers to sell land on Sunday Creek.
- 1816.— George Turner offers to sell 20,000 acres of land in the Ohio Company's Purchase.
- 1815.— The "Universal Christian Religious Society" calls for a meeting at the Court House on the first Tuesday in September.
- 1819.— The "Universal Society" summoned by its clerk, R. Williamson, to to meet at the Court House and choose a librarian.
- 1814.— Vaccine Matter. James Smith Baltimore, U. S. Agent.
- 1816.— William Vincent. Wool carding.
- 1812.— James Walker, Adm'r. on estate of David Walker of Salem.
- 1811.— Nahum Ward offers land for sale. (1815) Offers to sell large tracts of land in Washington, Athens, and Gallia counties. (1816) Offers Ohio bottom land 30 miles below Gallipolis at \$15 an acre.—In his absence Col. Augustus Stone was his agent.
- 1816.— War Department notifies old soldiers to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the Secretary of War.
- 1813.— Robert Wells, Jun., Cabinetmaker.
- 1811.— *Western Spectator*, removed to the house lately occupied by Col. Abner Lord, offers books for sale. Whiskey received for books.
- 1813.— James White. Flour mill on Duck Creek. (1815) Grist and saw mill.



- 1815.— Thomas White, J. P., Roxbury.  
 1815.— Haffield White and Simeon Deming in Wooster, trustees for creditors of William Oliver.  
 1812.— James Whitney, Adm'r. on estate of Gilbert Devol.  
 1813.— James Whitney & Co., Harmar. (1815) Cash for black fox, bear and other skins.  
 1815.— James Whitney, Adm'r. on estate of Gilbert Devol, offers at public auction Pew No. 34 in the Congregational Meeting House. (1816) Inspector of Pork or Beef designed for export (under Ohio law). (1817) General merchandise on Point Harmar.  
 1817.— Abraham Whipple, Fearing, offers to sell a farm two miles from Marietta. (1819) On June 4th there is a notice of his death. The only relative near him at that time was a daughter.  
 1820.— Joseph Wilmott, Fearing, claims right to construct a dam at the Ox-Bow on Duck Creek.  
 1818.— William Wilson, Wooster, has taken up a stray horse.  
 1817.— Adolphus Wing. Attorney, Point Harmar.  
 1811.— Joseph H. Wilcox offers for sale a flock of Merino sheep from Connecticut.  
 1812.— Gen. Joseph Wilcox, Surveyor of the Port of Marietta and Inspector of the Revenue. (1813) Pasture near Marietta.  
 1817.— Henry P. Wilcox, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Wilcox.  
 1812.— Ansel Wood. Tavern on Point Harmar.  
 1813.— Joseph Wood, Register of Land Office.  
 1811.— D. Woodbridge & Co.—Partnership with Benjamin Ives Gilman dissolved.

- 1811.— Woodbridge & Pierce. (1815) Partnership dissolved.  
 1813.— D. Woodbridge, Jr. (1815), Partnership with H. W. Noble dissolved. (1816) Offers highest premium for treasury notes, specie and New York or Philadelphia notes. Partnership with John Mills dissolved in 1820.  
 1818.— Isaac Worthington, Tinner, Wooster, will come to Marietta to mend tinware on the first Thursday of each month.  
 1818.— Gov. Thomas Worthington appoints December 10 as Thanksgiving Day.  
 1811.— Mr. Younkin, Tailor.  
 1816.— Zanesville Glass Works now in operation.

## THIRD DECADE,—1821-31.

- As in the previous list, the date given marks the first appearance for this decade.  
 1822.— Tiffany Adams, Adm'r. on estate of James Adams, of Warren.  
 1822.— Lucy Adams, Adm'x. on estate of Tiffany Adams, of Warren.  
 1825.— Agricultural Society called to meet at Old Court House, December 1.  
 1822.— Thomas Alcock and others ask to build a toll-bridge across the mouth of the Little Muskingum.  
 1824.— Andrew Allison, Adm'r. on estate of Hugh Allison, of Adams.  
 1824.— Cyrus Ames, Ex'r. on estate of Jonathan Haskell, of Belpre.  
 1828.— D. B. Anderson. Clock and watch repairing.  
 1823.— Lewis Anderson, Adm'r. on estate of William Fulton.  
 1830.— Thaddeus W. P. H. Backus weaves double and single coverlets, and Venetian carpets at his home on Market street  
 1821.— Bank of Marietta. A. Henderson, Cashier. (1828) Arius Nye, Cashier.

- 1825.— Levi Barber, P. M., Harmar.  
 1830.— David Barber, Attorney.  
 1822.— Joseph Barker, Jr., wishes 2,000 bushels of flaxseed at Newport. (1824) Will pay \$1 a bushel for castor-oil beans. (1826) Announces a county fair near the Court House on the 3rd Wednesday of October.  
 1823.— L. D. Barker, Adm'r. on estate of Jacob Churchill, of Newport.  
 1824.— Wm. B. Barnes will attend to business for Benjamin P. Putnam.  
 1823.— Isaac Barstow, Adm'r. on estates Caleb Barstow, of Marietta and Jonathan Thomas, of Warren.  
 1824.— Samuel Beach, Adm'r. on estate of Gilbert Devol of Waterford.  
 1821.— Charles Beebe, Adm'r. on estate of Doctor William Beebe, of Belpre.  
 1825.— John C. Bennett licensed to practice physic and surgery.  
 1826.— Bids requested for filling Putnam street, in front of Mr. Ward's house.  
 1824.— Nathaniel Bishop. Wool-carding.  
 1826.— Board of Health, J. Cotton and Weston Thomas, will continue their round of inspection.  
 1823.— C. D. Bonney is about to close the blacksmith business.  
 1824.— James M. Booth, Adm'r. on estate of Dudley Woodbridge. (1826) Offers cotton factory for sale. (1830) Chairs from Wheeling.  
 1828.— Charles Bosworth sells Wheeling chairs at Point Harmar.  
 1826.— Marcus Bosworth, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel S. Wilkinson.  
 1823.— George Bowen, Adm'r. on estate of Rev. William Boies of Waterford.  
 1824.— Geo. Bowen and Anslem T. Nye, Adm'rs. on estate of Anthony M. Candlish.  
 1825.— George Bowen, Adm'r. on estate of Sylvander Root, of Waterford.  
 1825.— Ebenezer Bowen, Adm'r. on estate of Maj. Oliver Owen, of Waterford.  
 1826.— J. & C. Bowen, New clothing works at Featherston's Mill two miles below Waterford.  
 1823.— A. Brooks, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel Brooks, of Union. (1828.) Dry goods and groceries at Wattertown.  
 1826.— John Brophy, bacon and flour.  
 1822.— John Brough, Adm'r. on estate of Bridget Brough (near Duck Creek Bridge). (1830) Will publish the *Western Republican* and *Marietta Advertiser*.  
 1828.— Col. Notley Brown, orders election of a major for the 1st Regiment.  
 1821.— Wm. T. Brown, Adm'r. on estate of Wm. Fry.  
 1823.— Jacob Browning calls for payment. Will accept corn, oats, flour, whiskey, pork, and potatoes at market prices.  
 1823.— Frederick Buck, Adm'r. on estate of Titus Buck.  
 1822.— S. Butler wishes to employ seven or eight ship carpenters at Gallipolis.  
 1827.— Daniel H. Buell, Fire Insurance. (Hartford.)  
 1823.— Timothy Buell, Adm'r. on estate of Elizur Carver.  
 1827.— J. D. Chamberlain wants a blacksmith at Wolf Creek Mills.  
 1824.— Anna Chappell, Adm'rx. on estate of Julius Chappell, of Warren.  
 1824.— Asa Cheadle, Adm'r. on estate of John Cheadle, of Windsor.  
 1823.— John Clark, Adm'r. on estates of Nathaniel McIntosh and Anna Shepard.  
 1825.— W. S. Clark, Chairmaker.  
 1825.— J. Clements, Saddler, on Ohio street.  
 1822.— Levi Cole, Wheeling Mail Stage leaves Marietta Sunday at 5 A. M. and arrives at Wheeling Monday at 5 P. M. (1823.) Adm'r. on estate of Robert G. Duncan.

- 1821.— The Commissioners of Police, Augustus Stone and William Slocomb, will meet at the Muskingum Academy each Friday during September and October to hear complaints about nuisances.
- 1823.— Clarissa Cook, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Cook, Jr., of Belpre.
- 1825.— Pardon Cook, P. M. at Belpre.
- 1823.— George Corner, Ex'r. on estate of Geo. Howe.
- 1826.— John Corns, Adm'r. on estate of Henry Corns, of Wesley.
- 1821.— Court House. Plans desired for a building 48 feet square.
- 1821.— Sally Cram, Adm'r. on estate of Jonathan Cram.
- 1823.— John Crawford, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Babcock.
- 1822.— R. Crawford takes charge of the store lately owned by Oliver Dodge and Sally Cram.
- 1824.— Robert Crawford & Co. wish to buy hemp. — New goods to give away. (1825.) New goods, candies, whiskey, &c.
- 1823.— Lucius Cross, Adm'r. on estate of Abigail Deming.
- 1825.— Thomas Cumming, Surveyor.
- 1823.— George Cumpton, Adm'r. on estate of Mary Martin, of Ludlow.
- 1822.— Andrew Cunningham, Captain of 1st Company. Order for drill.
- 1822.— John Cunningham, Adm'r. on estate of Philip Cunningham.
- 1821.— William Cunningham has laid out the town of Williamsburgh, Va., on the Hughes River, and offers lots for sale.
- 1824.— Cunningham & Westgate, Tailors.
- 1825.— Curtis & Dunn have dissolved partnership.
- 1821.— Edmund B. Dana, land certificate lost. (1827.) Will serve dinner July 4th, under his locust and cherry grove.
- 1824.— George Dana, Ex'r. on estates of Col. Daniel Fisher and Levi Benedict, both of Belpre.
- 1822.— Joseph Dana, Professor at Athens, transfers his land business to Benj. P. Putnam.
- 1825.— Frederick Davis, Adm'r. on estate of Dudley Davis, of Salem.
- 1823.— Ezekiel Deming, Adm'r. on estate of Ezra Crane.
- 1822.— Thomas Devin, Adm'r. on estate of Michael Devins.
- 1821.— Jonathan Devol offers to sell at auction farm and mills.
- 1828.— Daniel Devol, Adm'r. on estate of Peter Schwab, of Waterford.
- 1821.— Francis Devol, Clothiers' works. (1826) Cloth dressed, London brown and snuff colors at 31¼ cents per yard.
- 1829.— Doffins and Elfresh. New foundry on west side of the Muskingum, near the Steam Mill.
- 1821.— John Dodge and James Bowen, Waterford. Clothing works in order. Black cloth dressed at 31¼ cents per yard. Cloth will be fulled, sheared and pressed at 10 cents per yard. (1823) Wool carding done at the same place.
- 1822.— Nathaniel Dodge offers reward for apprehension of the thief who broke into the store near the Market House.
- 1822.— Oliver Dodge & Co. wish to collect accounts of R. Crawford & Co.
- 1824.— Richard H. Dodge, Adm'r. on estate of Nancy Greene, of Adams.
- 1825.— Sidney Dodge. Wool carding at 6¼ cents a pound, payable in country produce.
- 1822.— Amos Dunham, Adm'r. on estate of Benedict E. Rathbun, of Belpre. (1823) Adm'r. on estate of Jonathan Dunham, of Warren.
- 1822.— R. G. Duncan wishes to purchase young horses for the market.
- 1822.— Duncan & Cole. New store on Ohio street.

- 1821.— George Dunlevy. Postmaster at Point Harmar, has stock for sale. Sale of stock at McDougall's Tavern on Point Harmar.
- 1827.— James Dunn, Hatter. Partnership with J. R. Curtis dissolved.
- 1824.— Horace Dunsmore, Adm'r. on estate of Phinehas Dunsmore, of Wesley.
- 1824.— Ely's Sacred Music, 100 copies for sale at the office of the *American Friend*.
- 1823.— Caleb Emerson, Adm'r. on estates of Ward Cross, John Brough and Davidson Murray. (1825) Agent for *Luminary* and *Star* (Baptist). (1826) Offers for sale Elisha Pratt's title to one-half of pew in the Congregational meeting house. (1826) Warns trespassers not to take timber from his land between White's Road and Duck Creek.
- 1825.— Ephraim Emerson. Tracts of the Baptist General Tract Society, at one mill per page.
- 1824.— Exhibition! A large and learned elephant at Cole's Tavern. Admittance 12½ cents. Children half price.
- 1823.— David Fairchild, Adm'r. on estate of Amos Fairchild, of Decatur.
- 1823.— Henry Fearing and John P. Mayberry, Ex'rs. on estate of Paul Fearing.
- 1821.— Andrew Fisher. Land certificate lost.
- 1824.— Archibald Fisher. Bookbinding on Point Harmar.
- 1826.— William Fleming, Adm'r. on estate of James Fullerton, of Warren.
- 1825.— Zephon P. Flower, Tailor at Waterford.
- 1823.— Judah Ford, Ex'r. on estate of Wm. Ford, Sen., of Wooster.
- 1823.— Joseph N. Ford, Ex'r. on estate of Wm. Ford, Jun., of Wooster.
- 1830.— James Forgason offers cash for hides.
- 1823.— Aaron Fuller is about to close business.
- 1824.— *Gallia Free Press* about to publish its first weekly edition in Gallipolis.
- 1821.— Michael Gard, Adm'r. on estate of Nathan Gard, of Barlow.
- 1823.— Samuel H. Gates, Adm'r. on estate of John Gates.
- 1825.— Samuel Geren, Jr., Bricklayer.
- 1822.— Doctor Morris German from the State of New York.
- 1826.— Dennis Gibbs, Wool-carding in Olive. Prices for cash 5 cents a pound; trade, 6¼ cents.
- 1822.— David Gilbert, Boot and Shoemaker. Greene street.
- 1823.— Glasgow Ohio Company, George Richardson and William McKay, Agents.
- 1822.— Joseph Glines appointed superintendent of the Burying Ground Square.
- 1822.— John Goldsmith, Adm'r. on estate of Benoni Goldsmith, of Fearing.
- 1824.— Daniel Greene. New goods at the old store.
- 1821.— Griffin Greene offers for sale a cotton factory, with 144 spindles, on Sixth street. Meeting of the Farmer's Duck Creek Bridge Co. is called. (1822) Asks for the return of the missing catalogue of the Universalian Library. (1824) Calls together the stockholders of the Marietta Trading Co.
- 1823.— John Greene, Ex'r. on the estate of Mary Greene, of Newport.
- 1826.— John Greene and Oliver Dodge have formed a partnership in steam mill in Point Harmar and in store

- on Ohio street. Will pay 37½ cents a bushel for wheat, half in cash, half in goods.
- 1829.— John Greene, Point Harnar. Goods at cost.
- 1824.— Philip Greene offers to sell 200 acres of land eight miles above Marietta on the Ohio.
- 1823.— Sarah Guitteau, Adm'r. on estate of Adoniram J. Guitteau, of Fearing.
- 1827.— Chas. F. Guysi, Tinner on Ohio street.
- 1825.— W. & J. E. Hall sell Zanesville flour, Granger's brand. (1830) Wish an apprentice to the baking business.
- 1828.— Augustus Nanson, Tailor at the brick building at the point of the Plain, corner of Fifth and Putnam. Great coat made for \$3.50.
- 1823.— Solomon Harnes, Bull Creek, Virginia, offers \$50 for the return of a negro man, "T. m."
- 1826.— Dr. Seth Hart, of Watertown, presented a license from the 17th Medical Society. Admitted to the 12th.
- 1821.— Giles Hempstead, Ex'r. on estate of John L. Saltonstall.
- 1826.— G. S. B. Hemstead, Adm'r. on estate of Giles Hempstead.
- 1825.— Jesse Hilderbrand, Drum Major, calls the musicians of the 1st Regiment to meet at the house of Francis Devol, in Union.
- 1823.— Stephen Hildreth, Adm'r. on estate of John Phelps.
- 1823.— Alexander Hill, Adm'r. on estate of Ephraim Foster.
- 1823.— Harry Hill, Adm'r. on estate of Orgilons Doan, of Salem.
- 1825.— Lieut.-Col. Harry Hill calls for election to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Col. John Mills.
- 1825.— Col. Harry Hill orders election of lieutenant-colonel for the 1st Regiment.
- 1822.— Joseph Holden wishes proposals for 600 bushels of unslacked lime for the New Court House.
- 1828.— Joseph Holden, Supervisor of the 1st Ward, wishes 3,000 feet of timber, 40 ft. long, 8 in. square.
- 1826.— N. Holden & Co. Fresh Goods. Will receive in payment: wheat, cheese, white beans, dried apples, dried peaches, tallow, whiskey, feathers, rags, beeswax, flax, flaxseed, apple brandy, peach brandy, ginseng, and snakeroot.
- 1823.— Grey Hudson & Co., Tailors.
- 1824.— Isaac Humphreys, Adm'r. on estate of John and Tiffany Adams, of Warren.
- 1825.— John D. Hundley, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, offers \$500 for return of a "Negro man named Ben."
- 1822.— Ebenezer Hutchinson asks for settlement of accounts.
- 1825.— (April 8th) The "Friends of Andrew Jackson" announce that he is a candidate at the next Presidential election.
- 1825.— D. Jarvis, Attorney. Home in Athens.
- 1823.— Junia Jennings, Adm'r. on estate of Robert McCabe.
- 1825.— Doctor Peter Jett.
- 1823.— P. B. Johnson, Adm'r. on estate of Ruth Johnson.
- 1828.— Robert Johnson has removed his saddler's shop to Ohio street.
- 1830.— William Johnston, of Greenbrier County, Virginia, offers \$50 for apprehension of a black man, Cyrus.
- 1821.— Henry Jolly, Adm'r. on estate of Thomas Simms.
- 1830.— Thomas Jones and William B. Tyson will pay 50 cents per pound for prime wool.
- 1822.— Elizabeth Judson, Adm'r. on estate of William Judson.
- 1822.— Jotham Keyes seeks owner of stray cows.



- 1823.— Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Danville. Children received at \$140 per year.
- 1825.— Knox & McKee. Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance.
- 1829.— Reuben Knowles. Farm in Belpre for sale.
- 1823.— Ami Lawrence, Adm'r. on estate of Alexander McCoy, of Waterford.
- 1821.— James Leget, Adm'r. on estate of John Leget.
- 1825.— Lewis & Robinson, Tailors on Water street.
- 1828.— J. Lewis makes ladies' habits in the latest fashion.
- 1823.— D. Loring and Asa Morey announce that the First Universalist Society of Belpre is organized.
- 1828.— O. B. Loring, Adm'r. on estate of Charles Medberry, of Belpre.
- 1829.— Larken McElfresh will conduct the Air-Foundry at Point Harmar, without Alfred Dobbins as partner.
- 1822.— Masonic notice that Lodge and Chapter will hereafter meet on the easterly side of the Muskingum River. (1823) Address December 27th at the Congregational Meeting House by Rev. Brother Mc-Aboy.
- 1824.— *Marietta Minerva* died in this town December 3d, aged one year and six months. (A paper that supported Henry Clay, for President.)
- 1824.— Marietta Reading Room, with a good selection of papers. Subscription, five dollars a year. David Morris, Proprietor.
- 1823.— Marietta Steam Boat Company. Meeting of stockholders at Major Hill's Tavern.
- 1821.— Marietta Steam Mill Co. will card wool.
- 1821.— Calvin Marion has found a pocket-book in Grandview.
- 1825.— Samuel McClellan, Saddler.
- 1829.— John C. McCoy. Tailoring business.
- 1822.— Nathan McIntosh offers for sale his pamphlet entitled "The Scriptures as Allegory."
- 1821.— Robert McCabe, Collector of Taxes.
- 1823.— Robert McKee, Ex'r. on estate of Silas Thurlow, of Olive.
- 1823.— Donald McKeral, Adm'r. on estate of Andrew Webster.
- 1825.— James McKibben makes chairs.
- 1827.— Moses McLellan. Saw and grist mill for sale, on Little Hockhocking, one mile from its mouth.
- 1823.— Samuel McVay, Ex'r. on estate of John McVay of Grandview.
- 1826.— Allen V. Medberry, licensed to practice physic and surgery.
- 1823.— Jonathan Mees, Adm'r. on estate of Charles Nelson Mees.
- 1821.— Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office warns against the destruction of timber on the public land.
- 1825.— Sophia Meigs, Adm'r. on estate of Return Jonathan Meigs.
- 1822.— Selden N. Merriam, Adm'r. on estate of Reuben Merriam.
- 1829.— John Merrill, Adm'r. on estate of Aaron Smith.
- 1825.— *Methodist Recorder*, Trenton, N. J.
- 1823.— Henry P. Miner, Adm'r. on estate of Matthew Miner.
- 1827.— John Mitchell has steamboat for sale at mouth of Muskingum.
- 1823.— John Miller, Ex'r. on estate of William Taylor.
- 1821.— John Mills & Co. wish to purchase 200 hogs neatly dressed and handled. (1824) Partnership with Dudley Woodbridge, Jr., dissolved.—New store on Ohio street.—Ex'r. on estate of Dr. Jabez True. (1825) An ample supply of tobacco seed.—Will receive in payment: pork, cheese, feathers, tal-

- low, white beans, dried apples, flax, flaxseed, country linen and flannel, deer skins, ginseng, snake-root, rags, etc. (1828) Partnership with Luther Edgerton.
- 1823.— Lieut.-Col. John Mills calls for election of a colonel of militia to take the place of Colonel Stone, resigned.
- 1824.— Col. John Mills orders regimental drill August 26 and 27 in Wesley.
- 1829.— Lewis Mixer, Tinner, corner of Ohio and Third streets.
- 1824.— Asa Morey, Adm'r. on estate of Cornelius Delano, of Belpre.
- 1829.— Morgan & Co. have a general assortment of goods in the brick store formerly occupied by D. Woodbridge.
- 1822.— Margaret Morse, Adm'rx. on estate of Justus Morse.
- 1824.— Eusebius Morse, Adm'r. on estate of Margaret Morse.
- 1824.— Joseph Morris, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel Andrews, of Waterford.
- 1822.— Davidson Murray, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Brough.
- 1821.— Muskingum Mining Co., C. Conant, President. (1822) Meeting of stockholders at Victor's Tavern in Putnam, Francis Fowler, President. (1823) A. Nye, President.
- 1823.— William Nixon, Adm'r. on estate of John Chambers, of Lawrence.
- 1825.— Polly Nott, Adm'rx. on estate of Simeon Nott, of Roxbury.
- 1825.— Arius Nye, Attorney.
- 1830.— A. T. Nye has recently purchased the Marietta Foundry, and it is now in operation.
- 1823.— Daniel Oaks, Adm'r. on estate of Joel Oaks, of Belpre.
- 1823.— Prospectus of the *Ohio Patriot*, to be published in Marietta every Friday by A. V. D. Joline. In politics, "purely Republican."
- 1823.— Ohio University. President, James Irvine to be inaugurated Aug. 20.
- 1825.— *Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette*. \$3 a year.
- 1821.— E. P. Page calls a meeting at the Court House to organize a free debating society.
- 1828.— Jabesh F. Palmer, Adm'r. on estate of John Curtis, of Barlow.
- 1830.— Parker, Thompson & Co. sell fine boards and shingles.
- 1821.— Petition for formation of a new county, west of Meigs and south of Athens.
- 1821.— Petition for change of road from Duck Creek Salt Works to Seneca Salt Works.
- 1824.— Petition to change the name of Wooster township about to be presented to the Legislature.
- 1824.— Petition for a new charter for Marietta will be presented to next General Assembly.
- 1823.— Thomas L. Pierce, Ex'r. on estate of Stephen Pierce.
- 1822.— Johnson Pharis, Pendleton County, Virginia, offers \$50 for the return of a "Negro man named Bartley."
- 1829.— Argalus Pixley has for sale Dewey's Patent Steam Washer.
- 1828.— Milton Pixley manufactures screws for cider presses.
- 1821.— W. Plumer offers farm for sale. Three miles from Marietta.
- 1821.— Prize Poem. A gold medal offered by the Philomatic Society of Cincinnati College.
- 1823.— Simon Porter, Ex'r. on estate of Joel Tuttle, Sen., of Fearing.
- 1829.— G. Prentiss has taken the carding machine formerly carried on by Sidney Dodge. Rate 5 cents a pound in cash or 6¼ cents in produce.
- 1821.—Royal Prentiss, Clerk, asks proposals for brick and stone for a court house. (1822) As Town Clerk, calls for an election of three trustees to manage funds arising from

- rent of Section 16 (School lands.) (1822) Captain of 9th Company. Order for drill. (1824) Seeks release for an insolvent debtor confined in the County Jail.
- 1822.— Abel Prescott, Adm'r. on estate of Jonas Livermore.
- 1822.— H. race Preston, Waterford, disputes validity of a note.
- 1821.— Benjamin P. Putnam will attend to the land agency of the firm of Putnam and Turner. (1822) Wishes tenants (7 to 10 years) for 1,600 acres of good upland. (1823) Business left in care of Joseph B. Humphreys. Has land to sell in every township in the county. Cashier of Bank of Marietta.—Has for sale a carriage with *steel springs*. (1824) For sale a set of plated harness.—Wishes to buy 30 gallons of bear oil. (1825) Died January 2d, aged 24. Eldest son of David Putnam.
- 1822.— David Putnam, Adm'r. on estate of Sally Thorniley. (1825) Ex'r. on estate of Benjamin P. Putnam.
- 1821.— Israel Putnam. Land in Lawrence County for sale.
- 1824.— Elizabeth Putnam, Ex'rx. on estate of Israel Putnam, of Union, (a grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam).
- 1830.— Wm. Pitt Putnam wishes to sell a grist mill in Belpre.
- 1823.— Wm. R. Putnam, Adm'r. on estate of Edward and Judson Guitteau and of Rev. Samuel P. Robbins.
- 1824.— Wm. R. Putnam and D. Putnam, Ex'rs. on estate of Gen. Rufus Putnam.
- 1824.— Ephraim Ranger, Warren, wishes an apprentice for a millwright.
- 1824.— Truman Ransom, Ex'r. on estates of Theophilus Ransom of Adams, and Nathaniel Patterson, of Adams.
- 1823.— James Rayner, Adm'r. on estate of John Sharp, of Lawrence.
- 1821.— Content Regnier, Adm'r. on estate of Dr. John B. Regnier, of Aurelius.
- 1825.— Felix Regnier granted license to practice physic and surgery.
- 1826.— Regnier's Saw Mill, 20 miles from Marietta, on Duck Creek, is for sale.
- 1824.— L. T. Reno, Tavern.
- 1821.— S. P. Robbins, Corresponding Secretary of Ohio Bible Society. Annual meeting September 5.
- 1822.— Charity O. Robbins, Adm'rx. on estate of Reuben Robbins, of Belpre.
- 1830.— E. R. Robinson. Farm for sale in Fearing.
- 1821.— Elisha Rose. Clothing works on the Little Muskingum.
- 1829.— Hiram Russell, Adm'r. on estate of John Russell, of Union.
- 1824.— Ephraim Ryan, Adm'r. on estate of Hugh McCollough.
- 1823.— Obadiah Scott, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel Cushing, of Waterford.
- 1823.— Mary SeEVERS, Adm'rx. on estate of Abraham SeEVERS, of Fearing.
- 1826.— L. C. Shaw. Boots, shoes and harness.
- 1824.— Anthony Sheets, Adm'r. on estate of John Sheets, of Grandview.
- 1828.— Olive Sheldon, Adm'rx. on estate of Jeremiah Sheldon, of Warren.
- 1821.— Silas M. Shepard, Adm'r. on estate of Enoch Shepard.
- 1826.— F. Sherman and J. English. Law office at the New Court House.
- 1825.— Joel Sherman, accidentally shot in a wolf hunt in Windsor township.
- 1821.— Joshua Shipman. Wool carding.
- 1823.— William H. Shipman, Adm'r. on estate of Joshua Shipman.

- 1829.— Shipman and W. Bridge, next above Mr. McFarland's.
- 1825.— Peter Schoenberger manufactures iron in Pittsburgh.
- 1825.— D. C. Skinner has again commenced business at his old stand on Point Harmar. (1826) Will receive in payment for goods,—cheese, beans, tallow, flax, linen, flaxseed, flannel, feathers, rags, dried apples and dried peaches. (1828.) Will buy deer's horns and hides; also venison hams.
- 1821.— William Skinner offers reward for a horse stolen from pasture on Point Harmar. (1823.) Ex'r. on estate of Sarah Wiseman, of Point Harmar.
- 1822.— Wm. Slocomb, Adm'r. on estate of Jacob Schachtelin. Also on estate of Abraham Sharp. (1826) Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Willard. (1824) Wishes a keel-boat and two young men to go to Arkansas. (1829) 100,000 shingles for sale and 50,000 feet of white pine lumber. (1830) Has employed an experienced workmen in book binding.
- 1821.— Casper Smith, "at the sign of the Golden Anchor," will receive boarders at \$1.50 per week.
- 1823.— Mrs. Smith's Tavern. Fresh flour for sale.
- 1823.— J. D. Smith, Tailor, Parkersburgh.
- 1820.— Benjamin Soule, Hatter.
- 1825.— L. Soyez has commenced baking at grocery formerly occupied by Daniel Protsman. Hard bread, \$2.25 pr. hl. (1827) Ice for sale.
- 1823.— Jonathan Sprague has invented an inclined plane wheel.
- 1823.— Thos. F. Stanley, Adm'r. on estate of Benjamin Blake, of Fearing.
- 1822.— Elizabeth Starlin, Adm'rx. on estate of Simon Starlin, of Wooster.
- 1830.— Stenographic Academy at Philadelphia.
- 1821.— Augustus Stone will receive in payment for debts,—clover seed, geese feathers, beeswax, dried apples and ginseng. (1822) Summons the officers of the 1st Regiment to meet at Geo. Smith's in Wesley. (1824) Adm'r. on estate of Bethmiel Tilson, of Union.—Agent for Muskingum Milling Company; gives notice to delinquent stockholders.—Wood's Patent Plows for sale.—Will receive in payment for goods,—deer skins, deer horns, ginseng, country linen, beeswax, and feathers. (1825) A small stock of the new tobacco seed for sale. (1827) Cast plows for sale.—Wants eight or 10 boys to work in tobacco. (1828) Offers to sell goods at wholesale.—Tickets in Ohio State Lottery for sale for relief of Elisha Barret to help him rebuild the woolen factory that was burned.
- 1823.— Benjamin F. Stone, Adm'r. on estate of Jonathan Devol. (1824) Offers for sale one and a half pews in the Waterford Meeting House.
- 1829.— Dan Stone has a brick house for sale.
- 1824.— John Stone, Adm'r. on estate of Benjamin F. Stone, of Belpre. (1825) Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Cook, of Belpre.
- 1826.— Col. John Stone orders election of Lieutenant-Colonel for 1st Regiment.
- 1826.— Michael Story, Adm'r. on estate of Andrew Story, of Waterford.
- 1829.— Henry Stull, Adm'r. on estate of Mickham Stull, of Waterford.
- 1821.— William Talbot has dissolved partnership with Bayliss Phillips.
- 1822.— Jasher Taylor. Clothing works on the banks of the Ohio.
- 1828.— Theatre at Mr. McFarland's Hall, February 6. Comedy of Paul Pry.

- 1826.— Francis Thiery. House for sale.
- 1821.— W. Thomas, Adm'r. on estate of William H. Buell.
- 1822.— W. Thomas & Co. Partnership dissolved.
- 1823.— Weston Thomas & Co. Final settlement desired.
- 1825.— W. Thomas has discontinued his store and desires settlement.
- 1822.— William Thorniley, Adm'r. on estate of Elijah Cooper.
- 1824.— W. B. Thrall, of Chillicothe, wishes to sell a newspaper called the *Ohio Branch*.
- 1821.— Billy Todd will exchange whiskey for a few hundred bushels of wheat, rye and corn delivered at his brewery. (1824) Cloth dressing.
- 1823.— Joseph Tomlinson (of Wood County, Virginia,) Adm'r. on estate of Humphrey Hook.
- 1825.— Abigail Trowbridge, Adm'rx. on estate of Heman Trowbridge, of Union.
- 1821.— Jabez True asks for proposals for the support of four paupers belonging to the town of Marietta. (1823) Adm'r on estate of Richard Waterman.
- 1828.— Union Canal Lottery of Pittsburgh.
- 1821.— Mary Walker, Adm'rx. on estate of Dougal Walker.
- 1821.— Nahum Ward is about to visit Europe. Will act as special agent for those who need his services. (1826) Tobacco land for sale. (1827) Wishes to buy two bushels of beechnuts. Also 100 small sugar trees "to set on my farm on Duck Creek." (Many of these trees still stand on the "Cleona" farm.)—Unitarian books for sale at Boston prices.
- 1823.— William Warren, Jr., asks payment of debts for toll at Duck Creek Bridge.
- 1823.— Sherman Waterman, Adm'r. on estate of Thomas Wilson, of Wooster.
- 1820.— Capt. Abijah Wedge calls the 4th Rifle Company to meet at Henry Fearing's.
- 1825.— Joseph C. Wells, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Wells.
- 1822.— Otis Wheeler takes charge of tannery formerly owned by Justus Morse.
- 1824.— Eunice White, Adm'rx on estate of Samuel White, of Windsor.
- 1827.— Marilda White, Ex'rx. on estate of John H. White, of Fearing.
- 1824.— James Whitney, Point Harmar, offers cash for oak, pine and locust logs.
- 1822.— H. P. Wilcox, Postmaster at Marietta.
- 1825.— John Whittock & Co., Wool carding in Fearing.
- 1821.— James Williamson, Administrator on estate of William Hill, of Grandview.
- 1822.— Robert Williamson, Clerk of the First Religious Universalian Society.
- 1825.— Wilson, Davis & Co. Wool carding at the horse mill in Adams, near Bear Creek.
- 1822.— Amos Wilson, Adm'r. on estate of Amos Morris, of Adams. Also on estate of Benjamin Nott.
- 1826.— President Robt. G. Wilson, of Ohio University, asks for donations of minerals, clays, petrifications and fossils.
- 1821.— Dr. Woodbridge, Jr. (1822) Will purchase bear skins, otter skins, ginseng and beeswax. (1826) No store at Point Harmar. (1828) Goods offered at wholesale.—Removed from Point Harmar to his "lower store."
- 1826.— William and Miles Woodford. Cloth dressing at Waterford. Can use



- horse power when water gets too low.
- 1822.— Ruth Woodward, Adm'rx. on estate of Elihu Woodward.
- 1823.— Isaac Worthington, Tinner, on Ohio street.
- 1822.— Eleanor Wright, Adm'rx. on estate of Jonathan Wright, of Newport.

## FOURTH DECADE — 1831-1840.

In this decade the dentists appear, but merely as specialists who can stay but a short time. The portrait painter also appears in the same way. Daguerre had not yet been heard of.

There is a greater specialization in business. The drug store separates from the grocery and the milliner has her own store.

Pianos become an article of merchandise worth advertising and there is one instructor in flute playing.

The circus and menagerie appear a few times to relieve the monotony, but there is only one advertisement for a fugitive slave.

Schemes for turnpikes are very numerous — to Chillicothe, to Watertown, to Zanesville, to Newport, &c.

In the latter part of this decade many lotteries are advertised, and other grand schemes of speculation.

- 1838.— Alexandria Lottery.
- 1833.— J. Allen, of Cincinnati, Dentist at Mr. Cole's Hotel.
- 1834.— E. H. Allen, Dentist at Mr. Cole's.
- 1839.— John Allison has begun to manufacture hats. (1840) Wishes to buy raccoon, for mink and deer skins.
- 1831.— D. B. Anderson. Wool carding by steam power.
- 1836.— Andrew & Johnson, Tailors.
- 1839.— A. Backus, Silversmith.
- 1832.— William A. Baldwin, Physician in Point Harmar.
- 1831.— Bank of Marietta; Arius Nye, Cashier. (1839) A. T. Nye, Cashier.
- 1839.— David Barber and Chas. T. Buell, Attorneys.
- 1838.— Joseph Barker, Jr., for the Marietta & Newport Turnpike Road and Bridge Company.
- 1839.— E. Battelle offers to sell town lots in Newport. Notice of vacating the plat.
- 1838.— Beltz & Snider want barley, hops, hoop poles and staves.
- 1835.— Ebenezer Benedict, Putnam russet apples at 75c a barrel.
- 1831.— L. G. Bingham, Institute of Education.
- 1834.— Nathaniel Bishop, Picking and carding machine. Terms—5c per pound or 6¼c in produce.
- 1831.— J. M. Booth, Wheeling chairs.
- 1836.— Jas. M. Booth, Secretary of the Washington County Mutual Fire Insurance Company
- 1838.— Horatio Booth and Joseph Hunter. Cabinetmaking on Greene street.
- 1834.— Charles Bosworth and Joshua Way have dissolved partnership.
- 1836.— Bosworth & Putnam. New store on the corner of Gilman and Middle streets, Point Harmar.
- 1837.— Chas. Bosworth wishes freight to be shipped in the hull of the steamboat "Champion" about to be taken in tow by the steamer "John Mills."
- 1837.— John Brazier. Cabinet warehouse in Harmar.
- 1839.— Brazier & Weston have a cabinet shop on Harmar street.
- 1838.— L. & A. Brigham sell shoes and groceries.
- 1831.— A. Brooks pays cash for wheat, flour, pork and flaxseed.
- 1834.— Partnership of Brooks & Woodford is dissolved. (Point Harmar.)
- 1833.— John Brough. Last notice to debtors.
- 1831.— John Brown, of Barlow, President of Washington County Society for the promotion of Agriculture.

- 1836.— Jeremiah F. Brown manufactures cooking stoves.
- 1839.— Partnership of Samuel Brown and Elias Powthers of Roxbury is dissolved. New firm of Groves & Powthers.
- 1832.— Jacob Browning. Cordage for sale, cash for hemp.
- 1833.— Frederick Buck. Shoe store on Front street.
- 1835.— Miss Thirza Pursell. New milliner shop.
- 1835.— D. H. Buell, Books and stationery.
- 1836.— Gear Chambers manufactures ropes and cordage.
- 1837.— Hiram Chambers has for sale in Harmar, saddles, bridles and trunks.
- 1839.— Dr. T. F. Chambers, Oculist and Dentist. Rooms with J. L. Reckard, corner of Third and Greene streets.
- 1837.— H. Chapin & Co. New store and new goods at Point Harmar one door south of Stone & Co.
- 1835.— M. A. Chappell. Tailor on Water street.
- 1836.— Eagle Circus at Marietta, September 20.
- 1838.— E. M. Clifford will remain a short time at Mrs. Robbins' to paint portraits.
- 1838.— John T. Clogston, President of Mechanics' Lyceum.
- 1835.— Sampson Cole, Marietta Hotel on Ohio street.
- 1837.— Dr. J. D. Cope in Barlow township at Mr. L. Heald's.
- 1833.— Dr. Cotton. Drugs and medicines.
- 1832.— J. Crawford, President of the Marietta Temperance Society.
- 1834.— Partnership of John Crawford and Nathaniel Dodge is dissolved.
- 1834.— John Crawford. New tanyard on Point Harmar.
- 1831.— R. Crawford. Dry Goods and groceries.
- 1838.— Robert Crawford will sell or rent his steam sawmill.
- 1838.— Mrs. E. Creel, Ag't for sale of pianos fortes.
- 1838.— Brig.-Gen. Cromwell D. Culver, of Waterford, calls together the officers of the 1st Regiment.
- 1832.— John Cunningham. Tailoring.
- 1838.— Dr. A. Curtis (botanic system) will lecture at the Court House.
- 1837.— H. Curtis, Little Hocking.
- 1839.— Curtis & Pearson will fill orders for mulberry trees (for silk cultivation).
- 1834.— S. Daniels has window sash for sale.
- 1838.— Stephen Daniels and A. Hubbard, partners in building Duck Creek and Little Muskingum bridges, have dissolved partnership.
- 1838.— Edward S. Davis wishes to sell house and store on Ohio bank below Gilman street.
- 1832.— James M. Davis, Scientific Tailoring.
- 1834.— John Davis. House and sign painting.
- 1833.— John Delafield, Jr. "Chapman's Sermons" for sale. (1834) Asks for the return of a fire bucket belonging to Engine Company No. 1.
- 1834.— Topographical Description of Washington County. Price 37½c.
- 1835.— John De La Vergne wants 20 men for grubbing.
- 1836.— Gilbert Devol wants 200 hands to work on Hocking Valley Canal.
- 1836.— John Dixon has a farm on Cat's Creek for sale, five miles from the Muskingum.
- 1838.— John Dodge has lots for sale in Beverly.
- 1839.— J. W. Dodge, an artist from New York City, will remain in Harmar a short time to execute miniature likenesses.
- 1836.— Nathaniel Dodge and Justus Morse have dissolved partnership.

- 1832.— Dodge and Brooks. New goods at Waterford Landing. (1833) Business hereafter conducted by Samuel Brooks.
- 1837.— Geo. W. Doughty offers to sell building lots in Waterford—the Peninsula farm.
- 1834.— Amos Dunham, Jas. M. Booth and S. H. Gates, Township Trustees, ask bids for stone culvert across Front street, in front of the Geo. Dunlevy house.
- 1837.— L. Edgerton has opened a new store at the corner of Market and Ohio streets.
- 1838.— Luther Edgerton and Geo. M. Woodbridge begin mercantile business under the name of Edgerton & Woodbridge.
- 1836.— Caleb Emerson, Editor of the *Marietta Gazette*, has for sale 300 acres of land on the hill between White's Road and Duck Creek.
- 1832.— Ephraim Emerson, President of the Marietta Temperance Society.
- 1836.— T. W. Ewart, Secretary of Washington County Agricultural Society.
- 1837.— Thos. W. Ewart, Secretary of the Marietta Total Abstinence Society. Also Secretary of Washington County School Association.
- 1835.— Dr. D. W. Farrell sells drugs and paints.
- 1838.— J. Freeman. Botanic drug store.
- 1836.— Dr. S. Feller Office on Water street.
- 1831.— M. French. Institute of Education.
- 1836.— James L. Gage, Attorney at McConnellsville.
- 1833.— Miss Marion Gage, Point Harmar, Milliner and Dress Maker.
- 1830.— Benjen Gates, Secretary of the Washington County School Association, gives notice of a meeting at the upper settlement of Newport in the M. E. Church.
- 1839.— Wm. Glessner manufactures chairs.
- 1833.— Levi H. Goddard, Attorney.
- 1835.— Chas. B. Goddard and Levi H. Goddard, Attorneys.
- 1831.— Granville Literary and Theological Institution.
- 1839.— Wm. J. Gray, of Fearing, wishes a partner in a saw and grist mill.
- 1834.— Dr. R. H. Gray at the office of David Barber, Point Harmar.
- 1835.— D. Greene & Sons (R. S. & J. H.). New firm on the corner near the Market House. (1836) Partnership dissolved.
- 1836.— D. Greene & Son.
- 1833.— Daniel Greene, Groceries.
- 1831.— John Greene wishes ship carpenters to go to Portsmouth.
- 1838.— John Greiner. House and sign painting.
- 1839.— J. Greiner, Librarian, gives notice that papers and magazines have been removed from the Reading Room to Lyceum Hall.
- 1839.— Greiner & Widgen do sign and carriage painting at No. 5 Greene street.
- 1836.— Louis S. Grenzard, Barber and Sign-Fainter. At the Mansion House.
- 1839.— Wm. Griggs wishes to sell house on Church street.
- 1837.— A. L. Guiteau & Co. New store on Front street one door north of Mills, Wilson & Co.
- 1839.— M. Hall & Son, Grocers.
- 1839.— Wyllies and Joseph Hall dissolve partnership. Commission business. Continued by J. E. Hall.
- 1832.— W. Hall, Secretary of the Board of Health.
- 1832.— W. & J. E. Hall sell Zanesville flour. (1835) Cranberries for sale.
- 1831.— James Hannan and James D. Wilson have dissolved partnership.
- 1832.— Wm. Hardy. From Marietta to Zanesville by stage in 13 hours. Fare moderate and speed unsurpassed.

- 1832.— H. Hartwig, Blacksmith on "Second" or "Market" street below the Court House.
- 1837.— Jesse Halstock, Barber shop on Ohio street. Ladies' puffs and curls renovated.
- 1838.— Asa Harris & Co. manufacture cooking stoves at Hammar.
- 1839.— Sealed proposals asked for building a Market house in Hammar.
- 1838.— Hammar and Waterford Turnpike Corporators, to meet at Rialdiafer's Tavern, Waterford Landing.
- 1832.— J. Hawkins, at D. B. Anderson's on Ohio street, renovates and cleans clothing.
- 1834.— Dr. James M. Harbord at his residence on the Stockade.
- 1837.— High School for Young Ladies, Columbus, Ohio.
- 1838.— Jesse Hildebrand, Stage Proprietor, is commended by many citizens of the county.
- 1839.— S. P. Hildreth, Secretary of the Marietta Anti-Slavery Society, calls a meeting at the College Chapel.
- 1837.— New firm of Joseph Holden and Isaac William (1834) Partnership dissolved.
- 1836.— W. J. & J. Holden.
- 1839.— Hoadley & Wheeler manufacture carriages. Will grind corn for one eighth—William Wheeler retires, and Lorenzo M. Parker and Geo. H. Richards join the firm of M. Hoadley & Co.
- 1833.— Meeting called to form a mutual insurance company.
- 1838.— Wm. T. Jarvis sells horse power threshing machines at Marietta.
- 1839.— Junior Jennings, Boot and shoe store (1827). Renovated to Greene street between Second and Third streets.
- 1835.— Joseph Kelly, Chairman of the House of Carpenters and Joiners of Marietta.
- 1836.— Orinda H. King, Milliner and Mantua Maker.
- 1835.— James Kirby, new tailor shop.
- 1834.— P. Lapham publishes the *Marietta Gazette*. (1835) New hat store and grocery.
- 1839.— Leesburg Lottery.
- 1837.— J. Lewis, Tailoring business on Ohio street. (1836) Proprietor of the Mansion House.
- 1838.— L. Lewis wishes to sell lots in Lewisburg in Belpre township.
- 1835.— John S. Liggett, of Zanesville, Dentist, will visit Marietta every three months.
- 1837.— Laddington & Co.'s Menagerie.
- 1833.— Benjamin Lundy, City of Washington, publishes the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*.
- 1839.— John Lytle has a new water wheel.
- 1838.— Thompson Mackintosh has a "Barber's Emporium" at the Mansion House.
- 1838.— E. N. Manning, Dentist, at the Mansion House.
- 1833.— Marietta Collegiate Institute, Henry Smith, Professor of Languages. Dr. John C. Allen, President of Board of Trustees.
- 1839.— Marietta Female Seminary. Teachers, Misses C. and D. Webster, Miss Goodwin, and Miss Little.
- 1833.— *Marietta Gazette*, Delatfield & Nye. No. June 29.
- 1831.— Marietta Lyceum meets at Young Ladies' School Room. Lecture by J. C. Thompson.
- 1831.— Marietta Museum at Major Hill's on Greene street.
- 1833.— Marietta Steam Saw and Grist Mill. R. Crawford and D. Protsman.
- 1839.— Maryland State Lottery.
- 1833.— Abram C. M. Martin will teach French.
- 1831.— John McCoy, Tailor.
- 1837.— J. C. McCoy, Secretary of Washington County Anti-Slavery Society.
- 1838.— John McCune and John Dodge wish proposals for making and laying 500,000 bricks at Beverly.
- 1833.— Drs. Meacham & Begelow will re-

- man a few weeks in Marietta to perform dental operations.
- 1831.— John Mills & Co. New goods. (1832) Partnership with Luther Edgerton dissolved. New firm, John Mills, Samuel Shipman, Noah Wilson. (1834) Wooden Indian in the River, Pennsylvania.—White marble for tombstones.
- 1835.— Mills, Wilson & Co. Will pay \$1.25 a cord for good Indian and sugar-tree wood.—Have just received 400 pieces of wall paper. (1836) Same dealer of tinners. (1838) Firm of Mills, Wilson & Co. dissolved.
- 1839.— J. Melrose will lecture on "Phrenology" at the Court House.
- 1834.— Lieut. F. G. Mitchell, becoming Officer for regular army.
- 1831.— Morgan & Co. Goods from Philadelphia.
- 1832.— Morgan & Woodbridge. (1833) Latin books and salt for sale.
- 1833.— Morgan & Woodbridge. (1834) Partnership dissolved.
- 1838.— M. J. Morse and W. P. Morse have formed a partnership in the tanning business.
- 1834.— Marcellus J. Morse, Tannery.
- 1835.— Harrison Muncy, New Barber shop.
- 1839.— Dr. O. Nellis, at Watertown.
- 1839.— Oliver Nelson, Wagon-maker.
- 1836.— S. Newton. New store in the building formerly occupied by D. C. Skinner on Point Harmar.
- 1838.— D. W. Noble. Books at auction.
- 1839.— Norfolk Lottery.
- 1836.— Valuable collection of books for sale at the office of Arius Nye.
- 1836.— A. S. Nye, Secretary of the Marietta Fire Company No. 1.
- 1833.— A. S. Nye, Secretary of the Marietta Library.
- 1836.— A. T. Nye and Co. have a new pattern of book-plate.
- 1835.— Ichabod Nye wishes to sell or rent his tannery.
- 1835.— Ed. and D. Otter. Plastering.
- 1833.— C. L. Plifton Palmer orders officers' muster of First Regiment.
- 1835.— Partnership of Palmer & Thompson is dissolved.
- 1839.— Petersburg Lottery.
- 1832.— Petition to have Legislature declare Duck Creek navigable.
- 1831.— Polish meeting called October 4, to assist the Poles.
- 1839.— Lorenzo Potter has house for sale on Fourth street.
- 1837.— Dr. Pratt locates at Barlow.
- 1838.— The Rt. Rev. Dr. Purcell, Bishop of Cincinnati, is expected to address the citizens at the New Court House at 3 o'clock, Sunday, May 6.
- 1839.— Bishop Purcell will dedicate the new Catholic Church November 10.
- 1837.— David Putnam, President of the Washington County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
- 1833.— Douglas Putnam, Secretary of the Washington County Bible Society. (1834) Agent of the Washington Insurance Company. (1836) Fire and marine insurance. (1836) Secretary of Marietta College. (1838) Asks proposals for making a graded landing at the foot of Franklin street in Harmar.
- 1835.— Wm. Pitt Putnam advertises Washington Association of Universalists to meet at Belpre.
- 1834.— Raymond & Ogden's Menagerie. (1835) F. Rector & Co. New goods. (1833) Enoch Rector retires. Business continued by Waterman Palmer and Elijah Short.
- 1839.— J. D. & A. B. Reepke have a new grocery and produce store on Greene street.
- 1839.— Dr. F. Regnier, at his office on Point Harmar.
- 1832.— J. T. Robbitt prepares botanical specimens for sale.
- 1839.— C. Robbins will give instruction on



- flute-playing at Mrs. Robbins' on Second street.
- 1834.— Lewis Ruffner, of Kanawha Salines, offers \$100 for recovery of "Negro man named Howard, very black."
- 1839.— C. J. Shephard has a supply of piano music.
- 1831.— Shipman & Woodbridge. Fresh assortment of goods. (1832) Partnership dissolved.
- 1836.— S. Shipman. New store.
- 1837.— Charles and Samuel Shipman. New goods and new firm.
- 1832.— David C. Skinner. New goods, at store on Point Harmar.
- 1831.— W. & S. Slocomb. New store on Ohio street, also a bookbindery.
- 1835.— Wm. Slocomb has his bookbindery in front of the College.
- 1838.— Slocomb & Buck. Boots and shoes, also a bookbindery.
- 1837.— Silas Slocomb wishes an apprentice for house painting nad glazing.
- 1835.— L. Soyez wants 500 cords of steamboat wood.—Forwarding and commission merchant. (1837) Wholesale and retail grocery.—2,500 pounds of Lippert cheese (The Lipperts probably lived then near the present site of Bell Valley station.) (1838) Fresh oysters.
- 1839.— I. V. Smith, of Harmar, will cement cisterns.
- 1837.— Washington Smith has purchased Bosworth & Putnam's stock of goods in Harmar.
- 1839.— Stafford, McCune & Slevin. Wholesale and retail grocers, on Ohio street.
- 1834.— Amzi Stanley. Tailoring.
- 1838.— Stewart & Co. of Harmar. Partnership dissolved.
- 1831.— Augustus Stone pays cash for wool.
- 1832.— Stone, Bosworth & Co. will receive in payment for goods, flaxseed, hemp, tar, deer skins and horns, flannel, linen, ginseng, snakeroot, etc. (1835) Will receive in payment, flaxseed, deer skins, hams, and horns, Kentucky jeans, &c.
- 1835.— Stone & Co. have just received 300 pieces of wall paper. (1836) Four good New Orleans boats for sale. (1838) Eclectic series of school books for sale.—Will close their store at Roxbury.
- 1839.— Secretary of Waterford Turnpike Company gives notice that the books are open for subscription to the stock.
- 1832.— Swearingen & Slocomb have dry goods, hardware and groceries. Will take in payment for goods, deer skins, flax, flannel, venison, hams, &c.
- 1832.— Jasher Taylor. Cloth dressing on Third street, near the Ohio.
- 1837.— Anti-Slavery publications for sale by L. Temple.
- 1832.— John Teft. Pump maker.
- 1833.— Weston Thomas and David C. Skinner. New firm and new goods.
- 1831.— Billy Todd has a woolen factory in the old cotton factory building. Carding 6¼ cents a pound.
- 1834.— Dr. Trevor, at his office on Greene street.
- 1839.— Partnership between Clark Tunis and Franklin Middleswart is dissolved.
- 1835.— T. & A. Vinton manufacture sole leather. (1836) Cash for deer skins.
- 1838.— Virginia State Lottery for the benefit of the town of Wheeling.
- 1831.— Nahum Ward offers cash for material for Duck Creek Bridge. (1835) Wishes to sell Wolf Creek Mill. (1836) Wishes proposals for building sawmill and dam on Monday Creek, four miles from Nelsonville. (1839) Will sell lots in town of Bonn.
- 1838.— Dr. Walter Ward. Office in basement of Nahum Ward's Land Office.

- 1831.— Wm. Ward, Cooper. As Secretary asks proposals for building toll house at Duck Creek and Little Muskingum.
- 1830.— Wellslurg Lottery.
- 1830.— Wheeling Lottery.
- 1830.— T. B. Wacklam and J. C. Gilman. 1832.— J. Withrow. Saddles and harness.
- 1830.— Tailors. (1837) Partnership dissolved. 1830.— James Withrow manufactures saddles on Ohio street.
- 1839.— Chas. F. Watts of Benn will take jobs of plastering in Marietta. 1834.— Dudley and Geo. M. Woodbridge have taken the store formerly occupied by Morgan & Woodbridges. (1835) Manito rope for sale.—Fourteen dozen gentlemen's stocks for sale. (1836) Removed to corner west of Market street.
- 1834.— Wm. A. Whittlesey, Secretary of Washington County Agricultural Society. (1835) Asks proposals for building a brick poorhouse.
- 1838.— Whittlesey & Harte, Attorneys-at-Law.
- 1831.— Whitney & Stone wish to purchase saw logs. 1837.— D. Woodbridge and D. C. Racer form a partnership to carry on the mercantile business.
- 1838.— James D. Wilson manufactures chairs on Market street.
- 1838.— Noah L. Wilson has 3,000 pounds of maple sugar for sale. (1839) 1839.— Mrs. Woodruff has on hand a few ready-made hats for the ladies.

# CHAPTER XI.

## COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUSKINGUM—RAILROAD HISTORY—NAVIGATION OF DUCK CREEK—COUNTY COURT HOUSE—OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS HOUSES—MARIETTA POST OFFICE—CITY HALL—MARIETTA TOWNSHIP IN 1833—WASHINGTON COUNTY IN 1834—WOLVES—EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION—PUBLIC SPIRIT—ROADS AND TURNPIKES—IMPROVEMENT IN HORSES—RAPID TRANSIT IN 1839—PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH.

### IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUSKINGUM.

Between 1830 and 1880 canals had been constructed across our State and at the close of the period, the Muskingum had been made navigable by means of a system of dams and locks. In the survey for this work along the Muskingum, the youthful John Sherman, afterward the distinguished Senator and Secretary, carried a rod. By the year 1840 a railroad from the East was rapidly approaching our borders and four days would no longer be considered a wonderfully rapid trip from Baltimore to Marietta. Every element of our population which has taken a part in the country's industrial, and social development was then represented within our borders. Every creed also had its place of worship and its minister or priest. All the valuable land on the hills had been occupied and new houses had sprung up in every township. At this distance of time it is hard for us to realize how slow the growth of the country had been in the first half century. Marietta township, to which nearly one thousand immigrants had come within the first five years of the settlement, had, after 45 years, barely two thousand inhabitants, and even in 1840 only 2,689. For the next 45 years the development was grad-

ual and the increase of population was by no means rapid. It is only within the last 20 years that there has been any rapid growth, and of this development we shall read in another chapter.

Inland navigation was revolutionized in 1827 when towing was discovered to be practical, and barge-building as well as boat-building began. At this date the Muskingum was not navigable except at high water. The "Rufus Putnam," a side-wheeler of 60 tons, was the first steamer that ascended the river. This occurred in 1824. Leaving Marietta Friday morning she reached Zanesville Saturday evening. The return trip was made in only eight hours, such was the rapidity of the river current. The first steamer to make the trip after slack-water improvement was made was the "Tuscarawas," September 18, 1841.

These improvements were first successfully agitated at the Court House at Marietta, January 3, 1835.

Marietta, January 10, 1835.

"Muskingum River.—Public attention is becoming attracted every day to the vast importance of this river. Few are so blind as not to perceive that before many years shall pass away, this natural channel will become the

great thoroughfare for the exports and imports of the interior of Ohio. There is but one thing wanting to perfect it—that is a disposition on the part of the General Assembly of Ohio to do equal and exact justice to every portion of the State. An appropriation for the improvement of this river will only be meting out to the people of this section of the State that which is justly due to them. The country through which the Muskingum flows has ever steadily supported the policy of the State with regard to internal improvements—freely paid her proportion of taxes, which have become onerous, without a murmur—under a full conviction that the time would soon come when its claims would be heard and attended to. That time has arrived—and the people will never cease to petition the Legislature till justice be done them. Their united voice will be heard in the Legislative halls—and the voice of the freeman is seldom heard in vain. Reciprocal justice is all that we ask.

"The meeting held last Saturday on this subject passed resolutions requesting our Senator and Representative to use their influence to effect the passage of a bill making the proposed improvement, and to renew the memorial sent to them last session."

The citizens of Roxbury township actively interested themselves in the matter, as is shown by the following report of their meeting, and the resolutions there adopted:

1835. —

"At a meeting of a number of citizens of Roxbury township, Washington County, friendly to internal improvements, pursuant to public notice, convened at H. Gard's store on Saturday, November 28, 1835, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of memorializing the Legislature of Ohio in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum River. The meeting was organized by appointing G. P. Frisby, Esq., chairman, Hiel Dunsmoor, secretary; after which the following resolutions were adopted:

At a meeting of the citizens of the township of Roxbury, Washington County, Ohio, held at the residence of G. P. Frisby, Esq., on the 28th day of November, 1835, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereupon, Hiram Gard, Elias Puther and Hiel Dunsmoor were appointed said committee, who submitted the following, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the citizens of the Muskingum valley would be greatly benefited by the improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum River, and they will continue to press their just claim upon the legislature to improve as soon as possible the navigation of one of the best rivers of Ohio, in such manner as to conduce most to the good of the world.

*Resolved*, That the improvement of the Muskingum River, in such manner as to produce slack-water navigation from Zanesville to its conflux with the Ohio River, at Marietta, would be an object of inestimable value, not only to the citizens of the valley, but to the State generally.

*Resolved*, That we believe it to be only necessary for our wise Legislature to fairly understand and consider the subject, to induce them to make said improvement, at the expense of the State.

*Resolved*, That we deem it expedient to memorialize the Legislature of Ohio relative to the aforesaid improvement; wherefore,

*Resolved*, That James Rogers, G. P. Frisby, Evan Jenkins, Hiel Dunsmoor, Hiram Gard, Elias Puther, and John Malster, be a committee to prepare and present said memorial to the citizens of the township, for signatures.

*Resolved*, That Hiram Gard be requested to forward the memorial to our Representative, requesting him to send the same to the proper authorities for the attainment of the object of said memorial.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and presented to the editors of both papers printed at Marietta for publication.

"And then adjourned.

GEO. P. FRISBY, Chairman.

"HIEL DUNSMOOR, Secretary."

A memorial was prepared for the Legislature and a bill was introduced the following winter by Hon. Isaac Humphreys, representative from Washington County, ordering the work and appropriating \$400,000 for the purpose. The bill passed the House February 5th, and the Senate March 4th. Thanks were expressed to the author of the bill in the following testimonial:

Marietta, February 15, 1836.

To Isaac Humphreys, Esq.

SIR:—At a meeting of the citizens of the county this evening, at the Mansion House Hotel, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to express to you as their Representative, the grateful acknowledg-

ments of the citizens of the County for the energy, promptitude and unswerving industry you have displayed in procuring the passage of the bill through the House of Representatives for the improvement of the Muskingum River by slack-water navigation; a measure which the citizens of the County have long been anxious for, as one of the most important branches of internal improvement, for the honor and interests of the State, and the valley of the Muskingum. And further to request you will accept of a public dinner from your constituents shortly after your return.—and that you appoint me day when it may suit your convenience to give us that high satisfaction and pleasure.

With cordial salutations, we are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

Nathan Ward,	William Shaffer,
Joseph Barker,	Augustus Stone,
Sam'l E. Hildreth,	Sam'l H. Gates,
Silas Cook,	A. V. D. Joline,
Wm. A. Whittelsey,	

In compliance with the act of the Legislature, under the direction of William Wall as acting commissioner, and David Bates as chief engineer, the work for the improvement of the Muskingum River was advertised to be let in the fall of 1836. The following is the advertisement that appeared in the newspapers, calling for bids on the Muskingum River improvement:

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUSKINGUM RIVER BY SLACK-WATER NAVIGATION.

Proposals will be received on the 20th day of October next, at the Court House in McConnelsville, for improving the Muskingum River, by Slack Water Navigation from Zanesville to Marietta, 9 or 10 dams across the Muskingum River, 12 or 13 locks. The excavation of a number of short canals, and the building of several Canal Bridges, are included in the work.

Bidders will be expected to accompany their proposals with a recommendation of a substantial and unquestionable character.

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Court House in McConnelsville, or at the Commissioner's Office, at Adams' Tavern, at any time after the 4th day of October.

WILLIAM WALL,

Secretary of Board of Public Works.  
LANCASTER, OHIO, August 6, 1836.

The successful bidders were G. W. Manypenny, who secured the contract for building the dam at Zanesville; Josiah Spaulding, the lock at the same place; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, the dam at Taylorsville; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock at the same place; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Bald Eagle; Hosmer,

Chapin & Sharp, the lock and dam at McConnelsville; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Windsor; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock and dam at Luke Chute; John McCune, the dam and canal at Beverly; Arthur Taggart, the lock at the same place; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock at Lowell; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Devois; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, the lock and dam at Marietta. The work was commenced in the spring of 1837 and completed in the fall of 1841. The size of the locks was changed from the original plan—which provided that they should be only 120 feet long by 20 feet in width—to 185 feet in length and 36 feet in width. Even this size admits only the smaller class of boats that navigate the Ohio. The supervisor and chief engineer, at the commencement and during the first two years' progress of the work, was Samuel R. Curtis, a graduate of West Point—a most excellent man, but said to be in a measure deficient in practical knowledge and experience. The members of the several firms were distributed as follows: Mr. Taggart supervised all four of his contracts, Mr. Wolf at Taylorsville lock, John Buck at Luke Chute, Truton Lyon the lock at Lowell, Colonel Sharp at Taylorsville dam, Stephen R. Hosmer the lock and dam at McConnelsville, Harlow Chapin the Marietta lock and dam. It was considered at the time of the assigning of the different contracts that the dam and lock at Marietta was the most difficult to construct—and justly, too—on account of the liability of back water from the Ohio River, and the other members of the firm insisted that Chapin, in consideration of having had the most experience, should perform the work, which was accordingly done.

The total cost of the Marietta or Harmar improvements was \$120,000.

There was some dissatisfaction with the manner in which the dams were constructed, as is shown by the following extract from a newspaper:

November 16, 1839.—

"On Thursday night the water broke under



the dam at this place, and washed out the gravel beneath the foundation, at a point near the end, on the Marietta side, so much that the dam had settled, at the lowest point yesterday afternoon, six or perhaps seven feet from the top line. The dam, being completed, was nearly or quite full of water, and of course the pressure was very great—the water still running through at a furious rate. The loss to the State will be very considerable; and should this breach be immediately repaired, there is no certainty that the dam will stand, it being equally as liable to be undermined in other places.

"We are of the opinion that the dam at this or any other point, on the Muskingum, cannot stand, unless the foundation is made of, or secured by pilings, where the bed of the river is composed of gravel and quicksands. This occurrence has confirmed us in the belief of this; and if it be true, the State would be greatly the gainer, if the whole wooden superstructure were entirely removed from its present location. The dam at this place, we believe, was not considered difficult in its construction, but unfortunately it was built on a sandy foundation."

Lock No. 1 was built on the Harmar side, which from a commercial and navigable standpoint was a mistake. The dam was washed out in 1892 and the government changed the lock to its present location, where it was completed some four years later. The lock here is 56 by 330 feet, 24 feet above the mitre sill. The lift is from six to 12 feet, according to the stage of the water. The keeper's house, a fine modern brick structure, was built in 1899, at a cost of \$3,500, the lot, 45 by 250 feet, worth \$12,000, having been donated by the city.

## RAILROAD HISTORY.

Undoubtedly the most remarkable instance of early business enterprise, not only in Washington County but in the entire West, is outlined in a letter now in the possession of E. M. Booth, Esq., dated July 19, 1827—two years

before a successful locomotive had ever been constructed—which reads as follows:

Attached to this is the subscription list of 95 citizens and receipt of James M. Booth as treasurer for \$192. The survey was made, but for reasons political and pro-slavery the western termini were made at Wheeling and Parkersburg within the bounds of the old State of Virginia.

In 1837 a committee appointed at a county meeting commissioned Judge Cutler to go to Baltimore to confer with Louis McLane, the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, with regard to the route of that road which had been built about 80 miles.

Judge Cutler was again requested by a meeting of citizens, held November 30, 1839, to repair immediately to Baltimore and obtain interviews with the Board of Directors, and seek to impress on the minds of its members the great importance of terminating the road in this section of the Ohio Valley.

The efforts of the citizens of Marietta and Washington counties, however, in calling the attention of Baltimore railroad managers to the advantages of a location of their great work upon a line most direct to Cincinnati and St. Louis as well as most accessible to the fertile interior of Ohio, was so far successful that earnest efforts were made to secure legislation from the State of Virginia in accordance with that policy. The opening for public use of the Cumberland turnpike road to Wheeling had directed the attention of Baltimore merchants to that point on the Ohio river as the only one that would meet their views and interests. The city of Wheeling availed herself of this preference and exerted such an influence with the Virginia Legislature that years of controversy were spent in an effort on the part of the more intelligent and far seeing friends of the Baltimore road to reach the Ohio upon a direct

route that would have given to Marietta the full advantage of her position.

Middle Island was the preferred route of those who had listened to representations urged by the agents from Marietta. Then as a next choice was Fishing Creek and at one time Fish Creek was accepted by the Baltimore managers as a compromise. But Wheeling influence prevailed and the Baltimore & Ohio Company were obliged to accept Grave Creek, 12 miles below Wheeling, as their point of entrance to the Ohio Valley or continue a struggle that promised indefinite delay.

*Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.*—A special charter was granted to the Belpre & Cincinnati (afterward known as the Marietta & Cincinnati) Railroad Company in 1845 to build a road to Cincinnati, with terminus on the Ohio River, either at Belpre or Harmar.

The company was organized at Chillicothe and Washington County interests were represented in the Board of Directors by N. L. Wilson and William P. Cutler.

As the terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio was then undecided, they obtained from the Legislature—with the consent and approbation of the Belpre & Cincinnati directors—the right to extend from Harmar up the Ohio Valley to any point so as to connect with any railroad or other improvement that should be built to the Ohio River on the easterly side thereof.

This legislative grant of a right to extend from Harmar up the Ohio Valley was procured in accordance with advice received from the manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and with their known wishes on that subject.

The following extract from a letter to Hon. William P. Cutler from Louis McLane, then president of the company, sufficiently indicates their views and fully justifies the efforts made to bring the road to Harmar:

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 14, 1848.

Unless it should be indispensably necessary to present some limit to the extension of your road, it would appear to me most advisable that the right should be obtained to extend it to any point on the Ohio at which the company should determine to connect with our road, or if a limitation be unavoidable, to obtain the

right to extend it to any point on the Ohio River not higher up than the mouth of Fish Creek. That would enable you certainly to connect with the projected improvement either from that point of Fishing Creek, and I have very little doubt that before we finish our road to Wheeling our intersecting road will be authorized from the mouth of Fishing Creek.

The Belpre & Cincinnati charter, with Harmar as an available terminus, and with subsequent right of extension up the Ohio Valley, so as to meet the views expressed in President McLane's letter as above quoted, made a co-operation of all the above-named interests possible.

The first effort to build was by placing 24 miles between Chillicothe and Greenfield, and 11 miles east of Chillicothe under contract. This was soon followed by a second contract, extending to Byres station on the east and Blanchester on the west. At the date of these contracts the control of the company was in the hands of directors from Athens, Ross, and Highland Counties. Washington County had but two representatives on the board, Messrs. Wilson and Cutler.

Finally, after various vicissitudes, the track of the Marietta & Cincinnati road (the name having been changed because of alteration in the proposed route) was laid through to Harmar in 1857. In 1868 the road passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio Company and soon, to save 10 miles in distance, 30 miles of road were built along the Hocking Valley to Belpre and the old road-bed of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad was abandoned. In 1884 a portion of the abandoned road-bed was reclaimed by the organization of the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension Railroad by T. D. Dale, Esq. Its western terminus was at Stewart, and its northern at Patos, where it connects with the Ohio Central lines. In November, 1893, it went into the hands of a receiver and in August of the following year Mr. Dale was appointed receiver.

*Cleveland & Marietta Railroad.*—The history of the enterprise, which resulted in the building of this road, is one of numerous failures. The company as originally organized was known as the Marietta & Pittsburgh Rail-

road Company, and it was brought into being for the purpose of constructing a road from Marietta to Dennison, Tuscarawas County, passing through the counties of Washington, Noble, Guernsey, Harrison, and Tuscarawas. The certificate of organization was filed September 29, 1868, and the first meeting of the stockholders, pursuant to a call of the incorporators, was held December 8, 1868, at the First National Bank of Marietta. The original incorporators were: William H. Frazier of Caldwell, William Glidden of Noble county, William C. Okey, William P. Cutler, and Rufus R. Dawes. The stockholders elected the following gentlemen as the first directors of the company, viz: William P. Cutler, A. J. Warner, and Rufus R. Dawes, of Washington County; William Frazier, of Noble; Isaac Morton, Thomas Greene and William Lawrence of Guernsey. At a meeting of the directors, held upon the same day William P. Cutler was chosen president, and Rufus R. Dawes, secretary. At the second meeting, held February 18, 1869, A. J. Warner resigned his place as director of the company and became, with James McArthur, party to a contract to construct the road from Marietta to Caldwell, a distance of 33 miles, the original purpose being to purchase the nearest good coal fields. They agreed to build the road for about \$17,000 per mile, taking their pay in the stock subscriptions and bonds of the road. The contract was made and submitted February 18, 1869, and the directors were ordered to place a mortgage upon the road and issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000 per mile. Construction was commenced in the summer of 1869. On June 30th the company was authorized to issue a mortgage of \$1,500,000, it having been arranged to extend the construction from Caldwell to Dennison or some other point to connect with the "Pan Handle" or Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Of these bonds \$500,000 were to be used in payment for building that part of the road between Marietta and Caldwell already under contract. This action by the Board of Directors was ratified by the

stockholders July 1, 1870. At the annual meeting of the stockholders December 14, 1870, it appears from the president's report that six miles of track had been laid. The grading was completed to Caldwell, and cross ties furnished for nearly the whole of the line. It was shown that the sum of \$115,879 had been expended by the company, which by this time was largely in debt to the contractors.

At this meeting a new Board of Directors was elected, viz: William P. Cutler, Rufus R. Dawes, Samuel Shipman, James Dutton, of Washington County; William H. Frazier and David McKee of Noble. This Board organized by the election of Mr. Cutler as president, Mr. Frazier as vice-president, Samuel Shipman as treasurer, and J. A. Kingsbury as secretary.

Up to this time no effort had been made to carry out the company's plan of extending the line north of Caldwell. At a meeting of the directors, May 1, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the directors of the Marietta and Newcomerstown Road Company be and they are authorized to extend the line of the road north of Caldwell to Newcomerstown, and to enter into contracts for the same.

At the same meeting Mr. Warner submitted a proposition on behalf of the firm of Warner & McArthur, proposing to build the extension contemplated, and a resolution was passed authorizing the company to enter into a contract with them, the company agreeing to furnish the right of way. An agreement was executed on the 12th of June following. The contractors immediately began the work of locating the line through to Newcomerstown, which point had finally been selected as the place of junction. At a meeting held November 30, 1871, the northern terminus of the road had been changed from Newcomerstown to Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, and the contractors were given authority to take subscriptions in the name of the county, and to enter into contracts for rights of way. By this time the road was completed and the rolling stock was

moving over it between Marietta and Caldwell. The first train went over the road—from Marietta to Whipple, 14 miles—on the first day of April, 1871.

On the first day of January, 1872, the fourth annual meeting of the company was held, and the following directors were chosen, viz: A. J. Warner, Samuel Shipman, W. Richardson, W. H. Frazier, Isaac Morton, A. Wilhelmi, and William P. Cutler.

A. J. Warner was chosen president, and from this time on almost the entire responsibility of the affairs of the company rested upon him. The company had become largely in arrears to the contractors, being unable to collect subscriptions fast enough to pay for the construction. Arrangements were made with the several counties to provide subscriptions of stock to a given amount and to furnish right of way as conditioned prior to entering upon the construction of the road in them. As soon as the line was definitely located between Caldwell and Canal Dover, a branch was projected to run from Liberty, Guernsey County, via Coshocton, to Mansfield, to be known as the "Northwest Extension," which it was intended should become the main line. A considerable amount of money was subscribed, and county and township aid was voted to this line, but before work could be begun the panic of 1873 overtook the company and put an end to operations. Prior to this, however, Mr. Warner had negotiated the 1st mortgage bonds through parties in New York City and Amsterdam, which enabled the company to prosecute their work vigorously through the season of 1872.

February 11, 1873, the annual meeting for that year was held. The old Board of Directors was continued in office, with the exception of Mr. Richardson, whose place was filled by Thomas W. Ewart. During this year the name of the company was changed to that of the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railway Company; the "Marietta City Branch" was built, affording connection with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad at Front street; and a consolidated mortgage was authorized to be is-

sued for the purpose of providing additional funds, and taking up the mortgage previously issued.

It may be remarked, that during the summer of 1873 the work of construction was pushed ahead with all of the rapidity possible. Most of the grading was done, ties provided, and the line was got in readiness for the laying of iron, except in the construction of tunnels, of which four were proposed between Caldwell and Canal Dover. One of these it was necessary to complete before cars could be run on the road. On this tunnel, south of Newcomerstown, work was carried on night and day for several months. In order to hasten the track-laying and get the road into running order, the three other summits were crossed by steep grades and zig-zags. Progress, however, was considerably delayed, and the company and contractors were embarrassed by the tardiness of subscribers in paying the money they had promised, and the difficulty in selling bonds. But by employing every energy at their command and using their own funds, the contractors pushed the road forward until the panic came on. The track was then laid nearly to Cambridge, from the south, and most of the way from Canal Dover to Newcomerstown, upon the north, but none of the road had been ballasted and the cuts and embankments were new and required constant attention. At this juncture it became a serious question whether it was possible to complete the line or whether it must be abandoned. Bonds could not be negotiated, and it was almost impossible to make any further collections on stock subscriptions. The floating debt was large and pressing.

Up to this time Mr. Warner was not personally involved beyond the direct obligations he had assumed as contractor in building the road. The construction of the road came to a halt. Mr. Warner, knowing that if the work was long delayed, the iron on hand must be sold and the enterprise fail completely, and the subscribers along the line not only lose all of the money they had paid in, but also lose the

road, determined to carry the project through, even if he did so at the expense of heavily involving himself, personally. In February, 1874, he went to Europe, and after some time spent there succeeded in effecting a negotiation whereby the first bonds were substituted by the new consolidated bonds and additional funds provided for carrying on the work. The business of the road, however, which was largely dependent upon the development of the coal and iron field, came to a standstill, furnaces "blowing out" and rolling mills "shutting down." The road was left by these causes without sufficient earnings to pay the interest on the bonds. This complication of troubles, being supplemented and aggravated by an unparalleled flood in Duck Creek, which did great damage along the southern part of the line, made it necessary to apply for a receiver. On August 5, 1875, A. J. Warner was appointed to this position by Judge Marsh of the Court of Common Pleas of Guernsey County. The road was operated by the receiver from this time until June 13, 1877, when it was sold under order of the court, Cyrus W. Field, John Paton, and Isaac Morton becoming the purchasers as trustees for the bondholders. The trustees conducted the business of the road until May 1, 1880, when, in accordance with an agreement made by the bondholders, the road was transferred to the new organization, the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company, a corporation duly formed under the State law, and having for directors Isaac Morton, of Cambridge; Douglas Putnam, of Marietta; Stanley Mathews, Larz Anderson, F. H. Short, and Charles W. West, of Cincinnati; Cyrus W. Field, Charles Lanier, and John Paton, of New York City; C. D. Willard, of Washington, District of Columbia; and S. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland. These directors elected Isaac Morton, president and treasurer, and S. C. Baldwin, vice-president and secretary.

The road operates 111 miles of track, connecting at Valley Junction with the Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad.

On January 1, 1900, it passed into the

hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to which it sent its rolling stock.

One of the railroads in the last line of Marietta in the railroad building line was the Ohio Valley, or rather the Marietta & Cincinnati & Bellaire Railroad. For this enterprise this city voted \$100,000 in 1852. A large part of the road between here and Bellaire was graded and large sums spent on stone work along the line. Then came the pinch for money to complete the road and only the Cincinnati and Marietta division was completed.

The enterprise lay dormant until some time in the "seventies," when a new company was formed to build the road, and it might be said in passing that a company was also formed to build a road from Marietta to Zanesville on the east side of the Muskingum. Gen. Rufus R. Dawes was at the head of this enterprise. Both of these companies relied on the counties, towns and villages along the lines of the respective roads to vote money to help build same. This the various municipalities along both rivers had done and the contracts were about to be let for the construction of them when the law under which the votes were taken was declared unconstitutional and both enterprises fell through. That decision was in the nature of a calamity to Marietta.

Then a few years later General Warner got control of the right of way held by the old M. & C. Railroad which cost \$10,000, the money as supposed, having been furnished by the Pennsylvania Company to purchase the same. Then a campaign was inaugurated to raise money by private subscription and to secure donations of the remaining rights of way. An accurate survey was made and all the plans, profiles and grade papers, etc., necessary to let contracts for construction, were prepared. This was in the year 1883.

Marietta had no Board of Trade then and everything was left to one man, General Warner, who did all the negotiating with the Pennsylvania Company, and the people were assured that the road would be built. Railroad ties were bought and distributed along the line,



and so far as any outsider could tell, the road was an assured fact, and we were congratulating ourselves that our hopes were at last to be realized, but suddenly the whole enterprise was dropped, the ties were shipped to the Pennsylvania, which road is always needing railroad ties, the plans and specifications were folded up, General Warner went to Congress and all the hopes, enterprise and efforts of the citizens of Marietta went for naught and the enterprise was laid away with this epitaph: "Requiescat in Pace."

The Ohio River Railroad on the opposite side of the Ohio was built about the time the Ohio Valley was abandoned; whether that had anything to do with the abandonment of the enterprise is not definitely known. There can hardly be any competition between two railroads on opposite sides of such a gulf as the Ohio. Impassable except at the ferries, which are few and far between, a railroad on this side of the Ohio would not only hold every passenger, but every pound of freight, absolutely as though no such road as the Ohio River Railroad ever existed. Not only that, but a road along a great river like the Ohio between such cities as Bellaire and Marietta, with the prosperous communities lying between, would pay from the word go. There is no more promising opening for the investment of money than in building this road.

"At the last session of the Ohio Legislature, an act was passed, entitled, 'an act to incorporate the Duck Creek Navigation Company,' authorizing said company to improve the navigation of said Creek by slack-water; in pursuance thereof a meeting of the Commissioners appointed by said act was held in Salem Township, on the 14th day of May, 1837, for the consideration the expediency of opening books to receive subscriptions to the stock of said Company, a majority of said Commissioners being present, a meeting was organized by calling Harry Hill to the chair, and appointing Joel Tuttle, Secretary. The following resolution was then

offered and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

*Resolved*, That we deem it expedient that books shall be opened, agreeably to the act entitled, "an act to incorporate the Duck Creek Navigation Company" for subscriptions to the stock of said company, at Marietta, Fearing, Salem and Aurelius, in the County of Washington, and State of Ohio.

"On motion it was moved that six of said Commissioners be appointed to open the books to receive subscriptions to the stock of said Company, at such time and place as they may deem expedient. Whereupon, the following persons were appointed for that purpose viz: William W. McIntosh, Selden N. Merriam, James Dutton, James M. Amlin, Harry Hill, Silas Hobby.

HARRY HILL, *Chairman*.

"JOEL TUTTLE, *Secretary*."

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given that one hundred shares have been subscribed to the stock of the "Duck Creek Navigation Company," agreeably to the requisition of the 4th section of the act of the Ohio Legislature incorporating said Company, and that a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the school house in Salem township, near the house of Rufus Payne on the 3d day of June, 1837, at 6 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five directors, to manage the concerns of said company.

By order of the Commissioners.

May 6, 1837.

JOEL TUTTLE, *Secretary*.

#### COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The first court was held at the residence of Col. Ebenezer Battelle and subsequently in the Northwest Block-house. Sometime before the close of the 18th century a Court House was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. A movement to that effect is mentioned in the records of 1792, but we cannot find that the appropriation was made until 1798, and the building was erected the next year. The upper story was used for courts and the lower for jailor's residence, with a strong log jail attached. A new Court House was finished in 1823, 48 by 48, two stories. The north addition was erected in 1854 and the front 24 by 48 was put up in 1876. A petition signed by 19 citizens asked that the old part be located near the center of

the lot; the commissioners granted the petition, which is still preserved with the original signatures. The present Jail was built in 1848.

The movement for the erection of the handsome Court House, a view of which appears as the frontispiece of this work, was led by the Marietta Board of Trade in 1898, and a vigorous canvass brought a majority of the votes to favor the retirement of the old Court House and the County Commissioners began to provide for the expense. The contract for the new structure was awarded, August, 1900, to W. H. Ellis and H. C. Kennedy, doing business as W. H. Ellis & Company, Cincinnati Contractors, who have had large experience in the erection of public buildings and are a thoroughly reliable firm. Their bid was for \$147,000; allowances for extras doubtless brought the cost to exceed \$150,000. Washington County now has the most superb structure in Southeastern Ohio. The architects are Samuel Hannaford & Sons, of Cincinnati, and the work is under supervision of W. L. Hadley, Henry Strecker and D. R. Shaw, County Commissioners. The building is faced all around with Bedford stone and required over two millions of bricks in its walls. It has a frontage of 114 feet on Putnam and 141 feet along Second street. The comb of the roof is 68 feet high, top of the tower 158 feet above the ground and the building makes an elegant home for the courts and county offices. It will be made fireproof and the third floor will be a substantial steel jail.

#### OUR BUSINESS LEADERS.

Some of the more important commercial activities which have done their part toward making Marietta known in the business life of the west should not be omitted in the record of this half century of the city's life. Prominent among these stable industries is the A. T. Nye & Son Company. Anselm Tupper Nye was born November 9, 1797, in the Campus Martius, and spent most of his life in furthering interests connected with this city. A foundry was started near the old Fort Harmar site about 1829 and its projectors sold out to A. T. Nye, Sr., in 1830, who associated with

himself his brother, Ichabod H. Nye, and a nephew, Reuben Maynard, as A. T. Nye & Company. In 1854, the junior partners retired and A. T. Nye, Jr., born December 17, 1832, became associated with his father, the firm name changing to A. T. Nye & Son, the latter being the active partner from thence until his death, January 9, 1899. For many years he was president of the Citizens National Bank, and otherwise largely interested in the city's progress. Succeeding the death of A. T. Nye, Jr., the A. T. Nye & Son Company was incorporated by his sons, G. L. Nye becoming president, H. B. Nye, treasurer; and A. T. Nye (3d), business manager, all natives of Marietta and grandsons of the founder of the business.

In 1866 the plant was removed to its present site on the Point where it occupies an acre of ground, bounded by Muskingum, Post and Monroe streets. The buildings comprise a large foundry, pattern shop, storerooms, offices, etc., and the specialties produced are the celebrated Leader stoves and steel ranges with all kinds of stove hollow-ware. By prompt methods, honorable dealings, and the intrinsic value of its products this firm commands an extensive trade. Employment is given to an average of 50 skilled men, making a pay-roll of about \$3,000 per month. Through the depressions within the past 70 years, this plant has never ceased to give employment to its men and annually forward about the usual amount of goods to its customers. It has continued under a direct line of family descent since 1830, its financial integrity is unquestioned and the A. T. Nye & Son Company will doubtless remain in the future as in the past, in the front of Marietta's manufacturing success.

The Marietta Manufacturing Company & Company and has been operated as a foundry ever since under various firm names. It took its present title in 1890 and a year later was incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. The present officers are Alla Winsor, president and secretary; J. H. McConnell, superintendent; W. S. Dye, treasurer. The works cover about an acre of ground, fronting on

Fort and Putnam streets and extending back to Franklin street. This is a complete foundry with pattern and machine shops and has made a single casting which weighed 10 tons. The president is a native of the county and looks after the wholesale trade; the superintendent is a native Mariettian, for 30 years a machinist, while the treasurer was also born in this county and has resided in the city for 10 years past. The trade of the Marietta Manufacturing Company extends well over Ohio and adjacent states, the product being stoves and ranges, iron and brass castings, plows and repairs. In the well-furnished machine department a specialty is made of compound and condensing engines, pumps, etc., for the steamboat trade. Fifty to 60 men are employed and this solid industry is an important factor in Marietta's growth and continued prosperity.

The boiler plant of Henry Strecker has been in operation since 1867, when it was established by George Strecker. He was succeeded in 1898 by Henry Strecker, the present owner, one of the present County Commissioners. The works are located on Fort street, above Lancaster, and occupy almost an acre of land. When in full operation about 12 men are employed. Marine boilers are a specialty, many of the large Ohio River boats having been fitted out here.

There is no question but what the Marietta Chair Company is entitled to first place among the industrial concerns of this city, from the magnitude of its operations and probably in point of age. The chair business which was started here in 1820 was succeeded by the present organization in 1856. It is the leader in Marietta industries. Although its employees are all union men, the liberality with which they have been treated and the frankness with which they have been consulted has always met their approval and the firm has a record of "no strikes."

John Mills, president and treasurer, is a son of Col. John Mills, the family having been among Marietta's most enterprising citizens. J. H. Grafton, secretary and general manager,

has been identified with the company for 32 years, and is now the vice-president of the National Chair Association and president of the Central & Southern States Association. Mr. Grafton's efforts in the upbuilding of Marietta are well known. The Marietta Chair Company, through its catalogues, has done much to advertise the fame of this city abroad and its magnitude of operations has been a great factor in the continued prosperity of the place; in short, the institution has been conducted on the broad-gauge principles, of which any city might well be proud. A large sawmill here is run by the chair company.

Thomas Cisler & Son, brick manufacturers, located on East Putnam street, are the pioneer brick works of Marietta. Established in 1858, the business has been continued on the same site ever since. The works are equipped for turning out about 25,000 building and paving bricks per day. The material from which the bricks are made is a superior quality of shale, gas is used for fuel and the bricks are burned in both up and down-draft kilns. The premises comprise about 25 acres and upon a slightly knoll near the works Mr. Cisler has erected a commodious structure in which the office of the firm is located. This industry is an illustration of Marietta's feasibility for manufacturing and a credit to its owners.

G. M. Knox & Son. Ship-building began in Marietta in 1800, continuing brisk until stopped by President Jefferson's "Embargo Act" in 1808. The first brig, 110 tons, was named the "St. Clair" and was built for Charles Greene & Company by Stephen Devol. In 1832 ship-building was again revived by Captain William Knox. He turned out about 35 boats, which were among the finest built in their time. In 1865 G. M. Knox purchased an interest in the business, and in 1887 H. D. Knox was taken into partnership. The boatyard is situated two squares below the mouth of the Muskingum River. It gives employment to from 30 to 50 hands as occasion requires.

## MARIETTA POST OFFICE.

Prior to 1794, Marietta's only communication with the East was by private messengers. In the spring of that year a route was established between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and an office opened here with R. J. Meigs, Jr., as first postmaster. The post came by this place every two weeks. In 1798 the first route was established between Marietta and Zanesville, the trip requiring from two to four days. Four years later a route was made to Cincinnati via Athens. In 1825 the service had vastly improved, but weekly mail was yet considered upto-date. The postmasters here for 20 years past have been S. L. Grosvenor, appointed 1882; E. S. Nye, 1886; E. R. Alderman, 1890; Henry Roeser, 1894; and M. M. Rose, 1898. Mr. Rose was chairman of the Republican County Committee prior to his appointment and favorably known in Marietta. About a ton of mail now passes through this office each day. The employees are: A. D. McCoy, assistant postmaster, with seven clerks, eight city carriers, and four rural carriers. The system of free rural delivery is being rapidly extended over the county. Last year the earnings of this office were a little more than \$31,000, and if the present rate of increase continues until 1904, it will have reached the \$40,000 limit, which would place it among the offices of the First Class. The Post Office now occupies commodious quarters in the new St. Clair Building on Putnam street, almost directly opposite the new Court House.

## CITY HALL.

The need of a City Hall appears to have been felt for several years before any definite measures were resorted to for supplying the deficiency. The City Council decided in 1871 to erect a substantial brick building of a sufficient size to accommodate the city offices and the Fire Department, and afford a place of meeting for their body and their successors in office. The contract was awarded to W. W. McCoy, he being the lowest bidder, upon September 15th, and preparations were immedi-

ately begun for the work. It had been the intention of the Council to build upon the commons, now commonly called the Park, at the corner of Front and Putnam streets, but there was objection made to this location. An appeal to the court resulted in an injunction restraining the Council from building on the common, and thereupon the present site of the City Hall was purchased of M. P. Wells, Esq. Work had been begun here when the City Council, finding that there was much interest manifested in the matter, and a very general desire that the building should be much larger than had been contemplated, called a special election for the purpose of securing an accurate expression of public opinion. The ballots were prepared so as to read, "City Hall, yes," and "City Hall, no." The vote was very nearly unanimous for building a City Hall, and it being understood that the majority were in favor of a building which would answer all possible requirements and be an ornament to the town, the plans and specifications were changed, and a new contract made with Mr. McCoy. The building committee consisted of Michael H. Needham, George S. Jones, and Dudley S. Nye. They examined several city halls in neighboring towns and reported plans which were adopted October 3, 1871. Work was immediately begun and the building was finished and ready for occupancy by the first of February, 1873. The building cost about \$70,000, nearly all of which amount was expended in Marietta. The Hall was formally opened February 4th, with a presentation by amateurs (all Mariettians) of Bulwer's drama, "The Lady of Lyons." A congratulatory address to the people upon the completion of the building was delivered by Gen. Rufus R. Daves before the curtain was raised. Two other entertainments were given upon the evenings of February 6th and 7th. The proceeds of the three, which amounted to about \$12,000, was invested in scenery, which was presented to the city. In 1894 the building was remodeled at a cost of \$17,000, making a commodious and complete opera house, which seats an audience of 1,500 and brings a steady revenue to the municipality.

## MARIETTA TOWNSHIP IN 1833.

*(From the American Friend.)*

The township of Marietta is eight miles long on the Ohio River, and from two to six miles in breadth. It returns about 11,720 acres for taxation, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The town, as has been before stated, is situated at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio, and extends along each bank. Having hertofore alluded at large to its general features, we proceed more into detail, and state, as far as is in our power, the statistics of Marietta.

The public buildings are the Court House, Jail, Market House, Bank Building, Library Hall, Female Academy, Collegiate Institute, and four houses of public worship.

The Court House is a large and handsome building, square in front, two stories high, capped by a handsome cupola. The upper story contains a spacious and convenient court room, with two jury rooms, the ascent to which is by a neat flight of stone steps. Below, two transverse halls divide off four fireproof offices, used by the auditor, recorder, clerk, and sheriff.

The Jail is in the building formerly occupied as a Court House. Its occupants are never numerous.

The Market House is a small but neat building in "Second," on "Ohio" street. It is in general fully supplied with every variety which the season affords.

The Bank of Marietta is a large building, two stories in height, with an ornamental front, which is copied from the United States Branch bank in the city of New York. The banking room directors' room, guard room, and vault occupy the major part of the basement, while the remainder, with the whole upper story, is finished off neatly as a dwelling house. The banking institution is one of the best in the State, affording to farmers great accommodation and its stockholders a liberal dividend. Its discounts for the year 1832 amounted in the aggregate to the sum of \$325,489.

There are three houses of public worship in Marietta.

The Congregational, which is the largest, is perhaps one of the first built in Ohio. It was planned by and erected under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam. It is two stories high and furnished with a wide gallery extending around the sides and front. The front of the building presents a large gable flanked by two towers, which contain the staircases to the galleries, and a large clear-sounding bell, a present from the old Masonic Society in this place. The officiating clergyman is Rev. Mr. Bingham.

The Methodist Church is a neat one-story building on Second street, perfectly plain in its appearance, and embowered in a cluster of beautiful trees. It accommodates a very large congregation and is usually filled to overflowing. The present officiating clergymen are Rev. Mr. Poe and Dr. Roe.

The New Methodist Church is a handsome edifice, erected on Point Harmar, within a few months past. Its size is 50 by 30 feet. The front is ornamented by lancet-pointed windows, and presents an exceedingly neat appearance.

The Episcopal Church is now being built on a commanding situation, in Scammel street, corner of Fourth street, on the rise of ground ascending to "the plain." It is to be finished in the Grecian Doric order—the front being a vestibule of 10 feet projection, adorned by four massive fluted columns supporting a rich and heavy pediment. The size of it is 60 feet by 40. The building is of brick, which is to be stuccoed in imitation of marble, and the ascent to it will be a handsome flight of steps the whole width of the building. The clergyman officiating is Rev. Mr. Wheat.

This much for our public buildings. They are indeed ornamental to the town. The rural beauty of Marietta has often induced the observation that "but little business is done here; the houses are too clean." In answer we submit facts, premising them by one remark, that Marietta is extended over a large space (there being no less than 1,075 lots in the town) and the coal smoke which arises from our fur-







MARIETTA FROM HARMAR HILL.



MARIETTA IN 1830.

FROM A PICTURE BY CHARLES SULLIVAN. COURTESY PERMISSION OF PRESIDENT W. W. MILES  
AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARIETTA.

naces and mills, instead of overhanging the town in one dense black cloud, is driven off by the gentle breezes induced by the current of the rivers. Again, the business of Marietta is not done, as in other towns, by a continued rolling of carts, wagons and carriages alone. Our thoroughfares are the swift Muskingum and the broad Ohio, and where, in other towns, is only heard the incessant rumbling of wheels, in Marietta these sounds are responsive to the echo of the boatman's horn, or the steamboat bell. But to particulars. During the past months of the present year, no less than 40 flatboats have left town filled with produce, and manufactures. Keel-boats constantly arrive and depart laden; while steamboats contribute in by no means the least degree to the farther exports and imports of Marietta. The more extensive branches of business pursued here we name as follows:

The steamboat yard, owned by Messrs. Whitney and Stone, at which an extensive business is done in the construction of boats. We insert the names and tonnage of the boats built here, with pleasure, and if, perchance, it meets a traveler's eye, he may recollect their speed, their strength and beauty.

Steamboat "Red Rover," 150 tons, for J. Greene; built by C. Barstow, 1822.

Steamboat "Marietta," 150 tons, Whitney & Stone, built 1824.

Steamboat "Coosa," 180 tons, for J. Hagan, New Orleans; by Whitney & Stone, 1825.

Steamboat "Warrior," 120 tons, for B. Harner; by Whitney & Stone, 1825.

Steamboat "Muskingum," 160 tons, for J. Rice; by J. Hatch, 1825.

Steamboat "Oregon," 225 tons, for Whitney & Stone; by Whitney & Stone, 1826.

Steamboat "Cherokee," 182 tons, for J. Jones; by J. Hatch, 1825.

Steamboat "Isabella," 180 tons, for D. Greene; by W. & S., 1827.

Steamboat "Atlantic," 420 tons, W. Beach; by W. & S., 1829.

Steamboat "Herald," 80 tons, for J. Clark; by W. & S., 1829.

Steamboat "Java," 80 tons, Fearing & Company, in 1830.

Steamboat "Chesapeake," 180 tons, H. Dobbin; built, 1831.

Steamboat "Whale," 320 tons, Z. Foster & Co., New Orleans; by W. & S., 1831.

Steamboats "Orion" and "Eclipse," 70 tons each; by W. & S., 1832.

The Marietta Foundry is in full tide of successful operation. Castings of every kind are made here, and in the best manner. None, perhaps, can be produced superior to them. From 100 to 120 tons of pig iron are moulded in this foundry every year.

The Marietta Steam Mill is a large building of freestone, three stories high, containing three run of stones, and manufactures from fifty to sixty thousand bushels of flour per annum.

There are besides these two steam saw-mills (one of which also produces flour), two carding machines (one worked by steam), and four tanneries. One of these tanneries is very extensive. It has just been erected and put in operation by the Messrs. Vintons, formerly of Philadelphia. A steam engine performs the duties which in other instances are done by the strength of hand, saving consequently a vast amount of manual labor.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, 1831.

of Washington County re-echoed to the howlings and heavy tramp of the buffalo, the panther and the bear, and the howl of the wolf; the fleet deer bounded, with timid feet, from the approach of the hunter; the lofty flight of the wild fowl was no protection against the unerring aim of the arrow, which, whizzing through the air, brought back its fluttering mark; the lifted head of the rattlesnake reared itself in the path of the traveler; and the red torchlight of the Indian fishing canoe glared intensely on the light ripples of the water. But those days are now no more; the "stamping grounds" show where once the buffalo resorted; and the panther lives only in the traditions of old hunters. The arrow has given away to the rifle ball; the rattlesnake retires

to unfrequented rocks and sands, while the fishing canoe no more glides along, managed by the dusky form of the red man, but is guided by the dexterous boatman's pole.

The wild animals at present found in the county are chiefly those of the most harmless character, and which contribute to the sustenance of man. There is perhaps in the most uninhabited parts an occasional bear, or, perchance, at night a wolf may be heard to howl in some remote glens on the borders; but I may safely affirm that but few inhabitants of the county, at the present day, meet with either the one or the other. The deer still bounds with noiseless tread before the hunter's path, and the corn is sometimes molested by the secret attacks of the raccoon, opossum, or squirrel. The wild turkey stalks along the woods in large flocks; the streams are lined with the brilliant plumage of the wild duck; and high in the air may be noticed the buzzard, wheeling in wide circles until his keen eye and scent attract him to the ground. The wild gray goose may be seen winging its vernal and autumnal flight through the air; and in the autumn may be heard from almost every branch the twittering of wild pigeons. Clouds on clouds come in thicker and thicker, until millions are assembled in one grand "roost."

"In the township of Decatur is a tract three or four miles square, occupied by the wild pigeons as a roost, in the year 1832. The timber over this tract is entirely destroyed. Millions of beautiful birds made this their domicile for several months and afforded much sport to the huntsmen, and much food for the foxes." (Manuscript notes of W. C. by S. P. Hildreth.).

Petroleum ("spring-oil" or "Seneca oil") has been known to the hunters and early inhabitants of the county since its first settlement. It is generally supposed to be the product of coal at a great distance below the surface of the earth. It is, as is well known, an oleaginous substance, rather thicker than common tar, possessing a strong, disagreeable odor. This oil, by filtering it through charcoal, is almost deprived of its empyreumatic smell, and can be used in lamps, as it affords

a brilliant light. It is very useful, and therefore much employed in curing the diseases of and injuries done to horses. It is a preventive against the attacks of the "blowing fly," and is perhaps the best substance known for the prevention of friction in machinery.

There are to gases, "sulphuretted hydrogen," and "carburetted hydrogen," which rise copiously in some places from the earth, particularly on the banks of the Little Muskingum. The last named gas is considered so strong a mark of salt that many wells are sunk on this evidence alone. When a light is applied the gas inflames and burns for days, until extinguished by rain, or a sudden gust of wind. There are some pools of water through which gases rise, and which consequently have acquired the name of "burning springs."

While on this subject it will be expected that I should name the market at which produce is sold and the best means of conveyance thereto. It has been remarked that the numerous streams gave surprising facilities to the inhabitants of even the inland townships, of conveying their goods and produce to market. Now there are so many markets of easy access that it is left to the final decision of the agriculturist, whether to convey his load to Marietta and there sell it, or to take it to Cincinnati, Louisville, Natchez, or New Orleans. It is a general practice for the farmer to select a large, tall and straight poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) from which he whip-saws two large boat gunwales. By properly framing and fastening to these, cross pieces, studding and joists, boarding the whole up carefully, and caulking the bottom, to render it water-tight, he obtains a light draught flatboat, to which he appends a long sweep to steer with, and two others for rowing. Into this boat he conveys all his surplus produce, and perhaps that of his neighbors also, and with the assistance of one or two hands launches out into the current of the river, which bears his boat along to the market below. Generally the boat and cargo are sold at Cincinnati, although sometimes it is found more profitable to let the boat float on to New Orleans, and disposing of the cargo and boat there, at advanced prices, to return

home by one of the countless steamboats, which adorn the Western waters. These flat-boats usually hold from six to eight hundred barrels tonnage. Frequently the owners of the freight bring back in return a quantity of groceries, such as sugar, molasses, coffee, rice, &c., on which they make a second profit when they arrive at home. The convenience of access to Washington County affords its inhabitants other facilities. It is generally, as we have said, better suited to grazing than to arable farms. Where then is the market for cattle, for horses, for pork, for wool, and other produce of such farms? My answer is, you may have it at your own door. Annually drovers perambulate the county to buy up all the cattle they can obtain. The Eastern markets are supplied with our leaves. Our horses are before the carriages of the Eastern cities droves being sent thither annually. Our pork and cheese supply the mart of New Orleans, sent hence by our merchants; while our wool is exported (by tons) every year to the Eastern manufactories, after having been purchased at the farmer's own fireside by the merchant from the seaboard on his annual visit.

Such are the markets of Washington County. To the enterprising farmer, who will adventure a little for large profits, the mart of New Orleans is the point of attraction. The distance is great, but the cost and trouble of transportation is very small. Others proceed only to Cincinnati, or Louisville, and there dispose of their boats or rafts; and still more, preferring to devote the whole of their time to the cultivation of their farms, await the annual call of the beef or horse drover, or of the pork dealer, or wool merchant, and dispose of their surplus produce at home.

#### WOLVES.

February 24, 1834.—

#### NOTICE TO WOLF KILLERS.

My undersigned, Mr. WOLF, born and bred in this new country, now the State of Vermont, where wolves were extremely annoying, causing the death of vast numbers of Sheep, but which were soon destroyed when a bounty of \$20 per head was given,—having resided in

Waterford, in this county, since the year 1795, and experience, firmly believe it is money well expended when we pay a heavy bounty on wolves' scalps; and I believe also "in the doctrine of self-defense, even should it do my neighbors" good.

Some years ago an association of Wool growers in this county, was formed for the destruction of wolves, which failed to be complied with, and the hunters not well paid;—but yet I hope and believe they will be remunerated for what has been done. We then petitioned the Legislature to give the Commissioners of this county the power to tax sheep for the destruction of wolves; under this act the popular nerve was unstrung—the Commissioners quailed—the wolves remained in the county.

That the wolves shall be destroyed, I now stand forth alone, speculation or no speculation, to offer, and will pay ten dollars for each and every full grown wolf, killed on the east of the Muskingum River, in the counties of Washington and Morgan, on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, in which it must be certified that they were killed east of the Muskingum River; and this bounty which, with the State and county will make \$10, I hope and trust will be a strong inducement for the hunters to move forthwith against the enemy, and which I will pay until six months' notice is given in the public papers to the contrary. The wolf hunters I hope to see early and often for this bounty, until there is not a grown wolf within the counties I have named.

Wool is one of the main staples of our country, and will be so, and happy will it be for its inhabitants. The time will shortly arrive, as I trust, and well will it be for this region of country, when our town, county, and State authorities will give especial patronage to Sheep.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

Waterford, Washington County.

Newport, Ohio, April 12, 1834.—

"The Wolf!—We call the attention of hunters to the following notice. It will be seen that by the liberality of individuals, the bounty will be increased to a sum rendering it of profit to the hunter to spend considerable time and exertion in the destruction of this animal:

Wolves.—A few of the farmers of Newport township, stimulated by the example and laudable exertions of an elder brother of the occupation, who has ever been liberal and vigilant in the measures adopted in this section of the State, for the destruction of our common enemy, the wolf, have authorized the undersigned to offer a bounty of ten dollars for each and every full grown wolf that may hereafter be destroyed within the County of Washington, on the east side of the great Muskingum River. The money will be paid by the subscriber, on the presentation of the certificate of the clerk of the county, taken in the form prescribed by law, to entitle the person killing the wolf to the State and county bounty.

JOSEPH BARKER, JR.



## EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

Saturday, May 3, 1834.—

"A meeting of several citizens of Marietta was convened at the Bank of Marietta, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency of forming an Emigrant Association. John Mills, Esq., in the Chair, and J. Delafield, Jr., Secretary. On motion of Arius Nye, Esq., it was Resolved, that it is expedient to form an Emigrant Association in and for the County of Washington; the principal purpose of which shall be to collect and furnish correct information to emigrants to this county, or who may be disposed to emigrate hither; and for the furtherance of this object, to open a communication with persons in the Eastern cities, particularly New York, through whom correct information of the character and advantages offered in this county and town may be given to emigrants.

"The association was then organized by the election of the following gentlemen as officers:

President, Arius Nye.  
Vice-president, John Mills.  
Secretary, John Delafield, Jr.

## Directors.

Douglas Putnam,  
L. B. Swearingen,  
James M. Booth,  
Joseph B. Hall,  
S. P. Hildreth, M. D.,

"Gentlemen who have farms in this county, for sale or lease, or who have mills, for sale or lease, mill-seats which are unoccupied, &c., &c., are informed that by leaving a correct written description of their property (and if possible a plat of the same) with the Secretary, at Marietta, it will be open to the inspection of any emigrants who may arrive. Citizens in each township are respectfully requested to convey to the Secretary such information in relation to their respective townships as will prove of advantage and interest to emigrants who may come hither."

## PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Marietta, April 19, 1836.—

## TEA PLANT.

The subscriber has for ten years past cultivated successfully the genuine tea plant of China, and believes confidently that, after making various experiments involving considerable expense, he has at length discovered the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves, so as to produce the article of tea in quality equal to the Young Hyson imported.

He has in his possession samples which he will exhibit to any one desirous or curious to ascertain the fact. He will also give, gratis, to any gentleman desirous of cultivating it, or willing to make the experiment, fresh seed, of last year's crop, and will, moreover, give instruction for planting and rearing it. He is certain it may be raised and cured in this country with good profit.

John Platt.

It is not my sole purpose that I should him to give this notice, but a sincere desire that it may prove a benefit to this country, in which he has passed the better part of eight years of his life. Inquire for me at Mr. Christopher Carpenter's, Green street.

## ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

1838.—

"There is one obstruction to the growth of this place, which its inhabitants ought to set themselves earnestly about removing. It is the want of good roads and bridges in the vicinity. That a traveler should be compelled to pay heavy ferriages over little streams—and to head runs for want of bridges, in the neighborhood of such a town as Marietta, is a circumstance not at all to its credit—and quite as little to its profit. A good bridge over Duck Creek, on the road by Dr. Moore's farm, would save its cost to the town in one year in the articles of fuel and building materials. We wish to see these evils speedily remedied."

"At a meeting of the Corporators of the Marietta and Newport Turnpike Road and Bridge Company, March 21, 1838, Joseph Barker, Jr., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. A. Whittlesey, Secretary.

"The following resolution, offered by William West, to-wit, *Resolved*, that it is expedient that books of subscription be forthwith opened to obtain stock in the Marietta and Newport Turnpike Road and Bridge Com-

pany, under the direction of the first ten named Corporators, as pointed out in the Second Section of the Act incorporating said Company, passed March 7, 1838, and seconded by Ebenezer Battelle, was adopted by the following vote:

"Yeas—Joseph Barker, Jr., E. Battelle, John Mills, Wm. West, Jas. M. Booth, J. De La Vergne, Noah L. Wilson, Wm. Dana, Dudley Woodbridge, Wm. A. Whittlesey, Weston Thomas, Robert T. Miller, D. Greene, Jonas Moore, Nahum Ward.

"Nays—None.

"The meeting of Corporators then adjourned.

JOSEPH BARKER, JR.,

"Attest.

"WM. A. WHITTLESEY, Sec'y."

1839.—

Page 100.

No. 2.

Wm. A. Whittlesey, Sec'y.

Nahum Ward, Sec'y.

The law for the encouragement of Turnpike Companies has been a considerable time in operation. Other parts of the State have availed themselves of it much—we, but little. An attempt was made to repeal it last winter. The members from Hamilton, it is understood, voted for the repeal!—yes, Hamilton has milked her full share from the public cow—and now would sell her off and debar other portions of the State from the like privilege. Now is the time for the Muskingum Valley to put in for such a share as may carry out the communications necessary to its prosperity and that of the public and public works. No time should be lost in carrying into effect the charter for Turnpikes to Lancaster, Chillicothe and Zanesville. If those living in the lower part of the valley bestir themselves properly the objects will be effected. But if they linger, others may step in and divert the course of prosperity, and the dwellers on the Muskingum may rue, too late, their blindness and want of timely exertion.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,

Which comes but once in our life-time;

Omitted—all the voyage of their life,  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

The word, therefore, is *now*.

July 27, 1839.—

"Agreeably to notice in the public papers of Marietta, signed by Nahum Ward, John Mills, P. B. Buell, John Dodge, Jesse Hilde-

brand, E. Short, and Thomas Vinton, corporators; the stockholders of the Muskingum Valley Turnpike Company met at the Court House in Marietta, on Friday, the 26th of July, 1839. John Mills, Nahum Ward, and L. D. Barker, three of the commissioners named in the act of incorporation, were appointed to preside at this meeting, and A. T. Nye was appointed Secretary. The stockholders then proceeded to elect by ballot, nine Directors for the Company, agreeably to the 4th Section of the act incorporating said company, passed February 16, 1833, and on counting the ballots it appeared that P. H. Buell, Nahum Ward, George W. Barker, John Dodge, L. D. Barker, Jesse Hildebrand, E. Short, John W. Dana, and Thomas Vinton, having each a majority of all the votes given, and the highest said number, are declared duly elected Directors of the Muskingum Valley Turnpike Company.

"JOHN MILLS,

"L. D. BARKER,

"NAHUM WARD,

"A. T. NYE, Sec'y."

#### IMPROVEMENT IN HORSES.

Warren, September 12, 1839.—

"At a meeting of the Washington and Wood County Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, held at the house of Geo. Reppert, in the township of Warren, agreeably to public notice,

"The meeting was organized by appointing A. V. D. Joline, Chairman, and J. P. Wightman, Secretary, when the following officers were appointed, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Judges for the winning stand:

John De La Vergne, President.

John Clark, Geo. Reppert, Vice-presidents.

Distance Judges.

James Withrow,

Geo. Smith.

Stewards.

A. V. D. Joline,

Henry Fearing,

J. P. Wightman,

E. W. T. Clark.

Treasurer.

L. Chamberlain.

Secretary.

D. Barber.

*Resolved*, That Lewis W. Reppert, D. Barber, Jas. H. Penning and W. Greene be a Committee to let out and cause to be made a trail, on the farm of Mr. Reppert 5 miles below Harmar.

*Resolved*, That the races commence on the 7th of October next and continue for three days, as follows: first day, first race mile heats, for three year olds; 2d race, same day, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; weight according to age; 2d day, mile heats, free for all ages, weight according to age; 3d day, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for all ages, weight according to age.

*Resolved*, That the amount of annual subscriptions and gate money, after deducting the expenses of obtaining and making the course, be applied equally in purses for the four races above mentioned.

The entrance to each race to be \$10. The races to be free for all horses now owned in the counties of Washington and Wood, upon the condition that the citizens of Wood raise an amount to be added to the purses above named of not less than one-half of the amount raised by Washington County.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary and published in the papers of Washington County, Ohio, and Wood County, Va.

A. V. D. JOLINE, *Chairman*.

J. P. WIGHTMAN, *Secretary*.

#### RAPID TRANSIT IN 1839.

Parkersburg, July 19, 1839.—

WINCHESTER AND PARKERSBURG MAIL AND EXPRESS  
TION LINE.

From Winchester direct to Parkersburg, Va. The subscribers have determined to run their line three times a week (instead of twice) and through in less than three days, with very little night traveling. This Line will connect with the Winchester, Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the Alexandria, Washington and Staunton Stages—so that passengers going either East, West or South, will only lodge in Winchester and pass on in four days from Baltimore, Washington or Alexandria, to Parkersburg (on the Ohio River) from whence they can go by steam up or down the River.

The Stages leave Taylor's Hotel in Winchester, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and returning arrive there on Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-

urday. Leave McGuire's Hotel in Parkersburg on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and returning arrive there Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The distance through is 235 miles—the entire route on the Northwestern Turnpike Road. Fare through \$16. All intermediate points rated at about 7 cents per mile.

Good drivers, new Coaches and Teams are employed and every possible attention will be paid by the Proprietors.

N. KUYKENDALL,

J. LEWIS & Co.,

*Proprietors*

#### PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH.

August 7, 1840.—

"Stage Accident.—On Tuesday last the mail stage and the opposition stage of Neil, Moore & Co.'s line, between this place and Zanesville, in coming down, came in contact about six miles above this, by which the opposition, containing nine passengers, was thrown off the road, down the bank, and upset, very seriously injuring a young man by the name of Peck, from New York, and, more or less, all the other passengers. These stages were racing, and in coming up March Run Hill, the mail attempted to pass the opposition, and in doing so run it off the road. According to the statements of passengers, there was considerable excitement between the drivers and agents who were seated with them, and threats have been made previous to this collision; but as the affair will probably undergo a legal investigation, we shall forbear to state anything further that we have heard. There is not the least doubt that both parties were to blame, as they seemed perfectly regardless of the safety of their passengers."

## CHAPTER XII.

### TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP—THE TOWN OF LOWELL—AURELIUS TOWNSHIP—BARLOW TOWNSHIP—BELPRE TOWNSHIP—THE TOWN OF BELPRE—DECATUR TOWNSHIP—DUNHAM TOWNSHIP—FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP—FEARING TOWNSHIP—GRANDVIEW TOWNSHIP—THE TOWN OF NEW MATAMORAS—INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP—LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—LUDLOW TOWNSHIP—MARIETTA TOWNSHIP—MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP—NEWPORT TOWNSHIP—PALMER TOWNSHIP—SALEM TOWNSHIP—WARREN TOWNSHIP—WATERFORD TOWNSHIP—THE TOWN OF BEVERLY—WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP—WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

Adams township, lying east of Waterford, on the Noble County line, was incorporated in 1797, and was first settled when the Second Association was located at Waterford. Its history during the pioneer period—before 1800—has been sketched. The earliest settlers were the Coburns, Allisons, Dodges, Davises, Fries, Kinneys, Owens, Masons, Devols, and Spragues.

A block-house was built on land settled by the Kinneys, known as "Kinney's Block-house." A monument has been erected on the site.

The improvement of the Muskingum River was the making of the little village "Buell's Lowell," laid out by P. B. Buell, which stood in what is now Upper Lowell. The first store was opened here in 1822. Lowell Mill was erected in 1842; Oak Mill was built in 1859; a planing mill was built, but burned in 1879. The first postmaster was E. Short, who went into office about 1820, the office then being known as Adams. Buell's Lowell was incorporated May 10, 1851; the first officials were:

Theodore Schriner, mayor; S. N. Merriam, recorder; John Scott, Solomon Sharpe, John B. Regnier, Joseph Cox and George Fleck, trustees. William Bartlett was elected first marshal by the Board of Trustees.

Among the early settlers were: Nicholas and Asa Coburn, sons of Maj. Asa Coburn, with whom they came to Marietta from Massachusetts in the latter part of 1788. Major Coburn had won his title in the Massachusetts line of the Revolutionary Army. Many of his descendants live in Morgan County.

Robert Allison came from Pennsylvania in 1788. Moved to Cat's Creek in 1795. His daughter, Mrs. Frost, born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1784, was for a long time before her death the only survivor of the pioneer life during the Indian war. She had a clear recollection of events that occurred at the Campus Martius, and especially of the Sunday-school taught by Mrs. Lake. Mrs. Frost died at the home of her grandson, Mr. O. A. Stacy, near Lowell, in 1891.

James Owen, from Rhode Island, came to

Ohio in 1788. His son Daniel came into the Adams colony.

Col. William Mason, a soldier of the Revolution and one of the first party of pioneers, settled in Adams about 1797.

William Mason, of Pennsylvania, came to this settlement about the same time.

Maj. Joshua Sprague, an officer in the Revolution, came to Marietta in 1788, with his two sons, Jonathan and William. They went to Waterford but afterward Major Sprague and his son William removed to Adams.

Stephen Frost, Michael Cyphers, Joseph Simons, Amos Wilson, Geo. M. Cox, Alfred Hall, Morgan Wood, James H. Rose (of Virginia). Among the German settlers are Philip Mattern (a son of Henry Mattern, who lived in Salem), Jacob Schneider, Jacob Becker, and Jacob Reitz.

Joseph Frye came from Maine to Waterford, where he taught school, before he moved down to his farm.

William and Daniel Davis, sons of Capt. Daniel Davis, a soldier in the Revolution, and one of the 48 pioneers. The descendants of Captain Davis bore an honorable part in our second war for liberty, that of 1861-65.

Oliver Dodge, one of the 48 pioneers, came from Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. His son, Richard, a lover of fine horses and of a good joke, was long a familiar figure in McConnellsville. Richard left no children.

Nathan King, a native of Nova Scotia. Two of his daughters were married to sons of Robert Allison.

*Churches.*—The Baptist Church dates from 1797; its reorganization from 1832. The Christian Church was organized in 1831. The German citizens of Lowell and vicinity organized the Protestant Evangelical Church in 1857. The Congregational Church built a house of worship in Lowell in 1860, but services are no longer held in it. A few of the members now meet in Rainbow.

#### LOWELL TOWNSHIP AND LOWELL CORPORATION.

*Development.*—During the last decade Lowell has developed and improved to a con-

siderable extent. Many beautiful residences have been built, the streets have been improved and cleaned, old buildings have been removed and additions have been made to the size of the corporation.

The plat of Sprague's addition to the corporation was approved by the Council a few years ago; Pfaff's sub-division, comprising 14 acres of ground, was annexed in 1901; and the plat of Saner's addition was approved June 6, 1902. Numerous buildings are being erected on all of these additions and the town is experiencing a nice growth.

*Industrial.*—Lowell is proud of the volume of business that is transacted within its limits. It has a goodly number of industries that have been built up gradually and are upon a safe footing and in a flourishing condition. Great pride is taken by the people of Lowell and Adams township in the First National Bank. The capital stock of the bank is owned principally by local parties and the conservative manner in which the business has been managed has made it a valuable investment. The deposits are heavy and a nice surplus is being accumulated.

Lowell can boast that there is more business transacted within its borders than in any other town of its size and many larger ones along the Muskingum River.

The oil developments in Adams township have resulted in very valuable productions. The first large pools were found in the Reed field on Cat's Creek, and the Minch field, which lies to the northwest of the town. The Minch field was sold at one time by A. J. Brown, A. I. Vaughn and others to the Boston & Marietta Oil Company for \$130,000. Considerable oil is being found on Bear Creek, near the eastern township line and the developments there are making the fields very valuable. The southwestern section of the township also is producing some oil.

*Educational.*—The Adams Township School District is composed of 11 sub-districts, ranging in numbers from one to 12, inclusive, No. 6 being consolidated with No. 11. The enumerations of the youth of school age in the township during the last five years have fluctuated



tuated between 370 and 400. The percentage of attendance upon the enumeration is quite large, and the Board of Education has been fortunate in securing the services of good teachers. There are several new school houses which are commodious and well adapted to the purpose, but most of the others are old and in bad condition. Owing to the unusually and unavoidably bad state of the finances of the Board, nothing can be done at present with the houses, but as soon as there is a cash balance on hand the matter will probably be taken up and some changes in the districts may be made that will secure a better division of the township. J. A. Schwindeman is president of the Board at this time.

The Lowell Independent School District embraces the entire town and a strip of the surrounding territory. It has graded schools which have more than a local reputation. Prof. J. L. Jordan and Prof. D. A. Leake, who have been principals of the schools during the last 18 years, deserve great credit for the manner in which they have built them up. There are four teachers.

*Political.* Normally, Adams Township is Democratic in political complexion by from 40 to 50 majority. The oil operations during late years have brought many new people to the township, which has altered the matter somewhat in several instances, but on an average it stands about the same. The present officers of the township are: Trustees, John Decker, John Huck and Daniel Marsch; clerk, John D. Hollinger; treasurer, A. C. Beach; assessor, Ed Schwindeman; justices of the peace, Daniel Marsch and J. M. Newton; constables, W. F. Burdine and Elias Dobbin. In Lowell corporation the Democrats are also usually victorious. The officers of the corporation are: Mayor, A. D. Bell; clerk, John D. Hollinger; treasurer, C. G. Schneider; councilmen, S. Turkenton, F. A. Boyle, J. W. Landsittle, J. F. Hollinger, Fred Fauss, and A. H. Henniger; marshal, Philip Röhley.

Questions looking toward the issuing of bonds for the purpose of building a new public hall and the erection of water works have met

with defeat when submitted to the voters of the corporation.

*Fraternal.*—The following fraternal orders are represented by subordinate lodges and branches in Lowell, viz: Knights of Pythias, Masons, Odd Fellows, Daughters of Rebekeh, and Grand Army of the Republic.

Buell Lodge, No. 395, Knights of Pythias, has 97 members and owns real estate valued at \$2,500. Conventions are held every Monday evening.

Lowell Lodge, No. 438, I. O. O. F., has 91 members enrolled upon its roster and the real estate owned is valued at \$3,000. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening.

Sunbeam Lodge, No. 51, Daughters of Rebekeh, has a goodly number of members. Meetings are held every Thursday evening.

The roster of Lowell Lodge, No. 436, F. & A. M., shows a membership of 34. Meetings are held monthly.

Dick Mason Post, No. 304, G. A. R., has 16 members.

All of the lodges are in a flourishing condition.

—John D. Hollinger.

#### AURELIUS TOWNSHIP.

Aurelius township was originally a part of Monroe County, being admitted into Washington County, December 15, 1818. In that year John S. Corp and Judah M. Chamberlain headed a petition to the commissioners of Washington County, praying the establishment of this addition as a township.

On the commissioners' journal, dated December 15, 1818, appears this record:

On petition of John S. Corp and Judah M. Chamberlain, petitioners praying to be admitted into Washington County, as a township, the following was ordered:

*Resolved*, by the Board of Commissioners, That that township, numbered five in the eighth range, excepting sections No. 25, 26 and 27, and fractional sections No. 34, 45 and 46, be and the same be declared and established into an incorporated town, to be hereafter known and distinguished by the name and denomination of *Aurelius*, and the inhabitants residing in said district are hereby declared entitled to all the privileges and immunities of incorporated towns in the State. The electors in said town will meet at the house of Mr. Judah

M. Chamberlain on the second Monday of January, 1810, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect their township officers agreeably to law.

At this meeting Gilead Doane and Judah M. Chamberlain were elected justices of the peace but nothing else is known of the meeting.

It will be noticed that the establishing act did not give Aurelius sections 27 and 34. The date of this accession, as ascertained from the commissioners' journal, was that of their June session, 1842. For they

*Resolved*, that section twenty-seven and fractional section thirty-four, in township five, range eight, heretofore belonging to Township Sacan, is hereby annexed to Aurelius.

Aurelius was reduced to its present small dimensions by the action of the Legislature forming Noble County. It was passed March 11, 1851.

Among the earliest settlers in Aurelius were the Dains, Duttons, Bousers and Hutchins. Dr. John B. Regnier, who came about 1819, has well been considered "the father of the township," being a leader in the formation and development of it. He was appointed first postmaster in 1819, built the first grist mill about the same time, and secured the building of the first road from the mouth of Cat's Creek to Macksburg.

William W. Mackintosh opened the first store about 1827. Free Will Baptist Church was organized between 1810-12; a "regular" or "hard-shelled" Baptist Church was organized soon after. In 1818 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized.

A public school was started as early as 1809 with Nancy Dutton as teacher.

The two villages of the township are Macksburg and Elba, which have owed their prosperity to the oil development which has been very profitable here, there being now 75 producing leases in the township. This is equaled by only one other township in the county as shown by the table of leases in the chapter on "The Oil Industry."

#### BARLOW TOWNSHIP.

Barlow township was organized in 1818 at

a meeting held in July. The first trustees were Cornelius Houghland, S. N. Cooke and Caleb Green; Duty Green was treasurer. The first settlers in the township were the Lawtons, Vincents, Greens, Proctors, Houghlands, McGuires. The main road in the early days was the "State Road" from Marietta to Athens, which passed near the Lawton cabin; another from Belpre to Watertown ran a little west of this cabin.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first to enter the township, the first church being a log meeting house built in 1808. The First Presbyterian Church was erected in 1838. In 1839 this church split, the "New School" faction leaving the parent church. They united again in 1870. The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1849 and the Union Church at Vincent in which several denominations worshiped was built in 1867. The Christian Church was organized in 1846.

The first school house was built in 1808-09 and was known as the "Old Hickory" school house. A vivid glimpse into that early school house is afforded us in the papers left by Henry Earle Vincent:

"The house in which the pioneer children of Barlow township first learned their A, B, C's, and to repeat 'In Adam's fall we sinned all,' was built entirely of rough hickory logs, with chimney of 'cat and clay,' and a broad fire-place wide enough to receive logs the length of a common fence-rail, which not only furnished fuel for fire but seats for the young urchins while warming themselves. The floor, benches and writing table were all made of rough-hewn puncheons—that is, logs split into slabs and some of the roughness 'scutched' off with a broad-axe. Small cavities were left in the back wall in which the ink-stands, containing the *maple* ink, were kept to protect it from the frost.

"The windows were made by cutting out a piece of a log six or eight feet in length and placing small sticks perpendicularly across the space at intervals, thus making a sash over which the paper was pasted. The paper used was generally the well-scribbled leaves of old

copy books, as there were no newspapers in those days and blank paper was too scarce and too valuable to be used for such purposes. This paper was made transparent by being first generally coated with coon's grease or possum fat, and a fire-brand held to it until well-melted.

"The old schoolmaster was so deaf that the scholars would 'talk right out loud,' and often he would go to sleep and then the way the young rogues in 'home-spun' and linsey' would 'cut-up' was nobody's business but the teacher's and he did not know it. When dismissed for noon, the first one on the ice was the best fellow—but the best *fellow* in this case happened to be a tall, portly *girl*, who generally led the van in all the sports. The old school-house has long since, with the youthful actors in the scenes about its portals, passed away forever."

Barlow village was made in 1840 with John McCuig, Horatio Ford and Lyman Laffin as proprietors, and "consisted of eleven lots of fifty-four acres each and located near the Marietta and Belpre roads." Lyman Laffin opened the first store.

Fleming, a station on the old Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now a prosperous little hamlet on the Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland Railway, was laid out August 3, 1853, by Henry Earle Vincent, who kept the first postoffice. The first store was opened by Church B. Tuttle, and Enoch Preston kept the first tavern.

D. C. Lasure contributed the following on "Stores and Trade" of Barlow to the *Barlow Centennial* which is of interest.

"The first store of which I can learn, in Barlow township, was on the southeast corner of Barlow X Roads.

"H. N. Ford, C. B. Tuttle and C. Shipman started a store in the Ford building, under the firm name of H. N. Ford & Company. H. N. Ford died in a short time, and C. D. Ford took his place. Soon John Ford bought C. D. Ford's interest and the firm was John Ford & Company. Then D. H. Merrill and T. W. Moore bought this firm out, and Ford, Shipman and Tuttle retired. This was in 1858 or 1859. Soon after D. H. Merrill bought

Moore's interest and carried on the business two or three years, when J. W. Merrill bought an interest, and the firm became Merrill Brothers. This firm did an extensive business for some years. Then C. D. Ford bought a third interest and the firm became Merrill Brothers & Company, and continued so two or three years, when C. D. Ford retired, and the firm became Merrill Brothers and so continued until succeeded by Lazure Brothers. Smith Brothers bought out Lazure Brothers, and they sold to A. W. Morris, W. E. Thompson and D. E. Greenlees, as Morris, Thompson & Company. Soon Mr. Greenlees retired, and the firm was Morris & Thompson. Mr. Thompson sold his interest to J. H. Fleming, making it Morris & Fleming, who after continuing business a short time, removed their stock of goods to Williamstown, West Virginia. The store room, which had been enlarged at different times by Merrill Brothers, then was unoccupied for some time, but a year or two ago L. C. Maxwell put in a stock of goods and is now doing business there.

"Lyman Laffin was postmaster for a number of years in early times and carried a small stock of goods in connection with the post-office.

"Soon after the Civil War, the store room east of Mrs. M. A. Ford's was built by the Barlow Mill Company, composed of C. B. Tuttle, George B. Turner, Jude Chamberlain and Harry Burchett. They did business in it for a year or two, then moved mill and store to Vincent. Somewhere in the 'fifties,' H. G. Lawrence partially built a store room just west of and near to the store so long occupied by Merrill Brothers. This was occupied as a store room by a Mr. Coyton, later by John Parker, and finally by Scott & Pollard. Each of these continued but a short time. The building became the property of Merrill Brothers and when John Haddow's residence was burnt, Mr. Haddow bought the old store, and it is now the framework of Mrs. Haddow's house. Ten years or so ago, J. H. Haddow built a store room in the village and occupied it some time, in partnership with Mr. Gracey

as Gracey & Haddow. Soon Mr. Gracey retired, and Mr. Haddow afterward sold an interest to Perley Dunsmoor, and the firm became Haddow & Dunsmoor. Mr. Haddow retired and P. Dunsmoor was the store man. Later P. Dunsmoor & Son, and at present D. L. Dunsmoor. Two or three years ago J. W. Scott and J. F. Foster started a store in the south end of the village, and after a year or two Mr. Foster retired, and J. W. Scott continues the business. Lawton Sisters have run a store in the Post Office building for the past ten years or more. Sarah J. Lamb ran a store in the east end of the village for two or three years when, having become married to a horrid man, she gave up the store business and went west.

"The first store in Vincent, called the 'Farmers Exchange,' was kept by C. B. Tuttle on what was known as Gard's corner. I believe he was succeeded by Gard & Son, who later sold to H. M. Amlin and William McKibben, who did a fair business for a short time as Amlin & McKibben, and H. Gard & Son built a new store on the opposite corner and did business there for a short time. Afterward John Lynch kept store in the same place. Other stores in Vincent were kept by John Tuttle, Tuttle & Dunn, Mary J. Preston, Preston & Tuttle, and A. B. Vincent in the building formerly used as the station house on M. & C. R. R. S. F. Hayes built a store in the village about 25 years ago and did business there until within a few years.

"After the T. & O. C. E. R. R. was revived, Sandy Shaw and D. R. Shaw built a store near the railroad crossing, and did business as Shaw Brothers. Later D. R. Shaw retired and Sandy still runs the store. Hayes Brothers built a store on the opposite side of the railroad and ran a hardware business. Joseph Smith started a store in a building put up by J. C. Vincent four or five years ago, and ran it a short time. He was succeeded by Berkley & Company, and they by A. C. Fuller. F. W. Vincent built and runs a store on the opposite side of the street. Burris Crewson had a store where Adam Kepler now lives.

W. O. Keith has a store on a new street running past the school house.

"I have understood that Mrs. McGary carries a small stock of groceries. Thomas Breckenridge built a store at Fleming station probably about 1860. He was succeeded by a Mr. Martin from Pittsburg and he in turn by Edward Cecil, Mr. Tullis, Strickling Brothers, J. H. Haddow, Haddow & Fleming, Fleming & Turner, Charles Turner, Hart Brothers, C. E. Finch, Fleming & Biedel, Finch & Biedel, Coffman & Miller, S. A. Coffman and C. E. Starr, who now occupies a new store at the old stand.

"After C. E. Finch sold out at the station, he started a store near his residence and still runs it. Robert Pryor at one time had a store on Pryor Ridge, where Harvey Martin now lives, and D. G. Martin also kept store a while just north on the same ridge.

"On the establishment of a post office at Ormiston, Alexander Ormiston started a store at his farm in the northeast part of the township, which he has since discontinued. Mrs. McCurdy has had a store on Barnett Ridge for some years, and at one time a Mr. Amos kept a small store on the Hoon place. There may have been other efforts in the store line, but I have failed to get track of them."

Of the later advancements should be mentioned the Barlow Fair. It was started in a small way, in 1871, by William Thompson, I. B. Lawton, Frank Deming, William Moore, E. H. Palmer, Daniel Canfield, John Ormiston and others, and has grown year by year to its present greatness and importance. There is a tradition, of long standing in this county, that it never rains in the time of the Barlow Fair.

#### BELPRE TOWNSHIP.

The names of the settlers in Belpre and much of the early history of the township are found in Chapter IV.

It was created by resolution of the Court of Quarter Sessions, December 20, 1790, as is shown by the following record:

*Resolved*, That townships No. 1 and 2, in the tenth

range, and North in the main range, but and they hereby are incorporated, and so be included in the town ship by the name of Belpre.

The first town officers were: Col. E. Battelle, town clerk; Winton Casey, overseer of poor; Col. Nathaniel Cushing, constable.

The location of the settlements is thus described by Dr. S. P. Hildreth: "The main body of the new colony tract was divided into two portions, known as the 'Upper' and 'Middle' settlements. The lands on the river were of the richest quality; rising as they receded from the Ohio on to an elevated plain, 30 or 40 feet higher than the low bottoms, and extending back to the base of the hills. This plain was in some places more than half a mile in width, forming with the bottoms alluvions of nearly a mile in extent. The soil on the plain was in some places fertile, loamy sand; and in others inclined to gravel, but everywhere covered with a rich growth of forest trees, and producing fine crops of small grain. About a mile below the Little Kenawha, this plain came into the river, presenting a lofty mural front of eighty or a hundred feet above the surface of the water. This precipitous bank is continued for half a mile, and on its brow, and for some distance back, is clothed with evergreens, being chiefly different varieties of the cedar. That portion of the plain is known by the name of 'the Bluff,' and is located near the head of Blennerhassett's Island, close to the landing and crossing place to the mansion erected a few years after by this celebrated man. 'The Bluff' divided the 'Upper' settlement from those below. The 'Upper' lay in a beautiful curve of the river, which formed nearly a semi-circle, the periphery of which was about a mile and a half, and rose gradually from the bank of the river on to the second bottom by a natural glacis, the grade and beauty of which no art of man could excel. From the lower end of 'the Bluff,' the plain gradually receded from the river, leaving a strip of rich bottom land, about three miles in length, and from a quarter to a third of a mile in width. This distance, like that portion above, was laid off into farms, about 40 rods

wide and extending back to the hills, which rose by a moderate slope to an elevation of an hundred feet above the surface of the plain, and were clothed with oak and hickory, to their tops. This charming location was well named 'Belle-prairie,' (or beautiful meadow), but is now generally written 'Belpre.'"

THE TOWN OF BELPRE IN 1902

(INCORPORATED IN 1902)

The Belpre of today reflects creditably the intellectual and cultured characteristics of the stalwart pioneer of the "block-house" days. There still remains some traces of the old pioneer blood, and a few of the historic points made famous during the days of the first settlers are cherished and protected by the present inhabitants.

The geographical limits of Belpre have been encroached upon, from time to time, until now Belpre—proper—represents an incorporated village about one mile long and one-half wide, directly opposite Parkersburg, West Virginia. Though the settlement of Belpre is one of the oldest in the county and hence in the State, and for many years the most popular community in the county, outside the present Marietta, yet it was not until July 22, 1901, that it was voted to incorporate it. The following January (1902) the charter was received, and on the 13th day of the same month, the election of the first officers of the corporation was held. The estimated population is 900,—no census has as yet been taken since the incorporation.

The valley in which Belpre is located is still one of the most productive along the Ohio River, being especially adapted to truck-gardening, and yet retains the pristine beauty, which gave to it its poetic name. Belpre is essentially a residence village, its commercial and industrial interests having been greatly damaged by the 1884 Ohio River freshet, from which it has only partially recovered. However, in a retail way, it has a number of institutions which do a thriving business. It depends upon Parkersburg, West Virginia, for its banking facilities. A building and loan



company was incorporated January 8, 1902, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.

Belpre has ever taken a front rank in its interest in education. Its public schools are noted for their excellence, and have an enrollment of 300 pupils, with eight teachers. The school building is a well-equipped brick structure of eight rooms, erected in 1876. Connected with the schools is a circulating library of 650 volumes, to which additions are made each year.

The churches of the village are four, viz.: The Methodist Episcopal, a direct descendant of the first organization of Methodism in Belpre township, effected by Rev. Mr. Morris in 1816. Their present place of worship—Lewis Chapel—was dedicated February 24, 1867, and was remodeled in 1896. The present membership is 200.

The Congregational Church—with 120 members—tracing its origin to a mission of the First Congregational Church of Marietta, was organized in 1802, at what is now Rockland. The first service held in the village limits was in 1858. The church building, in which they still worship, was erected in 1869.

The Catholic Church, for many years an outer mission of the Marietta Church, and later assigned to the Little Hocking Church, always holding its services once a month at the home of some of its members, now worships in a little church of its own—St. Ambrose Church—donated by P. W. O'Connor of Columbus, Ohio, in 1901, with 35 communicants.

The A. M. E. Church with 20 members dates back to 1877.

Politically, Belpre has always been Republican.

*Bertha G. Ballard*

#### DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

There are four villages in Decatur township: Fillmore, Decaturville, Hope and Prosperity.

Decatur township was established November 30, 1820. The first settler, Joseph Lovdell, came in 1816, soon followed by the Johnsons, Dufer, Fairchild, Bachelor, Dunn, Gid-

dings and Ballard families who formed the "Lower Settlement" now known as Fillmore P. O. on the State road. The "Upper Settlement" Decaturville P. O., was made soon after. The Methodist Episcopal Church first entered Decatur township, a log cabin being built in the eastern part of the township about 1840. The United Brethren began a society here before 1850, two classes holding services in the abandoned Methodist Episcopal buildings at Decaturville and west of Fillmore. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1847, a building being erected in 1849 and rebuilt in 1856. A Baptist church (colored) was erected in 1856. The first flouring mill was erected by Hiram Fairchild about 1821, south of Fillmore. In this township lived Peter M. Garner, Creighton J. Loraine and Mordecai E. Thomas, whose abduction by Virginia officers in 1845 almost caused a war between the States of Ohio and Virginia. A history of this celebrated case is found in Chapter VI.

#### DUNHAM TOWNSHIP.

Dunham township has four villages: Dunham, Veto, Briggs and Constitution.

Dunham township was formed June 5, 1855, and changed to its present form on the petition of William P. Cutler, Dean Briggs, and others, October 19th, of the same year. It was first settled by Elihu Clark, Benjamin and Hezekiah Bickford and Lemuel Cooper in the first half decade of the century. The first tavern was kept by Nathan Cole near the head of Neil's Island in 1805. The first postoffice was established at Veto with William Chevalier as postmaster in 1850. The Dunham office was opened seven years later with Jasper Needham as postmaster. Briggs P. O. was established in March, 1875. The first religious society to build a church in Dunham was the Methodist; a frame building was erected on the Little Hocking in 1830 but was removed before 1860. A Universalist Church was organized in 1845 but soon united with the Belpre organization. The United Brethren were given Cutler Chapel by William P. Cutler, operator of the principal quarries along the Lit-

tle Hocking, in 1871. The first school house was erected on the Goddard farm in 1814. A town house was built in 1871.

The fine stone quarries in Dunham were first opened by Messrs. Harris, Schwan and Newton about 1820. The quarries along the Little Hocking were operated extensively in 1870-71. The stone for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Parkersburg came largely from Dunham.

Dunham township was named in honor of Jonathan Dunham who began work on his land in 1804. He was a descendant of Rev. Jonathan Dunham of Martha's Vineyard. Mr. Dunham's daughter was married to Asahel Hollister, an emigrant from Litchfield County, Connecticut, and many of their descendants still live in this county. One of their sons, W. B. Hollister, lived in Harmar about 50 years.

Thomas and Amos Delano came from Connecticut to Belpre about 1804, but in 1808 came to Dunham.

Benjamin Ellenwood, of Maine, with his three sons,—Benjamin, Daniel, and Samuel,—came from Pennsylvania to Dunham in 1811. The family is still well represented in the county.

Benoni Lewis, an officer in the American army and navy of the Revolution, went from Rhode Island to Virginia in 1802, and in 1807 came to Dunham.

Hapgood Goddard, of New Hampshire, was in Dunham as early as 1814. He afterward lived in Fairfield.

Dunham township was fortunate in receiving a number of good settlers from Scotland, among whom may be named James Harvey, Daniel Shaw, William Fleming, Samuel Drain of Argyllshire, Edward Henderson (who was employed by the pioneers as a scout) and Hugh Mitchell.

#### FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fairfield township has six postoffices, namely: Qualey, Cutler, Layman, Dunbar, Virgin and Napier.

Fairfield township was organized in December, 1851. The first trustees were Peter B. Lake, John Burfield and James Smith; township clerk, Charles H. Goddard; treasurer, Peter B. Lake; assessor, Torrens Gilmore; constable, Augustine Stephens. The first justices of the peace were Torrens Gilmore and Augustine Stephens.

The earliest settlers in Fairfield were David Ewell, Joshua Shuttleworth, William Dunbar; all these came in from Virginia about 1814. The path afterward followed by the "State Road" was the first passageway into this district. Other settlers were Walter Kidwell, Daniel Dunbar (a soldier of the Revolution), both from Fairfax County, Virginia; Carmi Smith of New York, Phineas Dunsmoor of Townsend, Massachusetts, William Moore from Pennsylvania, Moses Campbell from Ireland, Joseph H. Gage from New Hampshire, William Thompson from Guernsey County, Ohio, and Owen Clark from Ireland. For a picture of early scenes in this township the reader is referred to the "Grand Circus Hunt" described in Chapter IX.

The first school house near the Lake farm, known as Lake's school house, was opened about 1819. The next school, near the Dunbar farm, was built in 1840. The first church was erected by the Methodist Episcopal society on the site of their present church at Fishtown, about 1824. About 1863 a new church was built by general subscription but was burned within a year. The present Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1864. The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1867. In the same year the building now owned by the Universalists was erected; this denomination has a building at Fishtown erected a year later.

Cutler on the Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland Railway was laid out in 1857, being first named Harshaville in honor of Dr. John M. Harsha, whose cabin was the first built at this place. The name was later changed to Cutler in honor of William P. Cutler. The first store was kept by Harvey Smith. In 1857 the first hotel was erected by A. A. Campbell.

Dunbar is on the line of the M., C. & C. Ry., and has a postoffice.

Wesley P. O. is one of the old offices in the township.

James Lake kept the first store in Fish-town (Layman P. O.) in 1837, in the store of Carmi Smith.

#### FEARING TOWNSHIP.

Fearing township, named in honor of Hon. Paul Fearing, was established March 8, 1808. In 1809 and 1861 its boundary lines were changed slightly.

On the fourth day of April, 1808, the electors met at the house of Henry Maxon and elected the following officers: Henry Maxon, clerk; Thomas Stanley, John Porter and Resolved Fuller, trustees; Simeon Wright and Joel Tuttle, overseers of the poor; Solomon Goss and John W. White, fence viewers; William Stacy, Jr., and John Miller, appraisers; Didier Gevrez, Isaac Hill, Daniel Dunchew, Henry Maxon, John Porter and Ebenezer Nye, supervisors; Daniel G. Stanley and George Nye, constables; Solomon Goss, treasurer.

Much of the early history of this township, as is true with all the rest, has been described in the history of the Ohio Company. A public school was in existence as early as 1804.

One extraordinary bit of history, which characterizes the early inhabitants of Fearing as exceptionally enterprising and educated, was the formation of a township library as early as 1812. The library was incorporated in 1816. The articles of incorporation limit the property besides books, maps, charts, and the like, to \$3,000. As officers until an election could be held: Thomas Stanley, Robert Baird and Elisha Allen were made directors; John Miller, treasurer; and Daniel G. Stanley, librarian. In time the association dissolved, the books were distributed among the shareholders and many yet remain in private libraries of their descendants. Many books are of a religious nature, and all are of the weightier class of reading. The latest date noticed on the title page as date of publication is 1813.

In the back fly-leaves of many books are the notes of damages and fines written by the librarian on the return of the book. The principal disasters to the works are from grease spots—suggesting the light of other days.

A Presbyterian Church was erected in Stanleyville on land given by Thomas Stanley, in 1814. The Fearing Religious Society was incorporated in 1813 and reorganized (for business purposes) in 1853, a dispute over property having arisen. A Congregational Church was organized in 1851 and a building erected in 1856. A Methodist Church came into existence in 1820 and a building was completed in 1847 and a parsonage 16 years later. A branch of the Congregational Church at Stanleyville was organized near Cedar Narrows and a church was erected in 1873. A second Methodist Church was built east of Stanleyville in 1839, and was replaced by the present church 20 years later. The first Protestant Evangelist Church was erected near Whipple's Run in 1872 and St. Jacob's Church was erected a mile west of Stanleyville in 1858-59.

Among the early settlers were: Levi Chapman, from Saybrook, Connecticut; Thomas Stanley, from Marietta; Joel and Simeon Tuttle, from Connecticut; Simeon Blake, from Rhode Island; John Amlin, a native of Germany; Patrick and Daniel Campbell, Charles Daugherty, John Forthner, Andrew and Daniel Galer, Seth Jones, Henry and Richard Maxon, Allen Putnam, Conrad Rightner, Abraham Seevers, Charles H. Morton, Ephraim True, John Widger, William Caywood, Robert McKee, Nathaniel Kidd from Pennsylvania; Walter Athey from Virginia; William Price, Reuben McVay from Pennsylvania; James Dowling from New York; Thomas Ward, John P. Palmer, Dr. Hicks, John Young, and William Brown from Loudoun County, Virginia.

Of the German emigrants who after 1830 settled in Fearing and aided in its material development, we have the names of the Donakers, the Seylers, Conrad Bisantz, Jacob Zimmer, Theobald Zimmer, Dietrick and Henry Pape,

Theobald Boeshar, Lewis Motter, John Bules, Rev. F. C. Trapp, and Conrad Leonhardt.

The following petition from the Hildreth manuscripts is interesting on account of the names and topography:

*To the Honorable Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Washington*

Your petitioners request that a road may be laid out from Marretta to the forks of Duck Creek and on to Mr. Tolman's in the most eligible situation to be taken past Pot's Mills, so called, or any other place that should be found more convenient hereafter, from thence on to a ridge, keeping the same ridge to the Cedar Narrows, so called, thence following the creek by Mr. Widger's then past Mr. Levi Chapman's, and crossing the creek and on to the forks of Duck Creek, from thence to the mouth of Pawpaw and on to Mr. Tolman's.

Which your petitioners, as in duty bound, request a committee may be appointed for that purpose. Signed.

Samuel Nash,	John Campbell,
Levi Chapman,	Joseph Chapman,
Dudley Davis,	Amos Porter,
Levi Dains,	Seth Jones,
Levi Chapman,	Joel Tuttle,
Levi Chapman, Jr.,	Ezra Chapman,
Linus Tuttle,	Simeon Tuttle,
John Widger,	Isaac Chapman,
Thomas Stanley, Surveyor, June, 1797.	

#### GRANDVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Villages and population of the different places in the township.

New Matamor.	Population, 817
Grandview,	" 75
West,	" 30
Ward,	" 25
Glass,	" 25
Dawes,	" —

The picturesque Ohio and the hills which stand sentinels beside it make Grandview a fit name for a river township. The first election for township officials of Grandview was held the first Monday in April, 1804, the township having been "struck off from Newport in 1803." The election resulted as follows: Samuel Williamson, Philip Witten and David Jackson, trustees; Arthur Scott, clerk; Nathan Parr, William Ramsey, and John McBride, supervisors; Alexander Mayers, constable. In the following year the list was increased; Philander B. Stewart and William Cline, constables; Arthur Scott, lister of property; James

Riggs and John Collins, overseers of the poor; Nathan Parr and Henry Dickerson, appraisers of houses.

The first settlers in Grandview were families by the name of Dickerson, Shepherd, Mitchell, Whitton, Riggs, Sheets, Ellis, Burris, Jolly and Collins.

The proprietor of Matamoros was Henry Sheets, who made the survey of the first plat on his land lying along the Ohio River. Beginning with the big road, which extended along the banks of the river, the original plat extended west three blocks to Third street, and north three blocks from Merchants street, to the first alley above the flour mill now belonging to Samuel Shannon. The only houses within the boundary of the original plat were the store and dwelling house, also the flour mill of the proprietor. The streets were, beginning at the river, Water street, which has now almost disappeared beneath the encroachments of the river; the next was First, then Second and Third streets, all running north and south; then those extending east and west were Merchants and Ferry. The first addition was made by Stinson Burris, and extended from Merchants down to Vine, including two lots beyond; and from Water back to Third, thus extending Water, First, Second and Third streets, and adding two new streets,—Main and Vine. The second addition was made on the north, extending Water, First and Second streets three blocks, and adding another street—Togler—and 18 new blocks, which in 1849 included the full dimensions of the town. Afterward many other large additions were made on the southwest.

The town began slowly to improve and houses, one by one, began to appear along First street of the old plat, then on Main and Second, until 1861 the incorporation was made, and at the election James McWilliams was elected mayor.

Grandview village was surveyed at an early day but the original plat was annulled by Hannibal Williamson in 1848, who made a new plat of the same grounds. The Presbyterian Church was organized two years later

and in 1852 the house of worship was dedicated. The society declined until a new society, which erected a church at Matamoras in 1877-78, was formed. Itinerant Methodists came early to the township but the first permanent organization was effected about the middle of the century, when the present church was erected. The Methodist Episcopal Church (Bell's Chapel) was first a log meeting house built in 1855; in 1879 the present church was erected. The German Methodist Episcopal Church was built about 1860. The United Brethren worshiped first in a log meeting house erected in 1869. The Fairview Christian Church originated in revivals in 1819; the church in the western portion of the township was built in 1880. The Baptist Church at Matamoras was the earliest in the field at that point but was not organized until 1859. The first officials were: Andrew Snider, Zachariah Cochran, H. G. Hubbard, trustees; Thomas Reynolds, treasurer; Jasper Bonar, clerk.

The first school was built early in the century at the mouth of Mill Creek. The old school building in Matamoras was erected about 1852. The first mill was known as "Buck's Mill" on Mill Creek about one mile north of Matamoras. The new school house is of modern type, two stories high, built of brick.

#### NEW MATAMORAS IN 1902

New Matamoras is a village of 1,200 inhabitants, situated in the extreme northeastern part of Washington County. It is beautifully located on the right bank of the Ohio River. The highest recorded watermark, that of the great flood of 1884, did not flood the town, which adds greatly to its desirable location.

The memorable "Long Beach of the Beautiful River," together with the two islands which lay in front of the fine stretch of fertile valley, occupied by the town and its beautiful suburbs, not only enhance its desirableness as a place for beautiful homes, but makes the whole seem highly picturesque also.

This town has never had any spasmodic growth; its development has been a necessity to accommodate its environment. It is the

youngest village in this section of Ohio, compared with others of about the same population; within the last 12 years, or since the rich discoveries of oil in this locality, it has taken on new life and growth; many new residences have made their appearance, older ones have been remodeled and modernized; a number of new business firms have sprung up, and the capacity of others greatly enlarged to accommodate the increased trade, and a flourishing national bank speaks unmistakably of prosperity.

For years the citizens could justly be proud of their excellent public schools, and they have never been in better condition than at the present time. Onward has been the record; the present fine brick school building certifies to the educational enterprise of an intelligent community. The school has a 12-years' course of study, with an excellent curriculum which qualifies its high school graduates to enter our best colleges.

Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian are the religious denominations represented; these pulpits are invariably occupied by ministers who are abreast of the times and command the esteem and respect of their parishioners and community at large. These different organizations are markedly in harmony with each other in Christian unity.

The foregoing shows well for New Matamoras, but the whole truth could not say less. Few towns, if any, in the State of its size, have so many complete and excellent systems of water works and sewerage, and with an abundant supply of natural gas now in sight for 20 or more years, and hundreds of acres of gas territory to be developed, give the denizens the assurance of the continued comfort and luxury, at a minimum cost, of the best fuel and the best lighting material in existence, and must be a tempting invitation to the manufacturer and enterprising stranger to seek such a location.

J. D. Hopper

#### INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

The act establishing Independence town-



ship is dated June 3, 1840, and reads as follows:

"On the petition of sundry inhabitants of the township of Newport, praying to be set off into a new township separately and apart from said Newport, on consideration of said petition, the commissioners do hereby agree to constitute a new township in the county of Washington, to be known and designated as the township of Independence, and to be constituted of the following territory, to-wit: Sections No. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections No. 1, 7 and 13."

The sketch of the history of this district will be outlined where it belongs under Newport township. The leading events since the establishment of Independence are noted here.

About 1836 the "old settlement" of the township which was soon to be made had given way largely to a German element. The leaders of this new element were the Huffmans, Kinsels and Berletts. It was in 1843, as the story goes, that a four-wheeled wagon was first seen in this township. The earliest physicians were Drs. Little, Wilson and Taylor. In 1835 a log-hewn meeting house was erected which saved a Sabbath day's journey to Newport. Three denominations, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. In 1858 the Methodists built a church on Rea's Run and in 1867 the Baptists found another place of worship in a newly-built school house. The district known as the Little Muskingum settlement was settled early in the century, the first families being the Flemings, Dickersons, Devols and Meads. Archer's Fork was settled early by a Mr. Archer; the Cadys, Burris, Treadways and Parrs were early settlers. The wave of German immigration reached Archer's Fork about 1835, the Garberletts, Hoppels and Yosts being the forerunners of these worthy colonists.

The Methodists first erected a log meeting house, on the land of David Cline, in 1847; the United Brethren and Christian Union church organizations used the building. About 1848

the German Lutheran Church was erected on land given by Messrs. Yost and Holstein. Mount Hope Church was built by the Disciple Church in 1873 on the ridge at the head of Coal Run on land presented by Alfred Eddy. The Christian Union society built a church on the site of the log meeting house in 1874. The Little Valley Church was erected by this society in 1873 on land given by George Tice. In the Scotch settlement, a Baptist Church was organized in 1864 and a building erected in 1871 which has been known as Davis Run and as Deutcher's Chapel.

The township has five post offices: Wade, Archer's Fork, Deucher, Leith and Lawrence. Many years ago T. N. Barnsdall developed a good oil field on Archer's Fork and since that time producing wells have been opened in other parts of the township.

#### LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

A petition was laid before the commissioners at their June session, 1815, signed by Nathaniel Mitchell, John Mitchell, Elisha Rose, John Sharp and others, "praying that a new township may be laid out and set off from the township of Newport." It was resolved by the board "That the whole of the original surveyed township number three, range seven, together with sections 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35 and 36 in the second township, range seven, be and hereby is established into an incorporated town, to be called and denominated Lawrence, and the inhabitants within said district are entitled to all the immunities and privileges of incorporated towns within the State. The elections in said town will meet at the house of John Mitchell on the second Saturday of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing township officers." The Court of Quarter Sessions directed that an election for two justices of the peace should be held at the same time and place. The election which was held agreeably to this order resulted in the choice of the following officers: Trustees, William Hoff, John Newton and Elisha Rose; clerk, John Sharp; constables, James Hoff and Elijah Wilson; fence viewers,

Jonathan Dye and James Mitchell; treasurer, John Dye; supervisors, George Nixon and Nathaniel Mitchell; justices of the peace, Samuel Dye and John Mitchell. The township officers were sworn in by Samuel Dye, Justice of the Peace.

On the first of April, 1816, the electors met at the house of Nathaniel Mitchell to elect township officers. John Dye was chosen chairman, and Elisha Rose and John Newton, judges of the election. John Sharp was clerk. At this second election 18 votes were cast. The following is the list of voters: John Sharp, William Hoff, James Hoff, David McKibben, Isaac Wilson, Nathan Davis, Nathaniel Mitchell, Jonathan Dye, John Newton, Elisha Rose, John Dye, Samuel Dye, Henry Chamberlain, John Mitchell, Isaac Hill, Ezekiel Dye, James Mitchell, and Alderman Johnson.

Nearly half of this list of voters resided in that part of the township which has since been set back to Newport. James Hoff was elected first "lister of taxable property," and John Mitchell, appraiser of houses. The first grand jurors from the township were Nathaniel Amelin and Nathaniel Mitchell. John Dye was the first petit juror.

The election of 1820 and subsequent elections for many years were held in a school house on John Dye's farm near the mouth of Cow Run. In 1827, section 32 of township two was reannexed to Newport, and at the June session, 1840, Lawrence was reduced to its present limits.

The first school was opened in 1810 near the mouth of Cow Run. In 1838 when the public school system went into effect, Lawrence was divided into eight districts and a log school house built in each. The first church was a log school house covered with clapboards located on the Little Muskingum and used by all denominations. The Presbyterian form of government was instituted in the "forties" and in 1846 the church was reorganized as a Congregational Church and a new building was built in 1846. The present church was dedicated in 1867.

The Lawrence Baptist Church was in existence 1840-44. Other churches were organized as follows: German Methodist, 1845; two German Lutheran, one at the mouth of Cow Run in 1853 and the other on the ridge in 1863; United Brethren at Mount Zion, about 1860 and Union Chapel at the head of Eight Mile Run; Pine Ridge Methodist, head of Bear Run, in 1866; Disciples (or "Campbellites") Mount Pisgah Church, at head of Cow Run; a Scotch Presbyterian Church in 1847; Methodist Episcopal Gross Chapel, 1872.

The first Children's Home in Ohio was established by Miss Catherine A. Fay in Lawrence township, at the mouth of Morse Run, in April, 1858. The first post office was named "Lawrence township" and was on the farm of John W. Dye, in the central portion of the township. The first post office at Crow Run was opened in 1869 with William P. Guitteau, postmaster. Several literary societies were established early in Lawrence township, known as "Little Muskingum Lyceum" (1842), "Singed Cat Society" (1845), "Tarnal Critics" (1848). As the two latter names suggest, these organizations were very democratic and started for philanthropic purposes.

The famous Cow Run oil development began in the "sixties." The first drilling machine was brought into Lawrence township in 1864 by George McFarland. Five years later 500 wells were being operated though the daily output was not as great a number of barrels.

Joshua L. Guyton, now living in the vicinity of Marietta, says that in the winter of 1845-46 he was a cabinetmaker with his father, Abraham Guyton, on Cow Run in Lawrence township. Within about 35 feet of their shop was a "burning spring," as it was called. Through a wooden pipe they conducted the natural gas to the shop and used it for illuminating purposes. For a burner they used the spout of a coffee-pot. Since that time an oil-well sunk near the spring has proved a good producer but the surface flow of gas has ceased. Joshua L. Guyton is the father of Bion L. Guyton, a well-known attorney in this county.

## LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township was established March 5, 1832, by the following act of the County Commissioners.

*Resolved*, That the tract of country contained in range number seven, in town number four, in the county of Washington be, and the same is hereby established into an incorporated town, to be called and designated Liberty; and the inhabitants residing within said surveyed township are declared to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of incorporated towns within this State; and said inhabitants will meet at the house of Matthew Gray, in said township, on the first day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect township officers agreeably to law.

It will thus be seen that, at first, the surveyed township and the established township were identical, and thus, accordingly, Liberty began life with her full 36 square miles of territory. No records of township elections appear until 1838, although the book which contains this record was in the possession of the township for four years previous.

The memories of the oldest residents of the township, however, retain the facts that Matthew Gray was in all probability the first justice of the peace, that at any rate, he was a "squire" in 1834, at which time William Gray was a constable. It is said that at one time there were not available men enough to fill the offices, and that Salem township was asked in a neighborly way to lend them a man for constable, but who was the man, thus obligingly furnished, tradition has provokingly forgotten. It appears also that these early elections were held in a log school house about where Germantown now stands.

The first township officers now on record in the township were chosen April 2, 1838, at an election held at the residence of Joseph Barnhart. William Koon, Matthew Gray and Gideon Keeder presided over the election, and James Schofield and Richard Alberty were clerks. The election resulted in the choice of Newman Meridith, Marcellus Marsh, and Richard Alberty, for trustees; David Hendershot, clerk; Elijah Gray, constable; Isaac Cline and John Miller, overseers of the poor; Eben Spear, Amlin True, and William Walters,

fence viewers; James Martin, Daniel Michael and William Harsha, road supervisors.

The omission to elect a treasurer was corrected by the appointment in May, 1838, of Matthew Gray to fill that office. This appointment was made by the trustees of the township.

Liberty was slightly diminished in extent in 1851 when two sections were given to Monroe County and four to Noble.

The earliest settlers in Liberty township were the Palmers, Campbells, Alberys, Grays, Woods, Koons and Bernharts. The first water mill was erected about 1844 by John Miller on Saltpetre Creek. The first log school house was built a quarter of a mile north of Germantown about 1838. The Methodists were the first religious body to enter the township, building a log-hewn church about 1840. In 1848 Abraham Alban gave the ground for a new church which was built. In 1855 a church was erected in the southern part of the township. The Scott Ridge Church was built in 1873. A German Church on Fifteen Mile Creek was built about 1860 but was destroyed by fire. The Pleasant Ridge Christian Church of Dalzell was erected in 1880, the society being formed in 1867. The Liberty Baptist Church at the forks of Fifteen Mile Creek was built in 1874. A Free Methodist society purchased a school house in 1880 and dedicated it for their services.

The oldest village, Germantown, was laid out in 1852 by David Hendershot, Charles Coleman being appointed first postmaster in 1873.

In its vicinity a valuable oil field has been developing within the last two years and the production is still increasing rapidly. Dalzell, named in honor of "Private Dalzell" was laid out in 1871, S. D. Spear becoming first postmaster in the year following.

## LUDLOW TOWNSHIP.

Ludlow township derives its name indirectly from a surveyor of that name, who ran the north boundary of the "donation" land,

called the Ludlow line. On July 17, 1819, the county fathers established the township and named it after the line that now bounds it on the north. At that time, however, the township extended two miles north of this line. The establishing act, as found in the commissioners' journal, is as follows:

July 17, 1819.

On the petition of Joseph Dickerson, John Davis, and Kutzer D. Jolly and others, inhabitants of the third township in the sixth range.

The Board of Commissioners of Washington County establish the third township in the sixth range, together with section No. 36 of township two, in said sixth range, into a new and independent township and election district, to be hereafter known and distinguished by the name and denomination of Ludlow. And order that the qualified electors of said district meet at the house of Daniel Hearn, in said town, on the fourth Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect their township officers agreeably to law.

In 1851 all above the Ludlow line became a part of Monroe County. In 1840 the establishment of Independence declared the "section No. 36 in township two" a part of that township. These are the only two changes that Ludlow has suffered territorially since its establishment. The valley of the Little Muskingum was first settled. Solomon Tice is reported as being the first settler. Other early pilgrims were the Devees, Hearn, Elders and Dicksons.

A Methodist Church was holding services as early as 1824. Before 1848 a Methodist Church was built at Bloomfield. A Disciple Church was organized about 1850. In the southeastern part of the township a Catholic Church was built about 10 years later. Schools were in existence in 1816, and perhaps some previous to that date. About 1820 the first water mill was built by Richard Taylor on the Little Muskingum at Bloomfield. This village was laid out about 1840 by Porter Flint.

The developed oil territory extends across the township and into Monroe County.

#### MARIETTA TOWNSHIP

Was organized December 20, 1790, as appears from the following record:

eighth range, and townships No. 2 and 3 in the ninth range, be, and they hereby are incorporated and included in one township, by the name of Marietta.

The town officers were: Anselm Tupper, town and township of Marietta were the same, William Stacy, overseers of poor; B. I. Gilman, constable.

Mr. Gilman declined acting, and Christopher Burlingame was appointed in his place.

For the first 12 years of its history the town and township of Marietta were the same but at a town meeting held September 1, 1800, Gen. Rufus Putnam, Paul Fearing, Benjamin Ives Gilman, and William Rufus Putnam, were appointed a committee to apply for incorporation. The act creating the town of Marietta was passed November 3d, approved by the governor December 2nd, to take effect January 1, 1801. The first officials were: Gen. Rufus Putnam, chairman; David Putnam, clerk; Ichabod Nyc, treasurer; Rufus Putnam, Griffin Greene, and Joseph Gilman, councilmen.

The above plan of town government continued until 1825, when another charter was obtained which changed to election of a mayor and reduced the area to about the present size. Harmar was made the Second Ward, and Marietta east-side constituted the First and Third Wards, each being entitled to three councilmen. The nine councilmen were elected by the voters and they in turn elected the officers from their number. On account of local disaffection, the west side secured a separate corporate existence in 1837, but was re-united to Marietta in 1890. Marietta was chartered as a city of the 2nd class, October 29, 1853, and charter amendments with protective ordinances have been passed from time to time, which were all codified and published in 1893. The population of Marietta in 1880 was 5,444, and of Harmar 1,571, making a total of 7,015 which in 1890 had increased to 10,050 and the census of 1900 gives the city 13,348.

The early history of the village has been outlined in the history of the Ohio Company. It is our purpose here to give a running sketch of the city's commercial and social development through the century.



The first store in Marietta—the first store in the Northwest Territory—was located on the corner of Muskingum and Ohio streets, and was owned by Dudley Woodbridge. Business seems to have followed the river bank both ways from this point. As we shall proceed with this sketch, the location of stores first around “the Point” and then up Muskingum street, will appear. At a later period Ohio street was the line of trade, and it was not until comparatively recent times that Front street was improved. Previous to 1830 Front street was almost a common, the grass and weeds scarcely ever being broken by a team or vehicle. It will be seen also that in the olden time Putnam street had a few stores. Business slowly advanced from the river westward, coming over the flats and creeks, forming an unbroken line of stores on one side to Putnam, which in the unseen future may become the center of trade. Greene street and the cross streets connecting it with Ohio were avenues mainly to smaller shops and dwelling houses. In Harmar the stores were along the river as in Marietta. Furs and salt were the two most important articles of trade. The second store in Marietta was opened by Charles Greene about 1797. Later he went into the ship-building business. Other early merchants were Maj. Robert Lincoln, Col. John Mills, Col. Abner Lord, Benjamin Ives Gilman in Harmar, also Col. Levi Barber, James Whitney, Abijah Brooks, Joseph Holden, S. B. Wilson, Col. Ichabod Nye, Nathaniel Dodge, Seth Washburn, D. B. Anderson, Dr. Regnier, Dr. John Cotton, Weston Thomas, A. L. Gitto, W. and S. Slocum, Wayles and J. E. Hall, D. P. Bosworth and A. P. Nye.

Ship-building was one of the first industries in Marietta of more than mere local importance, and the little city at the mouth of the Muskingum was made a port of clearance in the first years of the century from which barques and brigs sailed for ports beyond the seas laden with the produce of Southwestern Ohio.

The first ship built was a small one—a brig of 110 tons, named the “St. Clair,” in honor

of the Governor of the Northwest Territory. She was built for Charles Greene & Company by Stephen Devol. The “St. Clair” took a cargo of flour and pork, and in May, 1800, cleared for Havana, Cuba, under the command of Commodore Whippy. The voyage was a remunerative one for the owners and encouraged the enterprising men of Marietta so that they continued building ships and sending them down the river to the sea. The “St. Clair,” which was the first rigged vessel built upon the Ohio, was sold in Philadelphia, and her commander returned to Marietta by land.

The “St. Clair” was built near the foot of Monroe street, where Charles Greene & Company established their shipyard. Several others were established about the same time. Benjamin Ives Gilman had one on the Harmar side of the river where the lock works are now located. Edward W. Tupper built ships at the foot of Putnam street on the Marietta side of the Muskingum. Col. Abner Lord had a shipyard near where the Phoenix Mills now stand. Col. Joseph Barker built several ships and boats about six miles up the Muskingum, among the latter the flotilla engaged by Aaron Burr.

The following is a list of the ships built at Marietta at an early period, together with the names of owners and commanders, furnished Colonel Ichabod Nye by James Whitney, Charles Greene & Company's master builder:

Brig “St. Clair,” 110 tons, Charles Greene & Co., built by Stephen Devol, in 1800, commanded by Commodore Whippy.

Sloop “Maryanna,” 120 tons, built by J. Devol, for B. I. Gilman, in 1801, Captain Crandon.

Brig “John Green,” 110 tons, built by J. Devol, for Charles Greene, in 1801, Captain Holders.

Brig “Marietta,” 150 tons, by J. Whitney for Abner Lord, in 1802, Captain O. Williams.

Brig “Dominic,” 140 tons, by S. Crispin, for D. Woodbridge, Jr., in 1802, Captain Lattimore.

Schooner “Indiana,” 80 tons, by J. Barker for E. W. Tupper, in 1802, Captain Merrill.

Brig “Mary Avery,” 150 tons, by D. Skilinger for G. Avery, in 1802, Captain Prentiss.

Ship “Temperance,” 230 tons, by James Whitney for A. Lord, in 1804, Captain Williams.

Brig “Orlando,” 160 tons, by J. Barker for W. Tupper, in 1803, Captain Miner.

Schooner “Whitney,” by J. Whitney for A. Lord.



Schooner "McGrath," 70 tons, by J. Whitney, for A. Lord, in 1803. Captains Williams and Wilson.

Brig "Ohio," 170 tons, by J. Devol, for McFarland & Co., in 1804, Captain Rose.

Brig "Perseverance," 170 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, in 1805, Captain Wilson.

Ship "Rufus King," 300 tons, by J. Whitney for Clark and B. I. Gilman, in 1806, Captain Clark.

Two gun-boats, by T. Vail for E. W. Tupper, in 1807.

Ship "Tusculum," 120 tons, by W. McGrath, — Marshall S. Jones for A. Lord, 1806.

Ship "I. Atkinson," 320 tons, by W. McGrath, for A. Lord, 1806.

Brig "Hope," 120 tons, by A. Miller for Charles Greene, 1806.

Ship "Francis," copper-fastened, 350 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, Captain Wilson, 1807.

Ship "Robert Hale," 300 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, Captain Holden, 1807.

Brig "Golei," 120 tons, by W. McGrath for A. Lord, Captain Bennett, 1807.

Brig "Rufus Putnam," 150 tons, by W. McGrath, Colonel Lord, Captain —.

Schooner "Belle," 103 tons, by J. Whitney for Gilman and Woodbridge, Captain Boyle, 1808.

Schooner "Maria," 70 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, 1804.

The ship-building industry received a fatal blow in Jefferson's "Embargo Act" passed in 1808. It revived again at the beginning of the era of slack water navigation and many vessels have been built at Marietta and Harmar since 1822. The steamboats built at Marietta and Harmar up to the end of 1832 are named in the list in Chapter XI, under the heading of "Marietta Township in 1833." A list of those built since 1832 would include the following:

Steamer "Dispatch," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Knox & McKee, 1833.

Steamer "Philadelphia," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Captain Dobbin, 1833.

Steamer "Josephine," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Captain Dobbin, 1833.

Steamer "Tusculum," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Captain Dobbin, 1834.

Steamer "Hudson," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Captain Dobbin, 1835.

Steamer "Baltimore," built at Harmar by Capt. William Knox, for Captain Weightman, 1836.

Steamer "John Mills," built at Marietta by Capt. William Knox, for Captain Bosworth, 1836.

Steamer "Stephen Girard," built at Harmar by Capt. William Knox, for James Phillips, 1834.

Steamer "Baltic," built at Harmar, 1836-37.

Steamer "John Hancock," built at Harmar by Captain J. Whitney, for parties not now remembered, 1837.

Steamer "Eclipse," built at Harmar by J. W. Whitney for Captain Knowles, 1837.

Steamer "Orion," same place, same builder, 1837.

Steamer "Isabella," same place, same builder, 1838.

Steamer "Ann Calhoun," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, and owned by Columbus George, 1838.

Steamer "Victoria," built at Harmar by William Knox and owned by G. Hook, of Mobile, Alabama, 1838.

Steamer "Southerner," built at Harmar by William Knox for Charles Barney, of Mobile, Alabama, 1839.

Steamer "Zanesville," built at Harmar by Whitney & Sharp, for Mr. Hutchinson and others of Zanesville, 1838.

Steamer "Gainesville," same builders, owned by George Parker and others of Gainesville, 1839.

Steamer "Elizabeth," built at Harmar by William Knox for Captain Miller, 1842.

Steamer "Winfield Scott," built at Marietta by William Knox for Captain A. DeVinney, 1847.

Steamer "Yallahusha," same place and same builder as above, owned by —, 1847.

Steamer "Empress," built at Harmar by William Knox for Captain Cox, 1848.

Steamer "J. E. Thompson," built at Harmar by William Knox for the engineers on the Muskingum, 1848.

Steamer "Little Thunder," same builder, same place, and same owners, 1849.

Steamer "Tiber," built at Harmar by William Knox for Washington Kerr, 1850.

Steamer "Buckeye Belle," same place, same builder, owned by Captain H. Stull, 1850.

Steamer "William Knox," built at William Knox, at Harmar, for Mr. Chapin and others, 1850.

Ferry steamer for McConnellsville, built by William Knox, 1850.

Steamer "Red River," built by William Knox, at Harmar, for Capt. O. Franks, 1851.

Steamer "Carrier," same place and same builder, owned by H. N. Booth, 1851.

Steamer "Edward Manning," same place and same builder, owned by Capt. E. A. Davis, 1851.

Steamer "Ohio No. 2," same place and builder, owned by Captain Blagg, 1855.

Steamer "Creole," same place and builder, owned by Captain Hill.

Steamer "Skipper," rebuilt by Knox for Capt. J. Cram and others, 1857.

Tow boat "West Columbia," built by Knox at Harmar, 1857.

Steamer "Joseph Holden," built by Knox, at Harmar, for Capt. O. Franks, 1858.

Steamer "Ohio No. 3," same place and builder, owned by Captain Blagg and others, 1850.

Steamer "Fanny McBurney," same place and builder, owned by Captain Drown and others, 1860.

Steamer "Ohio Valley," 1862.

Wharf-boat, same place and builder, owned by Hall & Best, 1865.

Steamer "J. H. Best," same place and builders, owned by J. H. Best, 1865.

Steamer "Rose Franks" and barge, same place and builder, owned by Captain Brinker, 1866.





MARIETTA TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

Steamer "Latawanee," same place and builder, same owner, 1877.

Steamer "Ohio No. 4," same place and builder, owned by Captain Blegg and others, 1868.

Steamer "Red Cloud," same place and builder, owned by Captain Blegg and others, 1868.

Steamer "W. P. Thompson," same place and builder owned by Captain Chancellor and others, 1868.

Steamer "Boone," same place, William Knox & Son, builders, Captain McClurg and others, owners, 1877.

Steamer "Oella," same builders as above, owned by Captain Berry, 1877.

Steamer "Corner," same builders, owned by the Wheeling & Parkersburgh Company, 1877.

Steamer "W. F. Curtis," rebuilt by same builders, owned by Captain Brown, 1877.

Steamer "Emma Graham," same builders, owned by Captain Williamson, 1877.

Steamer "Kitty Nye," same builders, owned by Captain Berry, 1877-80.

"Kittie Nye,"

"Lizzie Cassel,"

"Mink,"

"Diurnal,"

"J. H. McConnell,"

"Gen. H. F. Devol,"

"Scotia,"

"La Belle,"

"Sonoma,"

"M. G. Knox,"

"Oneida,"

"Model," (barge)

"Belmont," (towboat)

"Y. C. Leno,"

"G. W. Thompson,"

"Success," (towboat)

"Olivette,"

"Hattie Bliss,"

"C. C. Martin,"

"Princess,"

"Valley Belle,"

"O. M. Lovell,"

"Chesapeake,"

"Ingomar,"

"H. D. Knox,"

New Wharfboat,

"Bessie Syler,"

"Gen. Dawes,"

"T. D. Dale,"

"Lancaster,"

R. & O. Wharfboat, for Cincinnati,

U. S. Engineer boat, "Slackwater."

"Bellaire,"

"Addie E.,"

"Fai-on,"

"Ben Hur,"

"Capital City,"

"Liberty,"

"Eliza H.,"

"Keystone State,"

"Mountaineer,"

"Carrie Brown,"

"Congo,"

"Carrollton,"

"Pioneer City,"

"St. Louis,"

"Telegraph,"

"Vesper,"

"Iron Queen,"

"Annie Laurie,"

"Jim McConnell,"

"Ruth,"

"H. D. Munson,"

"Dick Brown,"

"Highland Mary,"

"Edgar Cherry,"

"Lorena,"

"Hazel Rice,"

"Valley Gem,"

"City of Pittsburg,"

"Francis J. Torrance,"

A view of this school building is presented on an accompanying page.

The reunion of the Thorniley family, held at the home of Willis H. Thorniley, August 7, 1902, is worthy of permanent record. From the day in July, 1795, when Caleb Thorniley and family arrived in Washington County from Cheshire, England, until the present time the family has continued to prosper. It now numbers more than 1,000 members and many names of the family are found elsewhere in this history.

Following are the names of those who were present:

Caleb Thorniley, Brokaw, Ohio.

Charles W. Thorniley, Brokaw, Ohio.

Delbert Thorniley, Brokaw, Ohio.

Clarence Thorniley, Brokaw, Ohio.

Mrs. Isabel Wilson, Edison, Ohio.

Henry Dana, Caledonia, Ohio.

Mrs. Jennie Wells and three children, Louisiana,

Missouri.

Walter S. Thorniley, Bowen, West Virginia.

P. O. Thorniley, Crown City, Ohio.

Willis A. Thorniley, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Aaron Howe, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Thorniley, Reno.

Louis Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thorniley, Reno.

Mrs. Mary J. Thorniley, Reno.

Miss Julia Thorniley, Reno.

Mrs. J. W. Thorniley, Reno.

Mrs. Louisa Thorniley, Reno.

Albert Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Thorniley, Reno.

Richard D. Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thorniley and two children,

Reno.

Mrs. Charles Harness, Reno.

Elmo D. Harness, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel King, Reno.

Mrs. James C. West, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Racer, Reno.

Theodore Thorniley, Reno.

Miss Emily Thorniley, Reno.

Miss Jane Thorniley, Reno.

Willard Thorniley, Reno.

John Thorniley, Reno.

Miss Frances P. Thorniley, Reno.

Miss Jennie Thorniley, Reno.

Miss Eleanor Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. Samuel S. Thorniley, Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorniley, Reno.

Miss Adeline V. Thorniley, Reno.

Marietta Township School District, which includes all the territory of the township lying east of Duck Creek, has set the pace in educational progress for the townships of this county, by the erection of a beautiful light school building at Sand Hill and by the organization and grading of its district schools.

- Samuel D. Thorniley, Reno.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. W. West and two children, Reno.  
 Miss Elizabeth Bean, Reno.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Gage Buell and child, Reno.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thorniley and two children, Reno.
- Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Thorniley, Marietta.  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Thorniley, Marietta,  
 Joseph B. Thorniley, Marietta.  
 Miss Amy Thorniley, Marietta.  
 Dr. and Mrs. Griffith, Marietta.  
 Mrs. W. T. Harness, Marietta.  
 Mrs. G. W. Harness, Marietta.  
 Mr. F. F. Thorniley, Raccoon Island, Ohio.  
 Mrs. Roxie Corn, Ironton, Ohio.  
 Miss Mamie Corn, Ironton, Ohio.  
 Mrs. Minerva A. Gates, Ironton, Ohio.  
 Mrs. Samantha Dorman, Waverly, West Virginia.  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Ward, Waverly, West Virginia.
- Miss Oma Thorniley, Delta, Colorado.  
 Miss Lelia Thorniley, Laverne, Oklahoma Territory.
- Miss Annie M. Thorniley, of Boise, Idaho.  
 Miss Frances E. Thorniley, Boise, Idaho.  
 Miss Maude Thorniley, Delta, Colorado.  
 George Harness, Marietta.  
 L. N. Harness, Marietta.  
 C. A. Harness, Marietta.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Powell and six children, Marietta.
- Mrs. Henry Best and children, Marietta.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Elben Buell and three children, Marietta.
- Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds and two children, Marietta.
- Mrs. Emma Mellor, Marietta.  
 Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Scott, Marietta.  
 Mrs. Annie Dilley and daughter, Marietta.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Reynolds, Gravel Bank.  
 Miss Ester Reynolds, Gravel Bank.  
 Mrs. Fannie Baker and daughter, Gravel Bank.

Marietta, Saturday Morning, January 9, 1830.—

"Our Town.—Marietta has had a singular fortune. The oldest town in Ohio—settled by an industrious and enterprising people—exceedingly pleasant and healthful in situation—advantageously located for water-carriage—and having around it a good proportion of very good, and a great deal of tolerable quality of land—has fallen far behind many other places, in business, buildings and wealth. A variety of causes have contributed to this result.—The first business in Marietta which caused any rapid increase of its buildings and population, was ship-building. This was prostrated, and with it, for the time being, the general busi-

ness of the town, in 1807 and 1808. In 1809 the town looked like a deserted village. The number engaged in mechanical and mercantile business was very small. A large number of the best dwellings were unoccupied. In this state of apparent decay the place remained for several years. The few persons engaged in mercantile business were successful. They had a fine portion of the custom within a circuit of 50 miles round—including parts of the valleys and bottom lands of the Ohio, Muskingum, Kanawha, &c. In the meantime the products of this region were disposed of to emigrants—to the salt makers of the Great Kanawha—or taken down the Ohio, or over the mountains—the merchants being seldom or never the exporters. Those engaged in mercantile business being, therefore, merely importers, did very little to enhance the business of the town. Little was done, or attempted, which had this tendency. The town plot, being duly extended, was many times too large for the demand; lots were held at very low prices. There was no encouragement for building, because, as there was no apparent encouragement for the increase of business, there was no apparent encouragement for emigrants to settle in the town. We have said there was no apparent encouragement. But it is believed that, had the real capabilities of the place been fully known, the town would long ago have attained far greater than its present growth. But the symptoms of decay, so long apparent—the stillness of the place, owing partly to the scattered situation of the buildings, and partly to the carriage being mainly done by watercraft instead of wagons—impressed on strangers the idea that Marietta was not, and could not be made, a place of extensive business. Possibly it may be, hereafter, deemed fortunate that the growth of the place has thus far been retarded. Within a few years Marietta has become a place of Education. The beauty and healthiness of this location, and the great extent of pleasant and unoccupied building ground, render it a very eligible situation for those who would locate themselves in an advantageous situation for the education of their children. Building lots



have risen within a few years—but are still to be had at a much lower rate than at any other place of the same importance in the Western Country. The institutions for education have already had very considerable effect in carrying forward the improvements of the town, and we trust the course of all will be onward."

Marietta, Saturday Morning, March 26, 1830.—

"Our Town.—Marietta is the oldest municipal corporation northwest of the Ohio. The first act of incorporation was in December, 1800, by the Legislature of the Northwest Territory. The act of incorporation was based on the democratic principles of the Eastern townships, or towns, as they are there called. And to some, who have been educated in these democratic communities, it is a matter of regret that similar institutions were not generally adopted in Ohio. They are founded on the principle that the people should be left, as far as practicable, to manage their own affairs in their own way. The people met together in town meeting to discuss, and decide on, all matters which concern only the little community thus assembled. Here is a school where young men learn the rudiments of legislation, and gain the confidence to address a public assembly. In these primary assemblies men learn to feel their equal rights. If town meetings are sometimes noisy and disorderly, so are other assemblies. Should we reject the institutions of freedom because freedom is sometimes carried to excess? On similar principles we might reject every good thing. But to return.—The original incorporation included not only the fractional surveyed townships, now constituting the township of Marietta, but a great portion of several adjacent townships:—part of the territory of the present townships of Fearing, Union and Warren. The bounds, from time to time, were narrowed down to the two fractional townships. But the old charter remained in force for about a quarter of a century. It was superseded, in 1825, by the present charter, which confined the town to the town plot, and changed the corporation

from a democratic to a representative character. Some of our old Yankees regretted the change; but all now acknowledge the superior efficiency of a government by representation for borough purpose. The concerns of a city, or a village, require more promptness and decision than can well belong to a pure democracy. The latter may do very well for the more rural portions of the country, but the police and public improvements necessary for a town require greater decision and more rapid execution. The advantages of the new form of government are well exemplified in the experience of the last 10 years. Previously the romantic mud stories of the West were in some promising degree realized in Marietta, so that strangers were sometimes disposed to nickname the place by substituting mud for the first syllable. The improvements in graveled ways for teams and paved walks for pedestrians, have added most materially to the comfort and advantages of this place, and exhibit, to those who recollect the days of mud, a contrast highly gratifying. The erection of bridges and raised highways has also added greatly to convenience.

"It would be of great consequence to the town to repair the banks of the rivers, and add to the facilities of landing, particularly on the Ohio. It is singular that no effort has yet been made to open the channel between the island bar and that of the Muskingum. It is thought not to be a difficult undertaking. The steamboat custom is very important; but might be much more so if the facilities of landing were greater. If the channel above mentioned could be permanently deepened, and a few trees removed from the bed of the river near the mouth of Duck Creek, the channel next the town could be far more preferable in low water. As general improvements of the Ohio River are to continue and progress, under the Federal Government, it is hoped these particular improvements may shortly, in this way, be accomplished."

DRAWN BY HARMAR

*American Friend*, January 13, 1837.—

"We know there was an attempt to set off

the Second Ward of Marietta—Pt. Harmar—into an independent borough—and we were for it,—but we did not expect the divorce to be so sudden and unceremonious.—The act is passed. Marietta is disorganized—and we have been legislated for without our consent. We can have no municipal government, under the present charter, without the concurrence of three wards. And so we are not only dismembered but disorganized, without our being consulted. Our democracy would have deemed it necessary to submit to the people a matter in which the people are so much concerned. But the nature of the imported democracy may be quite of another cast."

#### MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP.

The territory embraced in Muskingum township was formerly embraced in Adams township as established by the Court of Quarter Sessions convened at Marietta in March, 1797. Ever since the formation of old Adams township, it has been crumbling away to establish the several northern townships and prior to the year 1861 Muskingum township was included within the limits of Marietta, Fearing and Union townships. The name "Muskingum" is appropriately derived from the river which runs through the extent of the township.

On April 18, 1861, the Ohio Legislature passed the following bill:

#### TO REPEAL THE TOWNSHIP OF MUSKINGUM IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the territory now constituting parts of the townships of Marietta, Union, and Fearing, in the county of Washington and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the Muskingum River, where the same is intersected by the west line of a seventy-eight acre lot, numbered sixteen, in Bear Creek allotment of donation lands, running thence south on said line to the southwest corner of said lot numbered sixteen, thence west to the northwest corner of an eighty-five acre lot, numbered twenty-two, in Rainbow Creek allotment of donation lands, thence south on the west line of said lot numbered twenty-two, to the north line of Wiseman's bottom allotment of the donation lands, thence east on said line to the Muskingum River, thence down said river on the west bank thereof until the same

is intersected by the west line of one hundred and sixty acre lot, numbered four hundred, thence south on said line and its continuation to the south line of township numbered three, in range numbered eight, thence east on said line to the east bank of the Muskingum River, thence down said river to the south line of commons lot numbered twenty-eight, thence northeasterly along the corporation line of the city of Marietta to the southwest corner of commons lot numbered seventeen, thence easterly along the south line of commons lot numbered seventeen, to the southwest corner of commons lot numbered twelve, thence easterly along the south line of commons lot numbered twelve, to the southwest corner of commons lot numbered fourteen, thence north on the line of original survey to the south line of Fearing township, thence east on said line to the east line of three acre lot numbered three hundred and two, thence north on the east line of a range of three acre lots numbered three hundred and eighty-nine, thence west to the east line of section numbered twenty-five in township numbered three, of range eight, thence north on the section line to the south line of Salem township, thence west on said township line to Bear Creek, thence down said creek to the Muskingum River, thence up said river to a point due north of the place of beginning, thence south across the river to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected and constituted into a new township to be designated as Muskingum township, and that the eastern boundary of Union township, the western boundary of Fearing township, and the northern boundary of Marietta township be so changed as to conform to the lines of said Muskingum township.

Section II. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

The boundaries of the newly-established Muskingum township, as thus defined, still exist and the township, then as now, is bounded on the north by Adams and Salem, on the east by Fearing and Marietta, on the south by Marietta city and township and Warren, and on the west by Watertown.

The elections are now held at Unionville, on the Muskingum River.

A petition was presented to the Board of County Commissioners at the June session in 1877, praying for the dissolution of Union township. At the commissioners' December session of the same year the following was ordered:

The petitioners having made application at the June session of 1877 for the partition of Union township among the townships of Adams, Muskingum, Warren and Watertown, and the board being of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient that the prayer of said petitioners be granted, hereby order that said Union township be divided, and annexed to the adjoining townships—Watertown, Adams and Muskingum.

To Muskingum the territory beginning at the

northeast corner of section eight, one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 413, thence north to Wiseman's Bottom, thence east to the Muskingum River, thence following the course of the Muskingum to the northeast corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 413, thence south to the place of beginning, containing section eight, one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 413, part of Donation line (lot No. 418) and all of Wiseman's Bottom allotment that lies in Union township.

Naturally the fertile bottoms of the "Donation" land were the centers of the first settlements, and so we find that the first settlements in Muskingum township were made in Rainbow and Wiseman's bottoms. These bottoms were named for the backwoodsman, Wiseman, who entered about 400 acres of bottom land lying along the Muskingum while Virginia still claimed the right to the Northwest Territory. Wiseman disappeared after remaining long enough to give his name to the neighborhood. The Rainbow settlement was begun April 29, 1795, by a company of several families from Marietta, who had drawn land located on the western shore of the Muskingum River. On the farm now owned by J. E. and A. R. Stacy, a block-house was erected. This was centrally located and served as a shelter and protecting roof until the cabins could be built.

The first settlers in Rainbow were Israel Stone and family. He located on the farm now owned by the S. S. Stowe heirs. Other early settlers were Stephen Smith, Ebenezer Nye and sons, Simon Wright, Archibald and Mary Lake, Captain and Mrs. Abel Mathews and family, William Stacy and Joseph Stacy, sons of Col. William Stacy, Preserved Seamon, Cogswell Olney, John Dyar, Sr.

The first settlers in Wiseman's Bottom were: Col. Joseph Barker, Israel Putnam, Capt. J. Devol and John Russell.

The territory forming the eastern boundary of the township and known as "the ridge," because it divides the waters of Duck Creek from the Muskingum, was not generally settled until a comparatively recent date.

The first school in Wiseman's Bottom was located on the Muskingum River, on the land then owned by Israel Putnam.

The earliest teacher whose name can be

ascertained was Miss Esther Levings. Abigail Poole was in all probability the next. She was followed by Theophilus Cotton. Not long after the erection of the school house on the river it was found that the building was too near the water and liable to be surrounded during a heavy rise in the river. On this account it was deemed advisable to remove the school house farther back on higher ground. Accordingly this was done, the building being located on Israel Putnam's farm, where, in 1816, through Mr. Putnam's instrumentality, a commodious brick school house was erected, which served the double purpose of school house and church. In this building the people of the neighborhood continued to worship for a number of years. The people were of various denominations, but in those early days they worshiped in common. Rev. Joseph Willard, an Episcopal clergyman of talent, is remembered to have been the first minister who preached in the school house. When the school house was first moved back from the river the teachers were Colonel Stone, Mr. Brown, of New England, a Mr. Allen, and perhaps others. Whipple Spooner was the first teacher in the brick house.

In early times Rainbow had two neighborhood school houses, which, in this modern day, have been consolidated into one. These were what were known as the "upper" and "lower" school houses, the former being located on the Muskingum, not far from Stephen Smith's place, and the latter being on the site of the present school house of the neighborhood, immediately in the bow of the river.

Nathaniel Dodge is said to have been the first teacher in the "lower" school. The first teacher in the "upper" school was Mr. Walbridge.

An interesting document testifying to the Christian fidelity of the early pioneers in Muskingum township is an old subscription paper drawn up in 1810, which appears to be in the handwriting of Col. Joseph Barker. The object of the subscription was to establish divine worship in Rainbow and Wiseman's Bottom. None of those whose names appear below are now living. It reads thus:

Please pay in money or produce to Mr. Thomas Lake, on or before the fifteenth day of December next, for the purpose of introducing the regular preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and for inculcating and introducing habits of good order, morality and piety, by holding up to public view examples worthy the imitation and practice of the rising generation.

The subscription paper provided for a cash subscription, but there was none made of that kind.

Then comes a list of subscribers:

Adams, April 2, 1810.	
<i>Subscribers' Names</i>	<i>Produce.</i>
Joseph Barker	\$5 00
Jasper Stone	3 00
Joseph Stacy	4 00
Sylvanus Newton	9 00
Sardine Stone	2 00
Joseph Stacy, Jr.	1 00
Stephen Smith	1 00
Thomas Lake	6 00
John Russell	3 00
Simcon Wright	2 00
Isaac Wallbridge	1 00
Benjamin F. Stone	3 00
William Stacy, Jr.	1 00
John Deem	1 00
William Stacy	3 00
Ephraim Mathews, thirty cents for each day's preaching.	
Spure Prouty	2 00
Joseph Wood	4 00
Resolved Fuller	1 00

Preaching services were regularly held in the several school houses from time to time when a minister could be found.

The only churches in the township are the German Church on "the Ridge" and the Colored M. E. Church on Rainbow Creek. "The Putnam-Rainbow branch" of the First Congregational Church at Marietta holds services in the Putnam and Rainbow school houses on alternate Sundays.

In 1807 Captain Devol erected a very large frame flouring mill near where the present mill now stands. Its large under-shot wheel is said to have been more than 40 feet in diameter, it being the largest mill-wheel ever seen in the West. In 1866 Major Putnam erected the mill at Devol's Dam, which was considered the best mill on the river.

The community in Wiseman's Bottom was fortunate in having among its members two men of such marked mechanical skill as Col. Jo-

seph Barker and Capt. Jonathan Devol. Both of them were skilled architects, Captain Devol being a shipwright by trade, and Colonel Barker a house-builder. About the year 1800, ship-building having become an important industry at Marietta and on the Muskingum, these men readily took part in the work for which they were so well adapted by previous education and natural skill. The dense forests on either side of the river furnished excellent material for the work. Giant oaks were felled, and under the skillful hands of these men were joined together and moulded into symmetrical shape. Noting first the work of Colonel Barker, we find that his shipyard was on his farm on the east bank of the Muskingum. In 1802 he constructed two ocean vessels. One was a brig, built for Messrs. Blennerhassett and Woodbridge, and named the "Dominic," after the name of Mr. Blennerhassett's oldest son. The other was a schooner called the "Indiana." This last-named vessel, together with the "Louisa," built in 1803, were for E. W. Tupper of Marietta. During the fall of 1806 he was employed by Harman Blennerhassett to construct 15 large bateaux for the use of the expedition of Aaron Burr to Mexico. The fate of these boats and this intended expedition is more fully described elsewhere in this work.

Captain Devol's ship-building was quite extensive. He also worked along the Muskingum upon his farm. In 1801 he built a sloop of 200 tons for B. I. Gilman, a merchant of Marietta. The vessel was wholly constructed of black walnut, and was named after the river by whose side it was built. In 1802 he built two brigs of 200 tons each, the "Eliza Greene" and the "Ohio." In 1804 the schooner "Nonpareil" was built. The passage of the "Embargo Act," in 1807, suspended all further operations on this line.

#### THE WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Is beautifully situated near the Muskingum River in Muskingum township. The Home is situated on the east bank of the Muskingum River, about one mile north of the corporation



line of the city of Marietta. It is the first Home in the State established under the act of the Legislature passed March 20, 1866, the act itself being a response to petitions from this county.

The farm contains about 100 acres favorably located, and from the buildings and grounds is presented a beautiful and picturesque view of the Muskingum Valley.

The object, as carried out, has been to afford an asylum to indigent children of the county under the age of 16 years, until suitable homes can be provided for them with kindly disposed persons, and all reasonable efforts are made for their improvement in industrious habits and morals while they remain in the Home. Children from other counties may also be admitted on terms approved by the trustees.

At the June session of 1866, following the passage of the act authorizing Children's Homes, the Board of County Commissioners—Messrs. J. J. Hollister, Dr. James Little and George Benedict—initiated proceedings for the selection of suitable premises for the permanent location of the Home which resulted in the selection of the present site and a contract was made for its purchase. At the same session Col. W. R. Putnam, W. S. Ward and F. A. Wheeler, Esqs., were appointed the first Board of Trustees. Prior to this time, Miss Catherine A. Fay had about 30 children at her "Home" in Lawrence township under an arrangement made with her by the directors of the County Infirmary, who were ready to be transferred to the new Home as soon as the buildings could be made ready for occupation, which occurred April 1, 1867.

The first matron, with many of the responsibilities of superintendent, was Mrs. A. G. Brown, who discharged her duties successfully one year.

Mrs. Brown was succeeded by Rev. Ira M. Preston and wife, who resigned at the close of their year, and were followed by Dr. S. D. Hart and wife, who were continued superintendent and matron from April 1, 1869, until the lamented death of Mrs. Hart, August 27, 1884. Immediately afterward Dr. Hart was asked to continue as superintendent, and Miss

E. A. Nixon, who had been teacher since 1870, was promoted to be matron, a place her long experience in the Home greatly aided her to fill to the entire satisfaction of the trustees. Dr. Hart was succeeded by S. L. Grosvenor, and he in turn by J. N. Bell. After the death of Mr. Bell, Principal J. L. Jordan of the Har-mar public schools, was elected superintendent and is still in charge. Mrs. Jordan is matron. In the present Board of Trustees are S. J. Hathaway, president; L. W. Ellenwood, W. F. Robertson, and W. A. Sniffen. Mr. Hathaway is the senior member in years of service. About 1889 the system of assigning children to homes was revolutionized. Since that time instead of waiting for people to come and select children, homes have been sought through the aid of the Cincinnati Children's Home, a private institution under strong Christian influence. The Cincinnati institution employs an agent and visitors to seek homes for children. He follows up the children thus placed, visits them at least once a year until they are 21, and reports to the trustees of the Home in Washington County. The result has been, that while the number passing through the Home every year has increased, the number of inmates at any one time has been much smaller. The County Children's Home is made a stopping place until another home can be found in a good family.

The first building used as a Home was a large two story brick, originally constructed by Prof. Samuel Maxwell as an advanced school for boys, the cost of the farm and buildings being at the time \$18,000. Subsequent additions and buildings have been made so that the value of the premises now is estimated at \$30,000. One large building of three stories has been erected, the first floor being used as a school room, and the second and third as a dormitory for the boys. A view of the Home is presented on a preceding page, in connection with a more extended notice of the origin of the Home.

#### NEWPORT TOWNSHIP.

In 1798 all territory lying east of the west-



corn boundary of the seventh range was erected into Newport township. From this great territory Grandview was established in 1802, Lawrence in 1815, Ludlow in 1819, Liberty in 1832, and Independence in 1840. This, the early history of Newport, is the early history of several townships already sketched, especially of Independence.

Newport was first settled before 1798 by William Tison, Neal Cortner, John Cotton, Joseph Luckey and David Stokely at the "Upper Settlement"—near the present village of Newport. These forerunners of civilization gave way before the so-called "real pioneers," among whom the Danas and Greenes share the honor of making the first permanent settlement, soon followed by the Holdens, Templetons, McKibbens, Nichols and others. In the northwestern portion of the township William Hill, Sr., began a settlement on the Little Muskingum which has since borne his name. A "Lower Settlement" was begun early, known as Lower Newport.

Newport was laid out by Captain Battelle, son of Col. Ebenezer Battelle, a graduate of Harvard College, early in the first decade of the century. The first school in the township was opened at this spot by Caleb Greene. A school in the Hills neighborhood was started about the same time by Annie Plumer and a third was soon in existence on the east bank of the Little Muskingum near Beech Grove Church. In 1816 a log school house was built in Lower Newport with George Greenwood as first teacher.

Itinerant Methodist clergymen were in Newport before 1800 and within 15 years a log church was built at Lower Newport on the bank of the Ohio. The first Methodist Church in Newport was organized in 1825 and in four years a church was completed. In May 1870 a new brick church was dedicated. A Presbyterian Church was organized June 9, 1838. For many years they were supplied by President Smith of Marietta College, who "was accustomed to remark that his visits to the little flock at Newport were the green spots in his life." In 1869 the society was dissolved. The Beech Grove Presbyterian Church was built in

1848. In 1861 when the Presbyterian Church at Marietta died, this church was named the Beech Hill First Presbyterian Church, which name it retains. The nucleus of the Newport Baptist Church was formed previous to 1822, when meetings were held in various houses in the "Upper Settlement." The interest grew through the years and the church was organized in January, 1838. The first structure, a brick, was erected and dedicated January 1; 1842. There had been paid on the church \$951.24, leaving a debt of \$336.44. William Dana paid this and took the note of the trustees for the amount. At the death of William Dana search for the note was made, but it could not be found. In this quiet way did Mr. Dana pay the debt, having destroyed the note as soon as received. In 1878 the church was thoroughly remodeled at a cost of \$2,000 and dedicated March 21, 1880. About 1855 a United Brethren Church was organized and a building erected on land given by William Severs. It is known as the Kinderhook Church. The Beech Grove Church was organized in a school house in Newell's Run in 1863. In 1870 a little church was built on the site of the abandoned Methodist Church near the mouth of Newell's Run.

Soon after the formation of the "Upper Settlement," Luther Barker was appointed postmaster. In 1825, when Ebenezer Battelle was appointed postmaster, the office was removed to his residence in Newport. The post-office at Lower Newport was established in 1841, Jacob Middleswart being the first proprietor. That at Newell's Run, on the Ohio, was established in 1865 with Thomas J. Conner as postmaster and Amos Crum first officiated as postmaster at Hills P. O., which was established in 1860.

On the pages of the records of Washington County is found "a plat of the villages of Newport, comprising forty lots in section twenty-seven, in the original surveyed township, numbered one, in range numbered six of the old seven ranges; surveyed January 30 and 31, 1839, for Ebenezer Battelle, the proprietor, the streets to be ninety-one links and the alleys sixteen links in width." This is wit-

nessed by the county surveyor, Benjamin F. Stone, and by the proprietors of the village, Ebenezer and Mary Battelle. The ground was surveyed anew May 27, 1839.

The following is the record of the vacation of the town plat by the original proprietor:

"In the Court of Common Pleas, September term, 1839, on application of Ebenezer Battelle, he having produced to the court satisfactory evidence that notice of his intention to vacate the town plat of Newport had been given according to law, and a statement in writing filed from the persons, to whom by verbal contract said Battelle had given an equitable claim on lots in said town, of their consent to said vacation. It is ordered by the court that said proprietor be permitted to vacate said town plat of Newport."

Newport township as at first established covered territory not included in the Ohio Company's purchase. It was very natural that shrewd farmers among the pioneers were attracted by the beautiful and fertile plain in the southern part of this tract and the name Newport, as well as the family names of some of the settlers, reminds us of Rhode Island.

In the hilly part of old Newport, now included in Independence, Lawrence, Liberty, Ludlow and Grandview, the hunter and the squatter, usually the same person, had almost exclusive control for many years after prosperous settlements had been begun on the river bottoms. There are many traditions of this class of "pioneers," who often made it as uncomfortable for the man who had bought the land, as they had for the former claimants, the Indians. Some of these squatters became civilized but others preferred to move on to a newer and wilder country.

As early as 1820, Joseph Barker erected a mill in Newport township for the extraction of flaxseed and castor oil. It was worked for a while but the cultivation of flax and the castor-oil bean seems not to have proved a very profitable business. In recent years Newport town and township have been greatly enriched by the petroleum industry, a fuller account of which is to be found in another chapter.

## PALMER TOWNSHIP.

The first pioneer into what has been a part of Waterford, Watertown (then Wooster), Roxbury, Wesley and is now in Palmer township, was Christopher Malster who settled here in 1796. Other early settlers were the Palmers, Rices, Dauleys, Gards, etc.

Prior to the formation of Noble County in 1851, a man standing on the northeast corner of section six, now in Palmer, could have placed himself by a single step, either northeast, in Watertown, southeast in Barlow, southwest in Wesley, or northwest in Roxbury. From this point the dividing lines ran toward the four points of the compass in two straight lines through the present township. But, by the formation of Noble, Morgan County lost large areas, and was partially recompensed by the addition of the larger part of Roxbury, taken from Washington County. At a special session of the commissioners, May 19, 1851, the remaining portions of Roxbury, with parts of other townships just mentioned, were consolidated into a new township, named after the family so much concerned in the settlement and growth of its territory and interests. The entry on the journal reads as follows:

A portion of the several townships of Roxbury and parts of W. Watertown and Barlow for the creation of a new township composed of territory embraced within the following boundaries, viz.: Commencing at the northwest corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 1074 range eleven, town eight; thence south to the southwest corner of said lot; thence to the northeast corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 108; thence south to the southwest corner of section thirteen, range eleven, town eight; thence south to the southwest corner of section No. 17, range eleven, town seven; thence to the southeast corner of section No. 5, range eleven, town seven; thence east to the southeast corner of section No. 35, range ten, town three; thence north to the southwest corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 780; thence east to the southeast corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 780; thence north to the northeast corner of section No. 30, range ten, town three; thence north to the northeast corner of fractional lot No. 838, range ten, town four; thence north to the southeast corner of one hundred acre lot No. 47, range ten, town four, south branch allotment; thence to the northeast corner of one hundred acre lot No. 47 aforesaid; thence west to the north; a corner of one hundred acre No. 14, range

ten, town four, west branch allotment; thence south to the southwest corner of one hundred acre lot No. 15, range ten, town four, west branch allotment; thence westwardly to follow the line which divides the late township of Roxbury, setting off the said township to Morgan county, to the place of beginning.

Schools were started in Palmer township at the very first; as early as 1806 Russell Darrow was engaged as teacher. James Ashcroft, Jabesh Palmer, John T. Dumont and William Brown were early teachers.

Free Will Baptist and Methodist meetings were customarily held in private houses throughout the early years. In 1837 a Methodist Church was built. The first store was opened about 1825 by Hiram Gard.

#### SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Salem was originally a part of Adams. But the following petition was handed in to the Court of Quarter Sessions, part of whose business it was to establish townships:

*To the Honorable Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Washington:*

Gentlemen: Your petitioners, the inhabitants of Duck Creek, beg your honors to take into consideration the local situation they are in from other settlements, and whereas your honors at your last session in March did at that time form the different settlements into towns, and at the same time put us, the inhabitants of Duck Creek, into an association with the inhabitants of Virgin Bottom, Rainbow, Cattle Creek, and Bear Creek (into one town called by the name of Adams), whose situation is inconvenient for us to associate with as respects a town by reason of the inconvenience of passing the hills and ridges where it is not practicable to make roads to pass from Duck Creek to Muskingum at the same time, our numbers are almost if not quite equal to some of the other towns already laid out by your Honors being in number on Duck Creek thirty-four families and upwards of sixty men capable of bearing arms.

For this and other good motives, your petitioners request your Honors would take the matter into consideration, and make a division in the town of Adams west by a division line between the waters of Duck Creek and Muskingum, and as far south as Shepard's old mills so called, as far as your Honors in their wisdom shall judge best.

We also would inform that the people on Duck Creek did on the second day of May last, make choice

of us, the subscribers, to prefer a petition to your Honors for the above mentioned purposes.

Duck Creek, June 3, 1797

(Signed)

Levi Chapman,

John Amlin,

John Amlin, Sr.,

Joel Tuttle,

John Campbell,

Jonathan DeLong,

Samuel Fulton,

Samuel Nash,

Robert Colewell,

Seth Tolman,

Benjamin Tolman,

Samuel Amlin,

James Amlin,

Jonathan Amlin,

Conrad Rightner,

Joseph Chapman,

Daniel Bradstreet,

Patrick Campbell,

Robert Campbell,

Daniel Campbell,

Ebenezer Tolman,

Uriah Wheeler,

Amos Porter,

Amos Porter, Jr.

The first settler in Salem was probably Amos Porter, who was followed by the Nashes, DeLongs, Tolmans, McCunes, Fultons, Davises, Dains, Perkins and many others, for what is now Salem was comparatively thickly settled in early years. John True kept school in Salem as early as 1807.

Elisha Allen erected a sawmill on Duck Creek before 1820 and in that year he built a grist mill at the same spot. These were on the "Lower Ox-Bow." On the "Upper Ox-Bow," S. N. Merriam built steam, saw, and grist mills 10 years later. He also kept one of the first stores open in the township, as did Elisha Allen in his earlier mill. Salem is credited for having one of the earliest temperance societies in the West, if not the earliest. It was organized about 1822 by Ephraim Gould and his brother Dennis, a student at Lane Seminary; a pledge was made and called "teetotal." The first postmaster in Salem was Daniel G. Stanley who held office about 1827.

The old Presbyterian Church society was holding meetings by April, 1812. The first session meeting in Salem was in October of that year. Churches were erected in Harrietsville and Bonn. A series of Freewill Baptist services were held as early as 1810. Before 1815 a Methodist Church was organized and a church was built in 1836. A Protestant Methodist Church was erected in 1878. The Mount Ephraim Methodist Church was organized early and buildings erected in 1846 and 1873. The Good Hope Baptist Church was organized in 1835 and two houses of worship

have been built—one in 1836 and one in 1851. The Bonn German Methodist Church was organized in 1840. In 1842 a church was erected and replaced in 1871 by a new edifice. Two parsonages have been built, one in 1852 and another in 1874. The Disciple Church at Bonn was organized about 1852; another in Warner was started in 1872. The Universalist Church in Salem was organized in December, 1859, and a church building was dedicated in 1861. A German Lutheran Church was organized about the same time and a building erected. The Corinth Church was organized in 1863 and in 1876 a building was procured. The Baptist Church of Lower Salem was organized in 1877. A building was erected in 1880-81.

Salem village was laid out in 1850 at the end of a plank road from Marietta and the toll house at the end of the road was the first building in the village.

Warner, a station on the C. & M. R. R. was laid out by P. and E. Boye in 1873 and named in honor of Gen. A. J. Warner of Marietta. Bonn, named by the Germans who early came here from the city of the Rhine, was laid out about 1835. The first store was opened here by Rufus Payne about the same year.

#### WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Warren township was incorporated by the Board of County Commissioners in 1810, but the original lines have frequently been altered. The first permanent settlers in Warren were the Baileys, Newtons and Coles who came about 1805. Within a year or so came the Humphreys, Finches and Cutlers. The first roads were the Marietta-Belpre road (1793), the Marietta-Lancaster road (1797) and the Marietta-Athens road (1800).

One of the most singular documents in existence in the county is a contract for teaching an early school in Warren township which is preserved in the memoranda of Judge Ephraim Cutler. It reads as follows:

Memoranda of an agreement entered into this third day of February, 1807, by and between John Hum-

phreys, John Henry and Ephraim Cutler, and John D. W. Kip, on the one part, witnesses, that for the consideration of the sum of twenty-five dollars for every three months, to be paid him at the expiration of said term by Humphreys, Henry and Cutler, he, the said Kip, doth engage to keep a school at such place as they shall direct and to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and to govern himself and school by the following rules and regulations, to-wit: He shall keep school from nine o'clock in the morning till twelve at noon, and from one in the afternoon until four, provided that during the months of June, July, August and September school may commence at half past one and close at half past four. He shall be excused from keeping school on Saturdays in the afternoon, on the Fourth of July, when he shall be called to attend trainings, and on election days.

The whole school shall be arranged into two or more classes at the direction of the master, the senior class to be admitted to the exercise of writing and arithmetic; the lower classes shall be employed in reading and spelling, and that no time may be lost they shall have portions assigned them for study, from which at proper hours the master shall ask them to spell, and in order to promote emulation, the priority in standing shall be determined by their accuracy in spelling.

Particular attention shall be paid in the upper class in teaching them punctuation; and that in reading they be taught to observe the stops and points, notes of affection and interrogation, also accenting and emphasizing.

The master shall consider himself as in the place of parent to the children under his care, and endeavor to convince them by mild treatment that he feels a parental affection for them. He shall be sparing as to promises or threatenings, but punctual in the performance of one and execution of the other, and that he inculcate upon the scholars the propriety of good behavior during their absence from school.

He will endeavor on all suitable occasions to impress upon the minds of his scholars a sense of the being and providence of God, and the obligations they are under to love and serve Him; of their duty to their parents; the beauty and excellency of truth, the duty which they owe to their country, and the necessity of a strict observance of its laws.

He shall caution, and, as far as he can, restrain them from the prevailing vices, such as lying, profaneness, gaming and idleness.

From these general rules he may form particular rules, and if they are broken he must be particular to punish the offender, but mildness in punishment is recommended.

Despite the exhaustiveness of the contract, Mr. Kip taught the school only one week. A successful school was taught in Judge Cutler's stone house in 1809-10 by Gen. John Brown, afterward treasurer of Ohio University at Athens. In 1810 the first school house was built. As early as 1814 a summer school especially for girls was taught by Miss Sallie Rice.

The Presbyterian Church of Warren was



formed in 1828 and joined Athens Presbytery the same year. In 1837 the church on the river road was built, largely by the funds furnished by Oren Newton, Ephraim Cutler, William P. Cutler and Seth Bailey.

The late Bishop Morris, of sainted memory, was probably the pioneer missionary in Warren township. At an early date the two Methodist churches known as the "Zoar" and the "Bethel" churches were erected. The Mount Moriah United Brethren Church was organized and a log meeting house built about 1850.

#### WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

On December 20, 1790, the Court of Quarter Sessions established three townships: Marietta, Belpre and Waterford. The following resolution fixed the bounds of Waterford:

*Resolved*, That the seventh and eighth townships in the eleventh range, the fourth and fifth townships in each range, and mile square, No. 33, in the fourth township of the ninth range, be, and they hereby are incorporated and included in one township, by the name of **Waterford**.

The first town officers were: Capt. Ebenezer Gray, town clerk; Noah Fearing, overseer of the poor; Dean Tyler, constable.

To these three townships—Marietta, Belpre and Waterford—Rev. Daniel Story was employed by the Ohio Company to minister.

The early history of Waterford township is given very fully in other chapters. The following article on Beverly, prepared by Miss Virginia V. Dodge, leaves little more to be desired as to the history of that town, and also gives us many items of general interest relating to the surrounding country. The sketch of the Dodge family, likewise prepared by Miss Dodge, also fills out the history of Waterford township and the town of Beverly.

#### BEVERLY

The colony from which Beverly on the Muskingum had its origin has a most highly creditable and romantic history. Rising out of the wilderness only a few months following

the advent of the Ohio Company at Marietta, its sons and daughters were of that heroic mold that has not failed to leave its impress on the character of the present life.

Within a few miles of here were born some of the most noble men and women that our country has known. So enchanting is this heart of the valley, that it is small wonder that Silver Heels, the last chief of the Lenni-Lenape Indians, was loath to abandon the realm that had been his hunters' paradise, time without memory to the white man, and that out of the rebellious spirit of this chief the last arrow should have gone to its mark in the heart of the settler, Abel Sherman.

The immortal Garfield said in the House of Representatives something that has so direct a bearing upon the birth of the town of Beverly proper that it is but justice to the man whose conception it was to here give the extract:

"There is a force greater than that of State and government. It is the force of private voluntary enterprise, that has built up towns and schools and colleges in these United States, with enthusiasm and wonderful energy."

This especial quality was perfectly exemplified in the character of one of the first of Ohio's colonists, John Dodge, Esq., who founded the town of Beverly.

In laying out part of his estate for public sale, and in making donations of a number of valuable properties to improve the advantages naturally at hand, it was the dream of Mr. Dodge to make this point a convenient center of civilization where its productions and opportunities would afford benefit to the surrounding population. The town was not laid out in a spirit of personal aggrandizement, as its founder gave away to its schools, park, churches, ministers and business enterprises more than he kept for himself and his heirs.

A clause from a will by Mr. Dodge, relating to the name of Beverly, which, not being embodied in the historical part of this work containing the Dodge biography, is included here, as follows:

I, John Dodge, now intending to establish on a spot (before selected by my father, Captain Dodge, "as







DR. ISRAEL STONE DODGE.

an exceptional step, a loan for the further advancement and advancement of the region we choose. Our people here, and of the town, think it is better the town Beverly, for three reasons.—In that I have a reverence for the name as that of my birthplace in the mother State of Massachusetts. Also that many who came to the Northwest Territory with our company were from that pilgrim coast where that Beverly stands and would thus feel an affection for the name. Again, that I trust in the Providence of God it will be an augur for the protection of the new village; as Beverly in Old England escaped the destroying army of the Norman because of the sanctity of her great prelate, John of Beverly, so I trust those here may be spared all future disaster through our integrity in the keeping of God's laws.

Mr. Dodge made a plan for Beverly in 1831, but on account of national conditions he deferred the actual laying out of the place, although operating a ferry at this period across the river and being interested in other public enterprises.

From 1837 to 1843 the uncertain state of the public credit hardly seemed to touch the most prosperous population in the Muskingum Valley. There were improvements being made by the State upon the river dams and locks were being built, and a navigation was thus acquired that for many decades made the products of these fertile lands available to the world. There came a real need for an incorporated town, in the protection it would lend to the community.

The following letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing, just made Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Dodge, whose wife was a relative of Mr. Ewing's, is of prophetic value:

Washington, March 25, 1841.

To John Dodge, Esq.,

I am much interested in your proposition to lay out a town near the home of my family; it would draw new strength there and help to build up our State on a foundation of high character.

Posterity owes you a debt of gratitude for your untiring efforts for the advancement of the community life around you, and likewise for so beautiful a choice of a site for a town. I have been many times to the river, and have seen by stage and by boat the fairest view on the face of earth. Though endeared to me by association, even the best of things I never would not fail to be impressed with its great beauties.

The notable February (1843) that found President Tyler so deeply burdened with the refusal of foreign governments to make even

a loan to our agents, and many conditions unpropitious, did not deter the long-cherished plan of Mr. Dodge in the establishment of an incorporated town. There was levied a tax of two mills on the dollar and an officer of the law appointed, with a Town Council. There was a population of several hundred people, and new-comers arriving on account of the improved river traffic, the works having been completed at this place a year before. There were two general stores, also several buyers and shippers of agricultural products. There were three churches, a college and two schools then conducted here.

*Newspapers.*—The first newspaper was started about eight years after this by Mr. Baker, who more recently was appointed United States Minister to Guatemala. Following this, the *Beverly Gazette* having expired with the Know Nothing party, Beverly College conducted a weekly paper. Then the *Beverly Advertiser* was inaugurated by Mr. Preston in 1862 and was well conducted. He was succeeded in the press work for the town by W. T. & Howard Atherton, who edited the *Times*. In the same year the *Beverly Citizen* and *Washington Advertiser* were started. In 1879 C. E. T. Miller and William Walter started the *Dispatch*. They sold the same to C. N. McCormack. In July, 1888, Professor Smith, formerly president of the College, took up editorial work on this paper. At his death he was followed in this by Miss Roberta Smith, and later by his son, Robert, who sold the *Dispatch* recently to Mr. Goodrich. The present editor has used every effort to call the attention of the world at large to the great but undeveloped resources of the vicinity, and deserves success.

*Beautiful Situation.*—In the beginning of the new century, the old town finds itself the much-sought but still exclusive resort of people who want the quiet of its hills, the fishing, hunting or boating and the indescribable enchantment of its woods and country drives. Added to these are the historic associations that linger about the site of its two old forts, the Indian traditions and prehistoric mounds,

and there is a wealth of diversion for even summer visitors. The location for health is perfect, few epidemics or diseases have invaded its comfortable precincts.

Several well-known painters and poets have made it the theme of their brushes and songs, and the town and vicinity have produced also some artists of note and a number of authors mentioned later in this article.

The location of Beverly from any approach is a delightful surprise. Set in the deepest bow of the whole river, with a broadness of green fields stretching away toward the east and a rolling plain rising from the bottom to the north, the shining water, of which Judge William Fowler has sung so delightfully, running like a band of shimmering silver at the base of the village streets, the rugged hills in their coats of green rising above the whole like steadfast sentinels on guard, make Beverly the gem of gems in the midst of many precious surroundings. The original pursuits will give place to new occupations, as by the influx of travelers more and more is developed of its hidden beauties and wealth.

*Oil.*—According to the philosophy that nothing is lost but something is gained in its place, while some of the early sources of income to the town have been absorbed by the larger places nearby, chiefly Marietta and Zanesville, the capital brought to the village for investment in the oil territory lying all about will be of greater benefit eventually; a recent revival of operations at this point renewing those begun about 20 years ago.

Where once cattle, sheep and horses grazed upon the farm and Agriculture was undisputed Goddess whose reign not the most chimerical would have ever supposed usurped, there even oil has come to be king. The tall derricks rise in many directions and men stake their claims for game after game of chance. The number of companies drilling and the rich returns of some call still others to these fields where the resources unseen are greater than those which the forefathers saw in the earth, sun and air of this fruitful township.

*Coal, Lumber and Clay.*—Beverly is also

a depot for quantities of fine lumber, splendid oak for ships being taken out of its surrounding forests only last year. Coal is also brought here from banks at different points nearby. There is within the corporation limits clay, of excellent use for brick and tile, and limestone. The town is lighted by natural gas and a fine electric plant. The general annual expenditures amount to only between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

*Public Institutions.*—By an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, a college was established at Beverly, in February, 1843, for the purpose of co-education. This was the joint gift of John Dodge and Benjamin Dana, Mr. Dodge giving out of his estate adjoining the town of Beverly a tract of land very beautifully located and erecting at his personal expense a fine brick building of three stories, well equipped for the day in which it was built, and for the purpose for which the College was designed.

Benjamin Dana left a tract of land upon which was a coal bank to supply fuel for the institution, and also some lots which were to be sold for the benefit of the institution. The learned and foreign languages and the liberal arts and sciences were to be taught here.

It was the expectation of the donors that the trustees would make their gift a nucleus for obtaining further donations as time went on, and thus add those advantages, influences and profits to the community that an institution for higher education would bring. Its successive Boards of Trustees, having been at times somewhat scattered and occupied to the exclusion of public interests, have not after nearly three-quarters of a century obtained any gifts toward the further revenue required at this period. It has at earlier times brought a great deal of life to the town of Beverly. A schism in the Presbyterian churches of this place, which finally concluded in a law suit for property formerly occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, deprived the College of its full quota of local patronage for some years, but it is now reviving.

Both Mr. Dana and Mr. Dodge were orig-

inally of the Puritan faith of their forefathers, but later in life they could not subscribe to all the tenets of the old school profession of faith, and so became members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. For this reason, as being a somewhat more liberal body, the appointment of the Board of Trustees was by them vested in the synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

*Churches and Religious Revivals* of the early period were conducted first by Rev. Mr. Story, who held services near the great elm tree close by what is now the Baltimore & Ohio station. A powerful awakening was later held by Rev. Mr. Lindley in the first colonial church on the old stage road in the south part of Beverly, then the Presbyterian and afterward the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. When this congregation moved to the brick church up town, the old river church was occupied by the followers of Alexander Campbell. It was quite an interesting building, with high pews, the floor rising toward the back of the church, and the high pulpit between the two front entrance-ways having semi-circular stairs leading up to the desk. Externally, the building was colonial, yellow with white trimmings. The Disciples during the latter part of the last century purchased, and moved to, the very fine audience room formerly built and used by the Baptists on Main street.

After the separation of the Presbyterian element of the town from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a new and quite artistic Presbyterian Church was erected on Fourth street about 1895, to which various friends contributed stained glass windows. Mrs. McIntosh gave the lot upon which this church was built.

Mr. Dodge donated the land for all the other churches in Beverly, regardless of denomination, as they each came to be organized.

A remarkable series of meetings was conducted in Beverly about the midsummer of 1841, by a Universalist minister and editor then residing in Zanesville—Rev. G. T. Flanders—which resulted in the organization of a Universalist Church to which many of the most intelligent families of the vicinity united.

In 1856 Rev. J. H. Barker came as a missionary to Beverly and started the Baptist Church with 15 members.

The Methodists had services in Waterford township from the first quarter of 1800, but did not have a church in Beverly until 1837. Since then services have been held uninterruptedly at the corner of Sixth and Center streets with many able men in the pulpit.

Each of the churches named has had its societies for social and charitable purposes.

The Episcopalians have had special services at homes in the neighborhood, and the Roman Catholics a lecturer now and then at the Opera House.

*Fraternal Orders.*—Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, Free & Accepted Masons, was established on the 28th of September, 1816. The first meeting was held at the residence of John Dodge, Esq., and the officers elected were: Ebenezer Bowen, master; Eli Cogswell, S. W.; Obadiah Scott, J. W.; William Riply, secretary; William Rand, treasurer; William White, S. D.; Elias Woodsorf, J. D.; John Dodge and Andrew Story, stewards; Samuel Andrews, tyler. St. John's Day of 1817 was celebrated with all the rites of the order. The lodge, beside being one of the earliest in Ohio, contained in it the best men of this region, and still maintains its high character.

In 1879 a fine brick and stone building was erected for the use of Mount Moriah Lodge. The present membership is about 80. Many more have been initiated here, however.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was founded March, 1847, being Beverly Lodge, No. 84. The first officers were: Samuel Thompson, noble grand; Robert Ramsey, vice grand; C. L. Bowen, secretary; W. V. N. Wheeler, treasurer. They have for their use today one of the best assembly halls in town. In the building built by them is also an opera house of quite considerable seating capacity.

The Grangers have a society in Beverly which had several years ago about 75 members.

*Physicians.*—The physicians of the early days were Drs. McIntosh, Farley, Baker and



Pardee. Of a little later period Dr. Bowen was identified with medical work many years, as was Dr. Israel Stone Dodge, who, however, soon located in Cincinnati and practiced there over 40 years.

Drs. Gilbert Campbell, Berkly and Reynolds were well known about 1849. Dr. Ramsey practiced, and died here at the time of a fever epidemic. Dr. James Little was a successful physician and took an active part in educational affairs.

Dr. P. Kelley has had from 1850 until recently a constant patronage in his profession.

Dr. Joseph Parker continued in practice here until he lost his health and died. Later came Dr. Frank Clark, and after him Dr. Kennon.

Dr. John Reynolds succeeded his father in 1865, but later moved to Oregon.

Dr. Culver resided here and practiced some years, as also did Dr. Chas. M. Hunston, of Kentucky. Dr. John Patterson Dodge was in partnership with him two years, later going to California,—he was appointed brigade surgeon in the Spanish-American War from Ohio.

Dr. Adair has practiced several years in Beverly, as has also Dr. Funk from Northern Ohio.

Dr. Arthur Bowen practiced in Waterford up to 1880, when he moved to Columbus.

Dr. Wallace Seely, who was born here, became an oculist of reputation in Cincinnati.

Dr. A. S. Clark has had a large practice here for years. Dr. Theodore Hayward is now practicing in the vicinity of Beverly and Waterford.

Dr. Henry Clark was a well-known dentist. Dr. Howe, who afterward moved to Mexico, was likewise a successful dentist. Also Dr. Connor of Cumberland. Dr. Hartnell is at present the leading practitioner in this branch.

*Schools.*—The public schools of Beverly were inaugurated in 1854, the amount paid all the teachers that year being \$380. The first school building cost \$3,000. This has been superseded by a very much more convenient and modern one, built during the last decade at a cost of about \$20,000. A view of this

school appears on a preceding page of this history. The superintendents have been: John Tarbell, Z. G. Bundy, Mr. Smith, T. C. Ryan, Jefferson Heston, and Frank Wagner. Dr. Little and Dr. Glines, as school directors for some years, took a marked interest in the methods of instruction:

*Industries.*—Industries now operating in Beverly and the vicinity are two flouring mills, two sawmills, a wagon shop, three blacksmith's horseshoeing shops, and a veneering and box factory on the Waterford side, most of those engaged living in Beverly. A fine woolen factory, flouring mill, planing mill and iron foundry were destroyed by fire within a few years, greatly injuring the prosperity of the town.

*Merchants.*—The leading merchants engaged in business are: Warren W. Palmer, who has been very successful and has an attractive store. The leading bakery is owned by Mr. Smith, who succeeded Mr. Meller, who is now connected with the dry goods house of Mr. Palmer. William Maygucken, who is a G. A. R. man, is very popular both personally and in trade, being engaged in a dry goods and grocery house. William Morris has the leading clothing house and chinaware store; he is a merchant of experience and has an extensive acquaintance through the country about here. Charles Langenberg has a fine grocery trade, and also buys in various lines for shipping. Miss Minnie Mathews has kept a grocery and woolen store for some years very profitably. Oliver Tucker has been in the mercantile business longer than any one now in business in Beverly. Rufus Tucker, brother of O. Tucker, is associated with him in the same building but has a separate hardware store. Hart & Powers also combine hardware with other lines. Louis C. Robinson has been for some years in the carriage and agricultural implement business but is now engaged in manufacturing carriages in Coshocton. Mr. Fowler, one of the early citizens of Beverly, has had a store and tinware trade combined with that of undertaking, which he recently conveyed by sale to Mr. Schob. W. P. Robinson was also formerly in the agricultural im-





MAJ. JOHN PATTERSON DODGE.

plement business. Pomeroy Brothers have a large lumber, hardware and shipping business in which they are very successful. Mr. Dye's novelty store is a convenient home for many lines of goods at bargains. The leading drug store of the town is owned by W. R. Parker; there is combined with this quite an extensive general store for books, china, glass and objects of art of a character much better than is common in a town of this size. Dr. Funk has also a handsome drug store. Miss Reynolds for many years has been the leading milliner; Mrs. Jackson more recently went into the same trade and has been popular in her work. Mr. Mitchell has a large nursery for fruit and other trees.

*Horses.*—There have been some very fine horses raised and owned in the vicinity of Beverly. The region is as conducive to success in this direction as the blue grass country of Kentucky, this part of the valley having special advantages. The Humston and McIntosh farm has large stables near town.

Mr. Shaw three miles below has usually a number of horses for persons from abroad. There is a race track and some stables near town connected with the Tri-County Fair Grounds. The Dana farm and others have fine flocks of sheep.

*Park.*—Beverly has a beautiful park of several acres given to the town by the founder, John Dodge, Esq., and planted by his granddaughter; also a small park or open green that was Mrs. Dodge's gift, near the boat landing or lock.

*Banking.*—Waterford township, particularly that part around Beverly, having long been the wealthiest township in the country, has made Beverly quite a financial center. Aside from having regular houses in business, there was always a large trade in wool, lumber, agricultural products and live stock and from other products brought to this point.

As there was great necessity for a bank, a meeting was held at Union Hall in September, 1863, after the "National Banking Act" made the founding of a bank likely to be a success. The directors for the First National Bank of Beverly were: George Bowen, Pat-

terson O. Dodge, E. S. McIntosh, H. C. Fish, J. B. Bane, Charles Bowen and C. M. Devol. George Bowen was made president and William McIntosh, cashier. The capital was \$150,000.

The Citizens' Bank was organized in 1875. E. S. McIntosh was president and C. W. Reynolds, cashier. The bank is conducted at the corner of Fifth and Ferry streets, in the same building as the American House. There was a post office established in Beverly in 1838, John Keyhoe being the first postmaster.

*Prominent Persons.*—Among the persons who have been identified with the history of Beverly, and who became eminent were Hon. John Sherman; Thomas Ewing, whose family lived close by Beverly; and C. A. Dodge. The last named, who was in the United States Senate and was afterward minister to Spain, lived here in his youth, as did for a time John Sherman.

Stephen Powers, who was a war correspondent and went with General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," resided on the old Powers farm near Beverly. Mr. Baker, one of the early editors, became minister to Central America in Cleveland's administration. The Fawcett family at one period lived here; one of its members, Mrs. Fawcett, is one of the singers of Ohio, having published a volume of poems.

Rev. Oliphant Patterson, whose family came from Virginia to Beverly or Waterford township, was an eminent divine and theological writer, having been in active service in the Presbyterian denomination for over 50 years, dying at Oxford, Ohio, about 1870.

Miss Virginia V. Dodge, of Beverly, has written quite extensively upon art and upon Spanish-American subjects, also a number of poems. As a critic in certain lines of art, she was made a member of the first board of judges where women have ever been appointed at the Columbian Exposition, also later at other international expositions.

Mr. Craig, a landscape artist living in Colorado, was born near Beverly. Mr. Reinhardt, an artist of much talent, spent some time here, as did also Lily Martin.

There have been quite a number of minor inventors. Phineas Yates had some good ideas upon aerial navigation, but his machine for flying was not perfected. George Hahn patented some inventions.

The lawyers who practiced longest in Beverly were Samuel B. Robinson and J. C. Preston, now mayor of Beverly. Both these gentlemen held the office of prosecuting attorney of Washington County. Will Ellsworth Fowler of Beverly became judge in Clay County, Missouri, and has been recently nominated for Congress; he wrote a number of poems about Beverly and the environs.

Charles Fowler, cousin of Judge Fowler, also of Beverly, is colonel and president of the Kentucky Military Institute and has written text books in mathematics.

Dr. James Little and son, Dr. Jenison Little, prosecuted their studies in astronomy and higher mathematics, as well as in medicine, with marked success. The untimely death of Dr. Jenison Little only prevented the completion of what astronomers regarded as a valuable work. Dr. Little was the possessor of a very fine telescope with which they made their observations.

Prof. E. S. Cox, formerly of Beverly College, is a special instructor in "English usage" and is arranging a work upon this subject.

Col. E. S. McIntosh, a prominent citizen, kept a diary that was of local value.

*Beverly in the Wars and Reforms.*—As Washington County furnished a larger per cent. of soldiers for the Civil War than any county except Hamilton, it is not strange that the spirit of patriotism ran high in the vicinity of Beverly, inhabited, as it was, by the descendants of a fighting and heroic stock. There was not a man left in town or about at times during the war to attend to necessary work. Those who were unable to go, by reason of health or too young, and a few from political opposition, were all left to stand guard when the famous raider from the Confederate side, Morgan, swept across the valley. Women buried their treasures and hid their horses and children.

There was a Union meeting called at the first outbreak, and committees appointed to enroll men for enlistment and provide for their wants. The resolutions adopted by the "Union League" are truly thrilling, and they stood nobly by the work until the last soldier returned.

One of the resolutions shows the spirit of sacrifice that animated the people:

*Resolved*, That we heartily wish God-speed to our fathers and husbands, our sons and brothers, who go to the front to defend the Union. That we will do all in our power to sustain them in the heat of battle and in illness.

A Soldiers' Aid Society was loyally kept up all during the Civil War and sent quantities of supplies to the camps and hospitals.

The G. A. R. Post of Beverly is named for the first soldier who was killed, Capt. Dick Cheatham. The Post roster contains the names of many brave men and officers. Dr. Lindner, a surgeon with General Crook, still resides in Beverly. He had also seen service in Europe. Gen. Hiram Devol also lived in Waterford until within a few years.

The Fearing family, of which Gen. Ben Fearing of the Civil War was a member, lived in Beverly from its early settlement. Captain Grubb and other war veterans reside in Beverly.

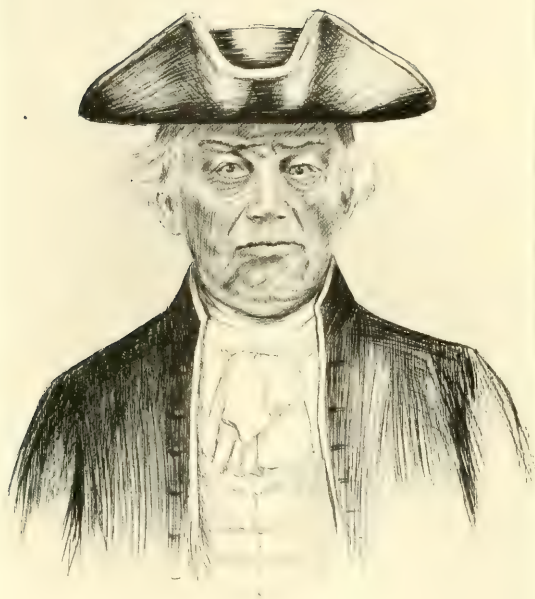
During the Spanish-American War, Lieut. Carroll Devol, formerly here, was connected with the Quarter-master's Department. Dr. John Patterson Dodge, of Beverly, was made, by President McKinley, brigade surgeon with the rank of major. Milton Nixon, a teacher of Beverly, served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. Clifford Wistell who was a volunteer from Beverly in this war, died at Camp Alger from fever. Joseph Null was in the service in the Philippines.

The spirit under which the Northwest Territory Constitution was conceived made most of its settlers strongly Anti-Slavery. Several families lived at Beverly who used to help slaves escape to Canada on all occasions possible.

In the temperance cause several ladies from







CAPT. JOHN DODGE.

the most prominent families took part in the original "Ohio Crusade," and a society for the furtherance of this needed work has long existed, but neither this nor the Prohibitionists in town have succeeded in abolishing the liquor traffic, as public or general opinion supports it still.

THE DODGE FAMILY.

The Dodges of Washington County are lineally descended from Pierre Dodge (or Douge), who came from Normandy, France, to England in the army of William the Conqueror, and whose descendants were settled in Cheshire and Kent counties, England, and came to Massachusetts in 1629. The direct ancestor of the Dodges of Beverly was John Bathurst Dodge, to whom was given a coat of arms and crest (recorded in College of Arms, London,) for valiant service in the wars of Edward I. In America there have been members of the family conspicuous in military and civil life since the first colonization of Massachusetts.

Capt. John Dodge, a portrait of whom appears on a preceding page, engraved from a drawing that was prepared for this purpose, was the head of that branch of the family which has the distinction of helping to establish civilization in the Northwest Territory and Ohio. He was an officer from Beverly, Massachusetts, who had entered the Revolutionary War at an early age and served until its close. He joined the Ohio Company of Associates with the others of his name when it was organized in Boston in 1787.

Following the commission Captain Dodge held in the Continental Army, he had executed an undertaking which had a very important bearing upon the ability of these Northwest Territory colonists to arrive in Marietta the year they did, and for this he received a vote of thanks on his return to Congress.

In order that the treaty might be effected for the safe removal of the Ohio Company to the Northwest Territory, it was necessary that someone take the long and hazardous journey into the Ohio Valley, to confer with and escort the various chiefs of the tribes owning its

lands, to Philadelphia, where Congress was then sitting and where the final arrangements were to be made for the ceding of a tract of country. That Captain Dodge was the officer delegated to this mission speaks in itself of the great confidence reposed in him and of his unusual qualifications. Having been bred to the profession of arms from the time he was a lad, and having accompanied several military and surveying expeditions to distant parts of the new country, he had acquired a knowledge of Indian customs and languages that made him able to approach, and succeed in his mission with them at this perilous time, when to pass into the wilderness of the Ohio and Muskingum valleys, where an almost incessant border warfare raged for rights of possession, was a deed of daring in itself. Captain Dodge was a firm believer in the power of God to protect him, and though, like Eleazar in battle, he "clave unto his sword," he also knew the arts of peace, and the annals of the historical societies recording this mission show it to have been accomplished without one act of bloodshed.

He had a most intelligent, enduring and fleet horse called "Dart," as accustomed to the crackle of forest trails, mountain roads, torrents and frontier fare as was his master. On this horse he returned to Boston from Philadelphia after his trip of thousands of miles over the Alleghanies and back. When Captain Dodge again set out for the Ohio country with the colonists he was accompanied by his young wife and child, John Dodge, who afterward became the founder of Beverly, Ohio.

While out on this preliminary expedition Captain Dodge made camp one night in the Muskingum Valley, beyond Fort Harmar about 25 miles, near the mouth of what was afterward called Wolf Creek, and found a beautiful fall of water that would afford at that time quite a strong power. He thereupon located the place with a view to its future usefulness. Upon the advent of the Ohio Company at Marietta, Captain Dodge showed this to a relative and a brother officer—Maj. Haffield White and Col. Robert Oliver.

The three officers, Major White, Colonel Oliver and Captain Dodge then formed a partnership, very notable both because of its enterprise and because of its being the first corporation for doing business in the vast territory of the Northwest, since so richly teeming with great industries. They erected at these falls, about one-half mile from the present town of Beverly, Ohio, and Waterford, grist and saw mills, and built nearby a fortification or block-house for the protection from Indian attacks of those connected with the mills. These mills, according to Dr. S. P. Hildreth and other historians, furnished the bread stuff for the colonists of Marietta for a year or so before any other mills were erected in the Northwest Territory. The products of these mills were conveyed to Marietta in pirogues (a kind of dugout canoe), and attended by an armed guard. The banks of the Muskingum River at this time were covered with a labyrinth of foliage and vines that furnished a safe hiding place for many an unfriendly red man. As hostilities increased toward the last outbreak of the Indian wars of this special period, it became necessary to abandon the mills until the close of the war, when they were again put in operation. The millstones used in these mills were of very fine quality and quarried in the Blue Ridge Mountains. At the time of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago the Ohio State Historical Society asked the privilege of exhibiting these in the Anthropological Building, where they were objects of great interest. The stones, in a perfect state of preservation, remain in the possession of the Dodge family of Beverly, and are relics of extraordinary interest, also the gun which was used here and which Captain Dodge brought with him from Massachusetts when he joined the Ohio Company. An accompanying illustration depicts one of the millstones; also the gun referred to, and other objects associated with the family's history.

During the Indian War Captain Dodge took his family from the settlement in what is now Waterford township to reside in the block-house in Marietta, where they had relatives.

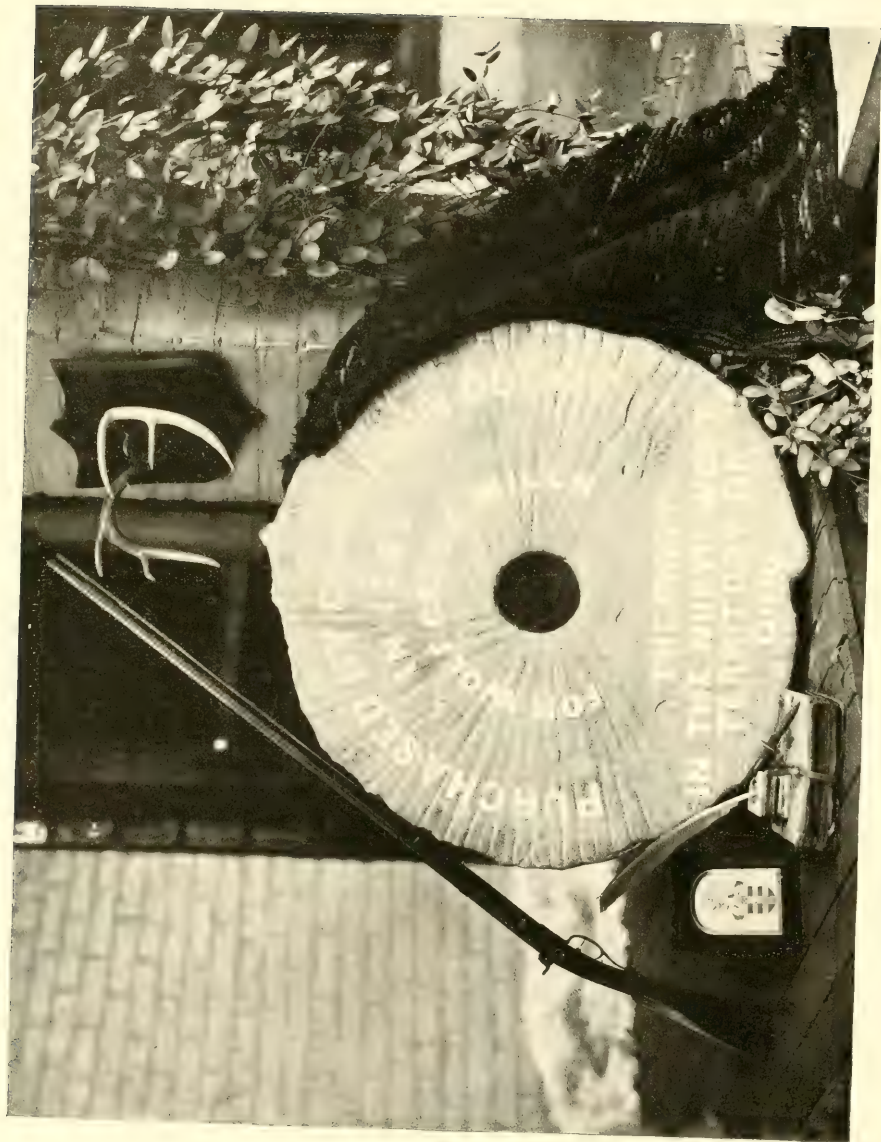
Mrs. Susanna Morgan Dodge, wife of Captain Dodge, like her kinsman, Gen. Daniel Morgan, to whose line she belonged, took a brave and active part in the frontier life of this period. According to the records of the military surgeon who came on periodical visits to Fort Harmar, Marietta, Beverly, the French settlement of Gallipolis, and other points, "there being no physicians in the forts in his absence," Susanna Morgan Dodge "cared for a number of his patients." The gifts which had shown in the society of the East were adapted with saving common sense and courage to the exigencies and sacrifices of life in this new country. At the mill settlement made in Waterford township by her husband, flax fields were planted and wheels for the making of thread and looms for weaving were started under her care. A linen garment made at this time is preserved by the Ohio State Historical Society. Twice a week after the establishment of Forts Dean, Tyler and Fry, when she had returned to their place near Beverly, she instructed the children from these settlements in the catechism of the Puritan faith and spiritual essentials. Family worship was maintained by her, and for many generations after her death the custom was still kept up in the same house, her works truly following her.

The Marquis De La Fayette, who had known Mrs. Susanna Morgan Dodge, at the close of the War of the Revolution, when he heard that she had joined the Ohio Company, said to an American gentleman: "There will be a Princess in the 'Courts of the Wilderness.'" Such an impression had this matron who had come to preside over one of the best known homes in the heart of the Muskingum Valley made upon the aristocratic ally of the American cause. Her wedding ring was inherited by Mrs. Susannah Dodge Cook, her granddaughter, of Marietta, Ohio.

Her son, John Dodge, Esq., of Beverly, Ohio, married for his first wife Mary Stone. The eldest son of this union, Dr. Israel Stone Dodge, was for 40 years a prominent physician of Cincinnati and also identified with the medical college there as lecturer. His por-







MILLSTONE, COAT OF ARMS, GUN, BIBLE, AND OTHER OBJECTS BROUGHT TO THE  
NORTHWEST TERRITORY BY CAPT. JOHN DODGE.

(THIS MILLSTONE WAS PURCHASED BY CAPTAIN DODGE IN 1871 FOR THE MILLS THAT WERE BUILT THE FOLLOWING  
YEAR ON WOLF CREEK. IT WAS THE FIRST IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY OR CHINA.)

trait accompanies this article. She was also the mother of Sidney Dodge, of Iowa, of William A. Dodge, of Christopher Columbus Dodge, of Eliza, of Melissa, and of John Dodge, who died in his youth. Of the other members of this branch of the Dodge family, one of them, Sidney Dodge, moved from Beverly to Iowa and became a leading citizen of Muscatine County. His son, Judge John Edward Dodge, was the youngest judge to sit upon the bench in Nebraska. Another of them became United States Minister to Spain, and still another a member of the United States Senate, a father and son both being in Congress at the same time. Of those of Captain Dodge's branch of the family who were engaged in the Civil War, Maj.-Gen. Granville M. Dodge, the son of his brother, Phineas, from Massachusetts, attained perhaps the greatest distinction, although the army register of the United States contains the names of a number of other relatives directly connected with the Capt. John Dodge branch who have given brilliant military service to their country.

John Dodge, Esq., of Beverly, married for his second wife Nancy N. Patterson, of Virginia. Her family were closely related to the Baltimore Patersons, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Jerome Bonaparte, and Mrs. Nancy Patterson Dodge bore a striking resemblance to her cousin, Madame Bonaparte. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, came from Virginia to Waterford at a very early date in the last century, to reside near Mrs. Dodge. Mr. Patterson held several public offices in Washington County and died there, being buried near his wife and daughter, Prudence (who was betrothed to Mr. Stewart, a statesman of Pennsylvania, at the time of her death) in the old Waterford cemetery, where are also buried a large number of the Dodge family.

The sons of Mr. Patterson were all college-bred men, educated in the East. The eldest was Rev. Oliphant Patterson, an eminent Presbyterian divine, who preached over 50 consecutive years in the Ohio Valley and was the author of a number of theological works. He

died at Oxford. The other sons were Alfred Patterson, for many years a banker in Pittsburgh; Thomas Patterson, a large cotton planter, who lived in Louisiana and Texas, dying in New Orleans; and Ewing Patterson, who entered the ministry, but died in his youth.

The children of John Dodge, Esq., of Beverly, and Nancy N. Patterson, of Virginia, were Patterson Oliphant Dodge and Colina N. Dodge, who married S. B. Robinson, a lawyer of Beverly, also at one time prosecuting attorney of Washington County.

Patterson Oliphant Dodge, who inherited that part of the estate of his father which remained of the plain land and hills back of Beverly after Mr. Dodge had laid out the bottom in the town proper, was the only one of Mr. Dodge's sons who remained in his native town until his death. Although absent in St. Paul and the West and in New Orleans for extended periods at different times, he was deeply attached to the Muskingum Valley. He took an active interest in agriculture as practiced upon his own place. He was a director in the First National Bank, established in Beverly, and one of the principal promoters and owners of an oil refinery built there. He also, in company with J. B. Bain, built the "Island Mills," then the largest flouring mills in Waterford township. He owned other manufacturies at different periods, an iron foundry, a tannery, and also operated a steam ferry between Waterford and Beverly, the rights for which he inherited from his father. Mr. Dodge was a very intellectual, as well as a patriotic man. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to his country. On account of his then failing health he was not permitted to do service, but he contributed generously to the fitting out of several military companies. He had been quite an extensive traveler in his own country. He died in the prime of his life, about 44 years of age, and is buried in Beverly, Ohio.

Patterson Oliphant Dodge, in 1859, had married the youngest daughter of Hon. Silas Heimway Jenison, a statesman who was Governor of Vermont for four terms and an

author, residing at Shoreham, on Lake Champlain. The widow of Mr. Dodge, Mrs. Laura Louise Jenison Dodge, now resides with her family on the estate left to her husband. She was educated in the most cultured and exclusive society of the New England of her day, and received additional advantages in the famous French convent of Montreal, Canada, where she was taken by her father, Governor Jenison, receiving afterward also instruction from private tutors. Mrs. Dodge was one of the organizers of the Soldiers' Aid Society at the beginning of the Civil War. She was one of the original members of the "Ohio Temperance Crusade." She has presided over her household as hostess to a long succession of guests and friends, with the gentle dignity of the chataleine of that school of manners and morals in which she was so fortunately born and reared. The last of that perfect flower of her generation whose like is not reproduced in the atmosphere of this later day. Her portrait, reproduced from the painting by Rhinehardt, is shown on a near-by page.

Major John Patterson Dodge, eldest son of Patterson Oliphant and Laura Louise Jenison Dodge, was educated for the profession of medicine, practicing several years in Beverly in partnership with Dr. Charles M. Humston and afterward lived some time in Arizona and California. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and also attended post-graduate courses there and at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Dodge was appointed by President McKinley brigade surgeon with the rank of major, serving until the disbandment of the Cuban and Puerto Rican forces on the staff of Generals Andrews, Wade and Coleby. His services in the Montauk Detention Hospital work and elsewhere are given very honorable mention in the report of the Surgeon-General, Sternberg, upon the Spanish-American war. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

Jenison Brooks Dodge, second son of Patterson Oliphant and Laura Louise Jenison

Dodge, was educated in the public schools and college of Beverly, and afterward took a business course at Poughkeepsie, New York. He has been engaged in the lumber and drug business previous to his removal to California. He is at present a resident of Kansas City, being connected with a chemical company. He is the last of the family of Ex-Gov. Silas Heimway Jenison to bear his name.

The daughters of Patterson Oliphant and Laura Louise Jenson Dodge were Virginia Ve Dodge, who lives at the Dodge place, Beverly, and Agnes Dodge, a young lady who died in 1890. Agnes Dodge was a very gifted musician, her inspirational power being of a high order. She had produced several musical compositions of merit for the piano and banjo, and was also the possessor of a soprano voice of extraordinary quality and scope, that had been cultivated by the best masters. Her early death deprived the world of the fruition of a genius that would doubtless have made a brilliant career for itself.

All the members of the Dodge family from the earliest settlement of Washington County have been members of the Masonic order and loyal to its principles. During the time of the disaffection in the United States with Masonry on account of the supposed killing of one Morgan, the Mount Moriah Lodge of Beverly, Ohio, one of the first in the State, was enabled to maintain itself in its proceedings through this period by the courtesy of John Dodge, Esq., who gave up the finest upper room in his house for the use of this lodge. There the members met secretly until public disfavor was removed.

The political faith of the Dodge family has been that of the Republican party since the day of its establishment in 1856. Various members of it have been prominently identified with its work and interests. All have been loyal to its principles.

John Dodge, Esq., the founder of Beverly and of Beverly College, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in the year 1784, and came as a child to live in the block-house at Marietta with his parents during the Indian wars of





MRS. LAURA LOUISE JENISON DODGE.

FROM THE PICTURE BY BRONKHORST.



that period. At their close in the last decade of the 18th century the home where he was reared was built by his father, Captain Dodge, on the left bank of the Muskingum, in what is now the town of Beverly. Although John Dodge, Esq., inherited a goodly estate, he was the promotetr of a great number of enterprises in his day which not only added materially to the fortune left him but increased the general prosperity of the region where his family, as pioneers of the Northwest Territory, had cast their lot.

Early in the century it was the desire of Mr. Dodge to advance the educational interests of the community in which he lived; he therefore obtained from the State of Ohio a charter for the establishment of a college, intended by him to be the nucleus of a large institution for classical instruction. He built entirely at his own expense a substantial brick building of three stories well arranged for the purpose for which it was designed in that day, and secured the co-operation of well known educators. The bell placed on this building was from a noted firm of bell makers and is one of the finest-toned in the valley.

In the life time of John Dodge, Esq., he made liberal and frequent gifts to several schools and to the promotion of religious works. His home was a rendezvous for all ministers of Puritan faith who frequented the vicinity where he lived, or who passed through the valley bound east or west. In order that Beverly College might draw to itself strength from outside sources, Mr. Dodge vested the charge of this institution in the synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church but not as a sectarian school. Benjamin Dana, a friend of the same faith as Mr. Dodge, later co-operated with him toward the support of the college, by giving a tract of land and coal bank, in order that the revenue from these might help to maintain the college at Beverly.

The Dodge Park.—At the time that John Dodge, Esq., founded the town of Beverly, he gave for park purposes a piece of land very beautifully located on a plain in the upper part of the town. It had been a portion of the

land grant made his father, Captain Dodge, for his services in the War of the Revolution. It was also a spot held as an Indian conference ground, and he considered that it would be of special interest for the purpose for which he donated it on account of its historic associations. No improvements were made on this however by the town which received the gift, until within the last decade when the granddaughter of Mr. Dodge, Miss Virginia Ve Dodge, asked the Town Council the privilege of planting it with trees and shrubbery in order that it might be completed in her life time according to the original intention of the donor. Miss Dodge was elected by vote of the people, park director. The Park is now very well grown and a great improvement to the town. It was for about 50 years after the gift was made used as a circus ground, common and pasture. Mr. Dodge also gave to the town of Beverly a plat of ground adjoining the lock walls which would answer for a boat landing and serve other purposes of conveniences. Since the government took charge of the Muskingum River improvements, this plat of ground has been kept in a beautiful lawn and has a very sightly little house for the lock keeper and makes an inviting approach to the village.

John Dodge, Esq., also made gifts of land to churches of all the denominations then existing in Beverly on which to erect church buildings. He was the means of making the town of Beverly, which he named for his birthplace Beverly, Massachusetts, the beautiful and famous spot that is now known to be, as a resort and place of residence, in a valley so widely celebrated for its charms.

Hamilton Brooks, son of Melissa Dodge and Maj. Samuel Brooks, was prominently associated with the business of Beverly previous to the Civil War and operated in company with his uncle, Patterson Oliphant Dodge, the "Island Mills," then the largest in Beverly. Following this he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he has since become one of the wealthiest and most honored men of that place.

## WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Watertown township is the largest in the county, containing an area of 42½ square miles.

At the date of its establishment, June 4, 1806, Watertown, then Wooster, included only the fourth township of the tenth range. The commissioners at a subsequent meeting set off of Waterford and attached to Wooster that part of the town of Waterford lying in the third township of the tenth range, and the eleventh range, and so much of the eighth township of the eleventh range as lies south of the west branch of Wolf Creek.

At the September session of the commissioners, 1813, six sections, 31 to 36, of Union, were set off and annexed to Wooster. The name of the township was changed from Wooster to Watertown, December 6, 1824, the object being to avoid the annoyance of having two Woosters in the same State, there being a town and township bearing that name in Wayne County. The name "Watertown" was selected in honor of the Waterman family, one of whose members lost his life in the early settlement.

Watertown received an important addition of territory in 1877 when Union township was partitioned. Union township, when originally established in 1812, included the whole of township three, range nine, and sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of township three, range nine. This tract had previously been a part of Marietta and Adams. Watertown as it existed before 1813 had originally been a part of Waterford.

The territory of Union had grown smaller by annexations to Watertown, Adams and Muskingum, and finally the town, December, 1877, lost its identity entirely. The part bounded by a line beginning at the southwest corner of section 26, and running due east to the southwest corner of section eight, then north to the south line of "Wiseman's Bottom allotment," then west to the southwest corner of Wiseman's Bottom, then north to the southeast corner of lot number five, in Rain-

bow Creek allotment, then west to the southwest corner of lot number 10, in same allotment, then north to the northeast corner of lot number 16, then west to the line of Watertown township, then south to the place of beginning, was annexed to Watertown township. The territory constituting Watertown was originally embraced in Marietta and Waterford. Legal divisions generally became smaller as the population grew more dense, but every change of boundaries but one (when Palmer was established) has resulted in the enlargement of this territory.

Much of the early history of Watertown is embraced in the history already given of the expansion of the Ohio Company. The valley above Wolf Creek was settled in 1797 by an English family named Mellor; soon followed by Mathew Corner, John Bacon and James Quigley. Two servants of the Blennerhassets came into Wolf Creek after the ruin of their master.

The first school in Watertown was taught in 1799 by Nathaniel Gates. Schools were in existence on West Branch and in the Starling neighborhood at an early date. Several mills have been erected on the site of the original Wolf Creek Mills previously described. A mill at Watertown was erected as early as 1825 by John Paine.

The village of Watertown sprang up at the intersection of the Marietta-Lancaster road and the county road from Waterford. The first store here was opened in 1828 by Abijah Brooks, who was also first postmaster. Churchtown P. O. was established in 1875 with M. Leitch as postmaster.

A meeting house of the Methodist denomination was the first to be erected in Watertown township. It was called Wolf Creek Chapel and was built in 1802 on the west branch. The "First Methodist Society of the town" was organized in 1810. A Methodist Church was built on the North Marietta road in 1830 and the Salem Church in 1871. The Watertown Church was organized in 1880. The First Presbyterian Church of Wooster was incorporated

in November, 1821. Ten years later the church in Watertown was organized. In 1848 a village Presbyterian Church was organized. In 1853 the two Presbyterian churches united. The First Universalist Church was built in 1835 and reorganized and rebuilt, after destruction by fire, in 1870. In 1845 a Lutheran society purchased the Methodist Church but built a new church in 1855. A Catholic Church was organized about 1850. Two churches were built in 1806,—the Ave Maria Church on Rainbow Creek, the other on land donated by Mr. Judson. The Catholic Church in Watertown is one of the finest in the county. The United Brethren society built Pleasant Grove Chapel in 1871.

The following sketch, kindly furnished us by Deming L. Breckenridge, of Watertown, will be read with interest by many who live in other parts of the county.

#### THE BRECKENRIDGE FAMILY.

During the times of commotion when Bruce and Baliol were contending for the throne of Scotland, many emigrated from the Lowlands to the Highlands, some taking up their abode in the mountain region and others occupying the fertile glen near the sea-shore. Among the latter, settling in Argyleshire in the Highlands, were the ancestors of the Breckenridges of this county.

John and Andrew Breckenridge were grandfathers to those of the name first coming to Washington County. The children of John were Hugh, John, Andrew, Isabell, William, Thomas, Peggy, Mary, and Jane. Of these only four ever came to this country. Isabell married John Clark and settled in Virginia. Thomas came to this country in 1830 and settled in Belpre, where he died a few years since. His family have mostly moved to the West. John and Mary came at a later date. Andrew Breckenridge, Esq., of Belpre and the late John, David and George Breckenridge, of Barlow, were sons of Hugh. "Deacon" John and Rev. Thomas Breckenridge, of Indiana, were sons of John. Thomas Breckenridge, of Barlow, and his sons, John and

some of whom have moved from the county, were sons of David Breckenridge a descendant of Andrew,—brother of John referred to, and a son of Hugh Breckenridge.

The children of Andrew Breckenridge, who married Nancy Brown, were: Robert, born February 24, 1794; Isabell, January 7, 1796; John and Hugh, who were twins, May 12, 1798; Edward, January 25, 1803; William, December 10, 1805; Elizabeth, March 30, 1808; and Nancy, October 10, 1815. All were born in Argyleshire. All of these became residents of Washington County and their descendants with few exceptions have remained here, really comprising the Breckenridge family solid of the county.

Robert, who came first, was married to Catharine Harvey, April 25, 1818. They left Greenock for America June 1st, landed in New York, September 1st, and walked the greater part of the way from there to Philadelphia and from there to Pittsburg, whence on keel-boat they journeyed to Marietta, arriving in October, 1818. They first settled in Wesley township removing to Barlow in 1828, where Mr. Breckenridge died October 2, 1871. By his death the Barlow Presbyterian Church lost not only its senior elder, but also one of its main supporters. His wife survived him a number of years. Their family of six children were: Nancy, Catharine, Isabell, Elizabeth, James H. and Mary Ann. Catharine died December 21, 1839; Isabell died May 21, 1865; Nancy died in September, 1893; and Elizabeth, who married James Milligan, is also dead.

Isabell, daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Brown) Breckenridge, married James Colville in 1814. They came to America in the fall of 1837. Their family of eight children were: Nancy, Isabell, Robert, Andrew, James, Martha, John and Ann,—three of whom have died—John in October, 1853, Andrew in the spring of 1863, and Nancy in July, 1864. Mr. Colville was born in Scotland, 1791 and died April 2, 1877. His wife died February 2, 1870.

John and Hugh came to this country in

1820, settling in Watertown (now Palmer). John was married December 6, 1821, to Agnes Fleming who died July 7, 1838. Their family numbered three sons and three daughters. Andrew F., John, Robert, Jane, Nancy and Martha. John died December 13, 1862. The others settled near the old homestead, excepting Martha the wife of C. A. Brown. Mr. Breckenridge was elected County Commissioner in 1849, serving a term of three years. He was married again, in 1852, to Mrs. Margaret Breckenridge, who died February 5, 1871.

Hugh married Martha Harvey, January 23, 1824. Their five daughters were: Ann, who died April 14, 1862; Nancy; Elizabeth, who died June 7, 1846; Jane; and Isabell. Mr. Breckenridge was killed April 8, 1838, at a barn raising on the farm of Nathan Bell of Barlow, his brother John receiving severe injuries at the same time. Mrs. Breckenridge, who survived her husband over 30 years, died March 11, 1869.

Edward, William, Elizabeth and Nancy in company with 15 others came to the county in 1830. Edward married Jane Fleming in 1832 and settled in Watertown township. Their family of nine children were: Andrew, John, William, Edward, James F., Agnes, Jane C., Mary and Elizabeth. Elizabeth died July 12, 1848, and John, July 25 1857. James as a member of the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., died at Baltimore, Maryland, while in the service of his country, September 10, 1864. Mrs. Breckenridge died December 19, 1865, and Mr. Breckenridge, January 20, 1892.

William settled in Barlow and married Margaret Harvey in the spring of 1831. She died February 12, 1846, leaving an only son Harvey, who is a resident of Marseilles, Illinois. Mr. Breckenridge was married again in 1847 to Ellen Reed, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Their three children are: Andrew W., Oliver, and Maggie E. Mr. Breckenridge died September 20, 1893, and his wife, May 7, 1894.

Elizabeth married David Reed in 1838.

Their family consisted of Hugh, David, Nancy, and Isabell.

Nancy married David Greenlees in 1833. Mr. Greenlees came from Scotland to this county in 1832 and settled near Watertown village on the farm where he lived 59 years. He died October 4, 1891, and his wife, July 7, 1890. Their family of two sons and three daughters, Sarah, Andrew, Thomas, Jane, and Agnes, are all residents of Washington County.

#### THE HARVEST HOME PICNIC,

Which is held in August, has for the last twenty years been one of the pleasant social events in Watertown. The first picnic, of which we have any record in the county papers, was held Saturday, August 19, 1882, in Curry's Grove. The speakers were Rev. G. W. Wesselius, J. M. Murdock, George B. Quinn, Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, Gen. A. J. Warner and Judge F. J. Cutter. Music was furnished by the Watertown Band and a glee club. Messrs. Roscoe Wolcott, James Dunbar, and Eli Gingham are named among the promoters, but no official record is given. The reporter for the *Marietta Register* closes his account by saying,—“The day ended pleasantly and the picnic was inaugurated as an institution to stand and to hold annual reunions.” From this sentence we suppose that the meeting of 1882 was the first. At the last meeting held (August 9, 1902), it was estimated that 8,000 people were in attendance. A. W. Ramsey was elected president, and J. A. Palmer, secretary and treasurer.

#### WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

Wesley township was established on petition of Joseph Palmer and others, in 1810, and originally embraced the territory of township three, range ten, and township seven, range eleven, then belonging to Wooster, also the south half of township eight, range eleven, belonging to Roxbury. Afterwards sections one, two, three, four, five, six of township

seven and sections one, two, three of township eight were added. At present it is nine miles long from north to south, and four miles wide, containing in all 30 sections, embracing an area of almost 20,000 acres.

Wesley claims as one of its earliest settlers Hon. Thomas Ewing, whose lowly cabin stood just west of Plymouth. Other early settlers were Woodruff, Rardins, Breckenridge, Mullen, Coaley, Cable, Ames, Arnold and Smith.

The first school house was built a mile north of Plymouth about 1820. The first teacher was Miss Hewitt. Bartlett's Academy was organized in 1856, the Board of Trustees being Joseph Penrose, president, Joseph K. Bucy, Isaac Emmons, James King, Jefferson M. Heston was first principal.

The Methodist Episcopal Society erected the first church building in the township about a mile north of Plymouth in 1825. It was

a log meeting house and was used until the church at Pleasanton was built in 1855. A Friends' Church was organized in 1837 and a building erected in Plymouth. The Friends' Church (Southland) was a branch from the first society and erected a church four miles west of Plymouth in 1850. A United Brethren Church was erected in 1870, less than a mile south of Patten's Mills; another branch has a church in the northwest part of the township, erected in 1870.

Plymouth, on the State road in the center of the township, was founded by Harvey Smith in 1835. Mr. Smith was the first store keeper. Pleasanton was established at an earlier date, the post office being named Bartlett in honor of Amos Bartlett, the first postmaster. The first mill was erected on Wolf Creek by George and John Martin in 1816 near the present site of Patten's Mills.



## CHAPTER XIII.

### TOWN AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—FRATERNAL AND SECRET ORGANIZATIONS—CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Marietta's historic position as the pioneer city of the Ohio and of the old Northwest was recognized at an early date as unique. In less than a year after the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum was made, the directors and agents of the Ohio Company "*Resolved*, That the seventh day of April be forever considered as a day of public festival in the territory of the Ohio Company, as their settlements in this country commenced on that day." The day has very generally been remembered and, especially in later years, commemorative exercises have been held.

Washington County's first historical society was organized in 1842 as the Marietta Historical Association, but the times were unfavorable and the society amounted to little. In the latter part of 1869, however, a call was issued to the descendants of the 48 pioneers who came to Marietta in 1788 to meet and form a pioneer association. The organization of the Washington County Pioneer Association was completed February 22, 1870, and the following officers were elected: President, William R. Putnam; vice-president, E. S. McIntosh; treasurer, Samuel Shipman; recording secretary, John M. Woodbridge; corresponding secretary, A. P. Nye; executive committee, Augustus Stone, Sumner Oakes,

George W. Barker, Henry Fearing and William Pitt Putnam.

From 1870 to the present time meetings have been regularly held on the 7th of April of each year. In the year 1838, the semi-centennial of the landing of the pioneers had been appropriately celebrated and the centennial celebrations in 1888, of the landing of the pioneers on April 7th and of the instituting the Northwest Territory on July 15th, were events of national importance.

The Women's Centennial Association, of the city of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, was organized August 19, 1886. Its object: "To commemorate in any way it may deem advisable, the settlement of Marietta, and the establishment of Civil Government, in the Northwest Territory." The membership at present counts 127 ladies. Meetings are held Monday afternoons, from October until May, on which occasions a literary or musical program is presented. A fine "Relic Room" has been established, possessing many interesting and historical articles.

The New Century Historical Society was organized December 31, 1888, with 10 charter members. The object is to commemorate the settlement of Marietta and several monuments have been erected at different places about the city for this purpose. The present membership is about 60. The society meets in Library

Hall, No. 306 Front street. In January, 1891, a granite stone was put up near the foot of Washington street bearing this inscription: "S. W. Corner Campus Martius, 'The Stockade,' occupied by the first Governor of the N. W. Territory and by the Pioneers of Ohio during the Indian War 1791-5." Another was placed on April 7, 1892, in the yard of the west side school, reading "Site of Fort Harmar, built 1785, Headquarters, 1786-8, of Gen. Josiah Harmar, of Pa., Gen. in chief U. S. A." On July 15, 1892, a granite monument was erected in Muskingum Park, bearing a bronze plate inscribed "Near this spot, July 15th, 1788, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolutionary Army and President of Congress, 1787, was inaugurated first governor of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River. On this ground stood Centennial Hall of the celebration, July 15th to 20th, 1888."

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—At a meeting of a number of citizens of Washington County—and of Wood County, Virginia—held February 22, 1819, at McFarland's hotel in Marietta, was taken the first action looking toward the organization of the first agricultural society which had an existence in this immediate region. Capt. Jonathan Devol was chosen chairman and A. T. Nye, clerk. A committee was chosen to form a constitution for a society and prepare an address to the people. Its members were Ephraim Cutler, Joseph Barker and Alexander Henderson.

At a meeting held at the old Court House in Marietta, June 24, 1846, with Hon. Joseph Barker in the chair, and Darwin E. Gardner acting as secretary, this organization was organized under an act of the Legislature entitled "an act for the encouragement of agriculture" passed February 27, 1846, as the Washington County Agricultural Society. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted, which continued in force as amended

from time to time, until the adoption of its present constitution and by-laws. The present constitution was adopted by the Board of Directors August 5, 1875, and by the Association at its annual meeting held September 9, 1875. The present by-laws were adopted by the Board August 5, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board held August 7, 1858, the name was changed to the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute. At a meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1867, the name was changed to the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, its present name.

#### FRATERNAL AND SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Freemasonry, the history of which dates back to the misty past, was working in the provinces when the Revolution with the mother country broke out and Maj.-Gen. Joseph Warren, M. D., in command of the colonial forces, who was "Grand Master of Masons in Boston," was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. This aroused the Masons who were particularly active in volunteering and July 24, 1775, "St. John's Regimental Lodge" was chartered by the "Provincial Grand Lodge" of New York. The next to be formed for army work was among the troops from Roxbury, Massachusetts. They applied to John Rowe, Grand Master of Massachusetts, who issued a charter to *American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.* as follows:

John Rowe, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby appoint and constitute you, *John Barker*, of the County of Washington, State of Virginia, and skill of the ancient craft do appoint and constitute you Master of the American Union Lodge, now created in Roxbury, or wherever your body shall remove on the continent of America, provided it is where no grand lodge is appointed. You are to promote in your lodge the utmost harmony and brotherly love and to keep up to the constitution, for the reputation of the craft. In your makings you are to be very cautious of the moral character of such persons and also of visitors who desire to become members of your lodge. You are to transmit to the grand lodge a fair account of the choice of your officers. Any matters coming before your lodge that can not be adjusted you are to lay the same before the grand lodge for decision. As often as the grand lodge meets, you are to attend with

your two wardens and will be notified of the time and place. In order to support the grand lodge, your lodge is to pay into the hands of the grand secretary the sum of twelve shillings each quarterly night, all of which you will pay due regard to. This communication to remain in full force and virtue until recalled by me or my successor in office. Given under my hand and under the hands of the grand wardens (the seal of the grand lodge first affixed) this the fifteenth day of Feb., A. M., 5776, of Salvation 1776. By order of John Rowe, Grand Master; Richard Dudley, D. G. M.; William Burbeck, S. G. W.; William Hoskins, Grand Secretary.

The seal of this lodge, suggested by Benjamin Franklin, was made of 13 links around the square and compass and connected at the top by clasped hands. American Union moved with the Colonial Army, meeting in New York, August 13, 1776, and in the battle of Long Island two weeks later its master was taken prisoner and several of its members killed. When it convened on its third anniversary, in Connecticut, Samuel H. Parsons was elected master and June 24, 1779, at the Robinson House on the Hudson it was visited by General Washington, and again at Morristown, New Jersey, December following. Captain Heart was chosen master in 1780 and after the lodge ceased work in the army he held the charter, still having it with him when he was given charge of the garrison at Fort Harmar in 1790 and on June 28th at the Campus Martius, with this charter as authority the lodge was reorganized, being the first Masonic lodge in the Northwest Territory: Present, Jonathan Heart, W. M.; W. Benj. Tupper, S. W.; Rufus Putnam, J. W.; Thomas Stanley, William Burnham, Griffin Greene, William Mills, Robert Oliver, William Stacy. August 2, 1790, it was visited by Major Dougherty, who after erecting Fort Harmar had built Fort Washington at Cincinnati and was now on his way east. Master Heart was killed at St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge was informed of all proceedings and a letter from Moses M. Hayes, G. M., December 6, 1791, confirmed the warrant as follows: "The brethren of the Grand Lodge, duly impressed with affectionate and benevolent expressions in your address, commend the same, and are

pleased with your laudable undertaking. Your warrant is without doubt a perfect and a good one and in full operation until a grand lodge is founded in your territory when it will become your duty to surrender it and be re-chartered." On the night of March 24, 1801, the house used for a lodge burned, and this charter was probably destroyed by fire, with all jewels, etc. The members again applied to Massachusetts for authority to work and were granted a duplicate charter by which all rights were re-affirmed, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; to Daniel Story, W. M.; Ebenezer Sproat, S. W.; Ichabod Nye, J. W.; of said American Union Lodge. This was signed by Isaiah Thomas, G. M.; Simeon West, D. G. M. For some years 1802-10, meetings were held in the little Ohio Company office.

After a Masonic grand lodge had been formed in Ohio, that body asked the Marietta lodge to secure a new charter, but some of the brethren contended that American Union still had the right to work under the Massachusetts charter. The Grand Lodge of Ohio thought differently and threatened to proclaim the Mariettians as clandestine Masons. The matter was compromised by American Union retaining its name and number but accepting a re-charter from Ohio, January 5, 1816. Lack of space forbids our giving its long list of past masters, many of whom have been prominent men. George T. Hovey, who was first elected master in 1862, and with four years omission served until 1882, was longest in the chair and conferred the degrees on over 150 candidates. This lodge celebrated its centennial June 24, 1876, when 5,000 visitors came to Marietta. Seats were placed on the college grounds for 3,000 and tables in the park to set 1,000 at a time. Charles Woodward, Grand Master of Ohio, was present, Richard Vaux, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, delivered the oration and many other prominent Masons were present.

The present membership is 134. The lodge owns the hall at the northeast corner of Front and Butler streets, meeting each Monday that occurs on or before the full moon.

Washington Lodge was also chartered by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge to work in the patriot army, one by North Carolina, and six by the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, but American Union No. 1 is the only one still in existence that was chartered in the Colonial Army.

*American Union Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.*, was organized in Marietta June 6, 1792, and has had practically the same experience as that given for the blue lodge heretofore enumerated. Its charter was burned in the same fire and it was re-chartered by the Grand Chapter, January, 1804. Its present charter is dated October 24, 1816. Its first officers were: James T. Willard, H. P.; David Trowbridge, K.; William Skinner, S.; Levi Barber, Augustus and Sardine Stone, Anaximander Warner, Oliver Dodge, Peter Howe, and Samuel Hoiet. The membership is about 165. It meets the second Friday of each month at Nos. 133 and 135 Putnam street.

*Harmar Lodge, No. 390, F. & A. M.*, held its first meeting June 8, 1867, and was chartered October 16th, following, with 13 members. The first officers were Elijah Locker, W. M.; A. S. Curtis, S. W.; S. H. Tidd, J. W.; T. J. Pattin, treasurer; W. H. Smith secretary.

*Marietta Commandery, No. 50, K. T.*, was chartered September 24, 1891. Its present membership is about 125. Meetings are held on the first Friday of each month at Nos. 133 and 135 Putnam street.

*Marietta Council, No. 73, R. & S. M.*, was chartered September 26, 1893, with C. R. Stevens first T. I. M. It meets on the fourth Friday of each month, at Nos. 133 and 135 Putnam street.

*Eastern Star Chapter, No. 59*, was organized in 1896, with about 20 charter members, and now numbers 120. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Masonic rooms.

*Marietta Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted August 29, 1846, by John Brough, later Governor of Ohio, with J. P. Beach first N. G.; W. N. Marsh, V. G.; W. F. Curtis,

secretary; Owen Franks, treasurer. More than 500 have been initiated into the lodge. The present membership is about 80. Regular meetings are held every Monday night.

*Harmar Lodge, No. 115, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted August 5, 1848, the petitioners having been William Mansfield, William H. Widger, William C. Olney, L. E. W. Warner and Joseph Humbold. Ten were initiated the first night and some 400 since. The present membership is 125. About 1862 Harmar Lodge purchased from the Sons of Malta the building now used by No. 2 Fire Department which served as a lodge home until the present fine three-story brick Odd Fellows' Hall was put up in 1894, which with lot cost about \$5,500. It is located at the corner of Maple street and Gilman avenue. The first floor is used as a store. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening.

*Elkaye Encampment, No. 99, I. O. O. F.*, was organized June 11, 1867, with 14 charter members; P. Emrich was C. P.; J. Miller, S. W.; J. G. Fields, S. It meets in Guttenburg Hall the first and third Fridays of each month.

*J. E. McCoy Rebekah Assembly, No. 230, I. O. O. F.*, was organized about 1885. It meets at No. 115, Odd Fellows' Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

*Augusta Rebekah Lodge, No. 272, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted July 13, 1889, with 15 members. It meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month at Guttenburg Hall.

*Manhattan Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M.*, was established January 27, 1868, and chartered July following. Henry Bohl was the first sachem. The Tribe meets every Tuesday at the Red Men's Hall in the Hagan Block.

*Raynald Lodge, No. 82, K. of P.*, was organized May 27, 1875, with 18 charter members; J. C. Folger, first C. C.

*Pioneer City Lodge, No. 43, K. of P. (colored)*, was organized May 10, 1898, with 30 charter members. Meetings are held every Monday evening.

*Muskingum Council, No. 40, Jr. O. U. A. M.*—The Junior Order, a patriotic organiza-

tion, was started about the time of the Civil War. The Muskingum Council was established in June, 1889, with 18 charter members. Henry Posey was the first councilor. It meets every Monday night.

*Mound Tent, No. 322, K. O. T. M.*, was formed at Marietta, in May, 1896, with 12 charter members, and at present numbers about 200. It meets every Thursday evening.

*The Ladies of the Maccabees* was organized in 1892 at Port Huron, Michigan. On January 1, 1900, the membership was 56-267. The Hive at Marietta was organized in March, 1897, with 25 charter members. It meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

*Marietta Camp, No. 4138, M. W. of A.*, was organized August 21, 1896, with 15 charter members. The object of the order is fraternal insurance. The Camp meets the first and third Fridays of each month.

*American Insurance Union* was organized at Columbus in 1894. On January 1, 1900, it had 6,080 members. The Marietta Union was organized November 17, '99. It meets the last Friday of the month.

*The Elks Lodge, No. 477, B. P. O. E.*, was organized April 27, 1899, and in one year had erected the fine building now standing facing the Park. The Home with lot, fully equipped electric light plant and other fixtures, invoices about \$30,000, and is a lasting credit to its enterprising builders. Regular meetings are held at the Home every Monday evening. The general objects of the order are charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity.

*The Pathfinders* is a modern, fraternal insurance order, organized at Akron, Ohio, in 1898, and on December 31, 1899, reported 5,923 members. The lodge at Marietta was organized September 13, 1899, with 44 members. It meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

*Marietta Council, K. of C., No. 478.*—The Knights of Columbus, a beneficiary society composed of Catholics, was organized at New

Haven, Connecticut, in 1882, having a membership, January 1, 1900, of 26,336. Marietta Council was organized January 28, 1900, and has a good membership. It meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

*The American Order of United Workmen*, which was organized back in the "seventies," and has 16 members, meets at the call of the master workman.

*The Royal Arcanum* was organized at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1877. On January 1, 1900, it had 193,868 members. Marietta Council, No. 1544, was instituted December 11, 1893. It meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at No. 67 Odd Fellows' Hall.

*Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R.*, was organized at Marietta in December, 1881, with 25 charter members. It meets the first and third Thursdays of each month.

*C. B. Gates Post No. 468, G. A. R.*, was organized in 1884, with 20 charter members. It meets alternate Saturdays at Fairview Heights.

*Buell Women's Relief Corps, No. 70*, was organized in 1885. Its object is to aid the G. A. R. and to assist such old soldiers as need help, their widows and orphans. It meets at Buell Post Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

*C. B. Gates Women's Relief Corps, No. 186*, was first organized in 1884, being named after Charles Beman Gates, a young lad killed while in the service of Com. Huggins. Mrs. S. H. Putnam was the first president and served until 1890. The Corps was reorganized in April, 1892, and has been quite prosperous and done much relief work. It meets the first and third Fridays of each month.

*Daves Camp, No. 509, Sons of Veterans*, was organized August 23, 1899, with 29 charter members. Its object is to perpetuate the honor and memory of what their fathers fought for. It meets every Monday evening.

#### CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

*Marietta Council, No. 32, United Commercial Travelers*, was organized in 1893.



*Knights of Labor, Local Assembly, No. 265*, was organized in 1886. It meets every Monday.

*Trades and Labor Council* was organized in 1890. It meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

*Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 504*, was organized November 4, 1894. It meets the first and third Sundays of each month.

*Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Muskingum Lodge, No. 144*, was organized in April, 1896. It meets the first and third Sundays of each month.

*International Association of Bricklayers, No. 26*, was organized in October, 1897. It meets every Thursday.

*American Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 40*, was organized October 15, 1898. It meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

*Retail Clerks International Protective Association, No. 398*, was organized March 22, 1899. It meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

*Laborers' International Protective Union, No. 8336*, was chartered May 5, 1899. It meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

*The Marietta Improvement Society* was organized in the spring of 1898, its object being to encourage such improvements as tend to promote the health and beauty of the place.

*The Marietta Band* was organized about 1884. The number of pieces has varied from time to time and at present it has 21, being the best musical organization in Southeastern Ohio. The history of the Marietta Orchestra is identical with that of the band as most of members belong to both organizations.

*Marietta Guards, O. N. G.*, were mustered into the State Guards on April 19, 1900, as Company B of the Seventh Separate Battalion, with 65 men.

*The Board of Trade* was the leading spirit to advocate many of the various improvements that have been put in operation within the past decade. It has also been the means of locating several manufacturing plants here and of keeping some firms that thought of leaving Marietta. In its membership today are found about 175 names, many of whom are among our most progressive citizens and from the start it has had the influence of Marietta's best brain workers. J. H. Grafton was its first president and B. F. Strecker, the first secretary.

# CHAPTER XIV.

## HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES.

REPORT TO THE MINISTERIAL TRUSTEES—BAPTIST CHURCHES—ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—THE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ST. LUKE'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THE FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY IN MARIETTA—THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—THE FIRST UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

### REPORT TO THE MINISTERIAL TRUSTEES.

The following report presented to the "Ministerial Trustees," of Marietta township (Dr. George O. Hildreth, J. P. Ward and W. A. Patterson) October 7, 1901, shows the number of church members over 12 years of age who reside within the township. In the distribution of the "Ministerial Fund," members who do not reside in the township are, according to law, not to be counted.

The total amount distributed in 1901 was \$728.70—about 15 cents for each member.

	No.
St. Mary's Catholic	1,005
St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran	470
St. Paul's German Evangelical	237
German American Methodist Episcopal	317
First Methodist Episcopal	400
German Methodist Episcopal	154
Sand Hill Methodist Episcopal	94
Wesleyan Methodist	73
African Methodist Episcopal	27
First Baptist	440
Valley Baptist	28
Little Muskingum Baptist	44
First Congregational	304
Home Congregational	182
Little Muskingum Congregational	37

### No.

Second Congregational (no returns.)	
First Presbyterian	267
Beech Grove Presbyterian	10
Central Christian	102
Church of Christ (Harmar)	89
United Brethren (no returns.)	
Unitarian	89
Mount Gilead United Brethren (no returns.)	
St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal	174
Church of Christ—Mile Run	189
Total	4,858

### BAPTIST CHURCHES.

#### *The First Baptist Church of Marietta*

Was organized on the 5th day of September, 1818, under the name of "The First Baptist Church in Marietta Township." The first record on the Church Book reads thus: "On Saturday, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1818, we, Ephraim Emerson, William Churchill, John Thorniley, Bain Posey and Mary Case, met in the easterly part of Marietta, and formed ourselves into a church by subscribing to the following articles of Faith and Covenant."

Then follow articles and covenant, signed with the above *five* names present at the first

meeting, together with Simon Merwin, Phebe Merwin and Anna Burnham, who became members in October following. Then follow the rules of the order, and the next record is on the day following, September 6:

"On the Lord's Day, September 6th, 1818, we received the right hand of fellowship of the Baptist Church of Christ in Parkersburgh, Va., at which time Elder McAboy preached and broke bread to the church."

Ephraim Emerson and William Churchill were the first deacons—chosen October 3d, 1818.

For a number of years the membership was scattered over a good deal of territory, along the Ohio on both sides, along the Muskingums, &c., from Newport to Cat's Creek; and, as the church had no house of worship, its meetings were held in the houses of members, "in the school house *at the mouth* of the Little Muskingum," "in the school house *up* the Little Muskingum," "in the meeting house below the mouth of the Little Muskingum," at Lower and Upper Newport, "in the Dye Settlement," and at Cat's Creek.

In Marietta for some time there were few members; and, though a center of territory, no meeting was held here for several years after the constitution of the church.

The first record of a church meeting in town is dated May 24, 1823, Caleb Emerson and wife and others having become members. After that, meetings were quite frequent in town, generally for some time, at the house of C. Emerson.

In the meantime, and subsequently, the membership continued to increase in all the branches, and the several branches were acquiring sufficient strength and numbers for separate and distinct churches.

The first pastor, as we have seen, was Rev. James McAboy, who began his labors for the church with its first origin—preached the first sermon, and administered the first communion. During his connection with the church there were frequent accessions, by letter and by baptism; and the number of members was greatly increased. He was the pastor for seven years. On the 10th of November, 1825, he

tendered his resignation, which was accepted with expressions of gratitude and affection, through a committee of the church.

At the same meeting an invitation was given to Rev. Jeremiah Hale, who had already been laboring successfully within the territory occupied by the church, to assume the pastoral charge. He accepted the call and sustained the relation until his death. He was a man of fervent spirit, devoted indefatigably to his work; and his labors were greatly blessed in each branch of the church, as well as in other places where he preached, on both sides of the Ohio. During his ministry the church was in an almost continual state of revival. He was pastor for about six years, and died on the 4th of September, 1831, in Danvers, Massachusetts, his native place, whither he had gone on account of his waning health.

Soon after this sad event, Rev. Alfred Dana was chosen pastor. He served for about two years, during which period quite a number were added to the church.

The name of Rev. Allen Darrow appears first in the minutes, under date of January, 18, 1834. He took up his residence in Marietta, and commenced preaching here regularly. On the 22d of February, following the last date, it was "*Resolved*, That it was expedient to hold church meetings here [in Marietta] as a branch of the Marietta Church, once in every month."

Rev. Mr. Darrow, having accepted the pastoral charge, applied himself to the interest of the church with characteristic energy and activity. At first the meetings were held "in the old," and "in the new Court House," "in the Library Hall," &c. But a building committee was, soon after, appointed, and measures taken to erect a house of worship. And by the persevering efforts of the pastor, the house on Church street was finished, and opened for worship in April, 1836. That house the church occupied until it was destroyed by fire in 1855. The present edifice on Putnam street, which was already in process of erection when the other was burned, was occupied in the same year.

Rev. Mr. Darrow resigned at the annual meeting, December 30, 1837, when the New-

port Church was constituted, and took charge of that church. His faithful labors at Marietta, at Newport, and throughout the wide field, were owned by the Master. Large accessions, especially at Newport, were made to the membership.

During the year 1837 letters of dismission to members applying were voted for forming out of the membership three new churches, Little Muskingum, Newport, and one in Wood County, Virginia. The Cat's Creek branch had been dismissed, on application, to form the Adams Church, in 1832.

Rev. Hiram Gear, the next pastor, was chosen by the church in January, 1838. From that time the church enjoyed regular preaching every Lord's Day. Under his faithful labors and judicious conduct, the church prospered, and was increased in numbers and influence, and was instructed and confirmed in the doctrines of the Gospel. No minister was ever more beloved by his people; and by his kind temper, his friendly manner and his Christian deportment in all his intercourse, he won the favor of all the citizens. He died on the 20th of February, 1843. A monument standing in the cemetery, erected by the citizens, testifies to their regard for him.

He was succeeded by Rev. Eber Crane, who ministered faithfully to the church a little over a year, and resigned August 7, 1844.

On the 16th of October, 1844, Rev. Ira Corwin was called to the pastoral charge. He labored successfully with the church for over eight years. During the whole period the church was edified, and at peace, and enjoyed a good degree of spiritual prosperity, and was steadily increased in its numbers. His resignation was reluctantly accepted; not until a committee had asked him to withdraw it, December 8, 1852. Under his pastorate a Young People's meeting was organized, which has existed ever since. It is now in the form of a Christian Endeavor Society.

In the next September the church obtained the services of Rev. J. P. Agenbroad. He was ordained by a council called by the Marietta Church, and held his first pastorate here. He preached with acceptance to the church for

about two years, when he thought proper to resign.

Rev. L. G. Leonard entered upon the pastorate in September, 1855. Tokens of refreshing attended immediately upon his ministry; and during the following winter occurred the great revival of 1856, the greatest the church had ever enjoyed, and, indeed, that Marietta had ever witnessed. Its influence was felt all through the community; converts were multiplied; and the blessed results will be seen, in their full extent, only in eternity. By his devotion and faithfulness to his charge, he gained the hearts of all his people; and by his gentleness and affability of a Christian spirit, he won the confidence and esteem of "those without." He sustained his relation to the church for nearly eight years, and resigned on the 15th of May, 1863.

During his pastorate the church enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. Some of its most efficient members were brought in; and the membership was more than doubled; and the church took a new position, with greatly increased influence in the community.

Rev. I. N. Carman became pastor in 1864. He remained with the church until 1868, when he resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Carman was a very successful pastor and a preacher of much ability. His ministry was one full of good fruits. He was highly esteemed by the community, as well as by the church.

Rev. J. D. Griebel succeeded in a brief ministry of a little over a year.

Rev. Marsena Stone, D. D., began his pastorate December 1, 1869, and continued with the church for four years. Dr. Stone was an able man. As a preacher he was logical and clear to a marked degree. In 1873 he resigned to enter upon the work of "Freedman Education" in training ministers.

Rev. J. W. Riddle became pastor in 1874. In February of that year he was ordained by a council called by the church. Under his ministry of five years there were many accessions to the church.

Rev. George R. Gear, D. D., was ordained by a church council in March, 1879. He began to supply the church in the fall of 1878,

but did not formally enter upon the pastorate until May 1, 1870. His pastorate was over a church in which his whole life had been spent. He continued for upward of 20 years. There were many seasons of notable revivals. There were 235 accessions by baptism during the pastorate. Some \$1,800 was spent in church repairs. Dr. Gear closed his pastorate July 1, 1899.

Rev. L. Kirtley, D. D., became pastor in November, 1899, and still occupies that position. His pastorate has been eminently successful. The congregations are large, and the membership of the church has increased by baptism and by letter, until now it numbers considerably over 500. Recently there has been erected a fine chapel in Norwood, at an expense of some \$2,500.

Out of the five members who constituted the first church have grown six churches, and the original five constituent members have increased more than one hundred fold in the Marietta Church alone.

#### *The Baptist Chapel at Norwood.*

On Sunday, July 27, 1902, the new Baptist Chapel in Norwood was formally dedicated under the auspices of the mother church, of which Rev. L. Kirtley is pastor. The completion of the building, which Sunday's service signalized, is the outcome of the zeal of the Norwood Bible School.

The new chapel is located on the corner of Poplar and Oakwood avenues, is brick veneered, 35 by 50 feet in size and will seat 350 people. The furnishings are in light wood, and the ceilings of steel, the interior of the building being light and cheerful and exceedingly tasteful. It can be divided into two rooms, for Sunday-school use, the larger of the two being made 35 feet square, while the smaller room is to be used for the primary department.

Like all things else in this life, the Norwood Bible School had a beginning. This beginning assumed tangible form November 11, 1900, and has now passed into history, which if chronicled in detail would read something

like this: "On Sunday afternoon, November 11, A. D. 1900, a company of seventy-four persons met in what is known as the Fultonburg school house in the easterly end of the city of Marietta, Ohio, for the purpose of organizing a Bible school. Some of these were earnest Christian men and women from the First Baptist Church in the city; others were representatives from the homes in the immediate vicinity of the school house. Harry Cogswell was chosen superintendent; H. D. Babson, assistant superintendent; Miss Emma Wilson, secretary; Miss Elizabeth Johnson, superintendent of the primary department; Miss Bernice Mason was put in charge of the junior department, and of the music; and after a few Sundays Enoch Johnson was secured as teacher of the Bible class. Great interest was manifested in the school and the attendance increased until on Sunday afternoon, December 9, the school numbered 115."

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE MARIETTA ASSOCIATION  
FROM 1825 TO 1900.

(By George R. Gear, D. D.)

There is always a great interest clustering about the beginnings of any institution that has been to humanity a source of blessing. The beginning of our national life; the beginning of our Constitution; the beginning of the settlement of the great Northwest—we all know how deep is the interest we feel in such events. As Baptist churches, associates together in what is known as Marietta Association, we feel a deep interest in the beginning of our associational history. Having come to the 75th year of our age, it is fitting to glance backward and inquire of the past.

It was in the delightful month of June, 1825, that delegates from six Baptist churches met with the Bristol Church in Morgan County to consider the matter of forming a Baptist Association. What church was it that proposed that meeting? Who were the men and women who took the initiative in the matter?

These questions we cannot answer. Much of interesting history is unwritten. We see clearly effects, but cannot always discern the causes. That there was an association formed



at Bristol we know, and the names of the seven churches that constituted the union have come down to us. They were: Zanesville, Marietta, Cambridge, Brookfield, Bristol, Salt Creek, and Salem township (now Adamsville). These churches were young in years. The oldest was Salt Creek, a child of 13 years. Marietta was seven years old; Zanesville, four; Cambridge, two; Brookfield, one. The seven were also weak in numbers. Their combined membership was only 350. But they were strong in faith, and strong in purpose. They were not confined in their sympathies, and not content to be shut up in themselves. They sought fellowship in the work of the Lord. Nor were they content to have that fellowship confined merely to associational bounds. When the Association was less than one year old, a call came for a State gathering of Baptists at Zanesville, at which the Ohio Baptist Convention was organized. At that first meeting three of the new churches were present by delegates, and a fourth, Marietta, had a delegate appointed, who failed to be present only because the day of meeting was mistaken. So practically four of these young churches became constituent members of the new missionary organization. The horizon of responsibility was no narrow one.

Attending the Associations was no easy matter in those early days. The world had no knowledge of such a thing as railroads. On the Ohio there were a few steamboats, but none on the Muskingum, for it was not then a navigable stream. Roads were rough, and out of the beaten lines of travel scarcely more than openings through the woods. Much of the country was a wilderness. Delegates usually came on horseback. Some who were not favored enough to own a horse, and, too poor to hire one, walked, sometimes 50 miles, so eager were they to attend the Association. Those were days when men were not afraid to make sacrifices to be present at the annual gathering. A little more of like interest upon the part of the members of our churches of to-day would much increase the interest in our associational meetings.

The new Association formed at Bristol was called Meigs Creek. This name was given it because Meigs Creek, which rises in the upper part of Morgan County, and empties into the Muskingum near Beverly, was nearly a central line between the churches. Bristol Church was on Meigs Creek. For 46 years the name continued. Like most names it survived many years after it ceased to have any appropriateness. In 1871 the name was changed to Marietta, which it has borne ever since.

There were five ministers present at the organization of the Association: George Sedgwick, William Sedgwick, William Spencer, William Rees and Jeremiah Dale. Long since they all passed to the General Association above. The last one died in 1871. At the 50th anniversary held with the New Harmony Church there was but one survivor of the constituent members—Deacon David Greer, of Brookfield.

The new Association grew rapidly in its earlier years. New churches were added nearly every year, and the boundaries of the Association were considerably enlarged. Woodsfield and Coshocton were among the new churches. In 10 years the original seven churches had become 30, and the membership had increased from 350 to 1,502. The field so widened that in 1839 a division was made and the Wills Creek Association—now Cambridge—was formed. The number of churches was then 39, and 19 of them were dismissed to form the new Association. Other divisions came later, and churches were dismissed to Coshocton and Zanesville associations. Our Association bounds have so narrowed that now we have no churches in Morgan or Muskingum counties, where formerly some of the best churches were found.

The Association originally met on Saturday and continued over the following Monday. Sunday was the great day. Great crowds gathered from every quarter. There was preaching morning, afternoon and evening. Certain evils, however, grew up in connection with the Sunday services, such as led, in 1865, to a change of time. Ever since the meetings have been near the middle of the week. !

The total number of churches that have been connected with the Association from its beginning up to the present time is 89. Many of them have been dismissed to other associations. Several of the number have ceased to exist. One of these is the Bristol Church, where the organization meeting was held. Some of the dead churches have had but a brief life; for example, Belpre reported but one year. We have never gained any permanent foothold in that part of Washington County west of the Muskingum River. At one time there were churches reporting at Wesley, Watertown and Belpre, but all of them seemed to have a feeble life. We have but one small church in the extreme western part of the county, Little Hocking, organized a few years ago. Within the last 25 years Beverly, Bethesda, Corinth, Cow Run and Hockingport have become extinct. We know not all the causes that have brought about this loss. Doubtless in some cases it is due to the decay of the communities, or to the shifting of population. In some cases the church was organized unwisely. Be the cause what it may, it is always a sad thing to be compelled to furl our Baptist flag where once it has waved. Expansion, and not contraction, is the true order of church life.

It would be impossible in the limits assigned to this paper to give anything like a history of the individual churches. Some of them, such as Marietta, Zanesville and McConnellsville, because larger in numbers and stronger financially, and centers of influence, have occupied more prominent parts in associational life. Marietta furnished an efficient moderator in the person of Judge T. W. Ewart, who held that office for a quarter of a century. McConnellsville for nearly an equal period gave us a treasurer in the person of Charles H. Barker. Both of these men have rested from their labors, Brother Barker having survived until January, 1899. Marietta is now the only city church in the Association. It has been a mother of churches, seven others having sprung from it. It is growing in numbers and in influence, and in spiritual power, under its faithful and efficient pastor, Dr. L. Kirtley.

The present number of churches on our associational roll is 28, with a membership of about 1,900.

Sunday-schools were early encouraged. In 1827 a circular letter was written by Rev. William Sedgwick. It contains these words: "The great utility of Sunday-schools very few at the present day doubt. The sweet showers of descending grace on so many Sunday-schools proclaim the approbation of Heaven. We sincerely hope that all will take great pains in forwarding their introduction into every neighborhood." In 1834 the churches were called upon to report their Sunday-school work. Next year Marietta reported 10 schools with 400 scholars. Reports, however, were at first imperfect and incomplete, and were not embodied in the table of statistics until 1843. It was felt that some organization was needed to arouse more general interest in the work. In 1857 a Sabbath School Convention was organized at Zanesville. For many years the convention met the day before the Association. In 1874 the plan of making the Bible school work a department of the work of the Association was adopted. That plan has continued ever since.

There were many efficient Sunday-school workers in those early days. A prince among them was T. W. Ewart, who for 40 years was superintendent of the Marietta Sunday-school. He visited the different churches and neighborhoods, and helped in organizing many new schools. He was full of enthusiasm and energy and was a very efficient talker on Sunday-school topics.

Sunday-school Institutes have been one way of stirring up interest, and promoting greater efficiency in the work. These Institutes have been conducted by a Sunday-school Board appointed by the Association. They have been in the past very helpful. At many of these Institutes very efficient aid was given by the State Missionary Secretary, Charles Rhoads, appointed by the Publication Society.

Marietta Association has always had an active interest in every form of mission work. I have already alluded to the fact that when the Association was less than a year old a ma-

majority of the churches forming it had a part in the organization of the Ohio Baptist Convention, whose object was to promote missions in the State. In 1827 resolutions were adopted recommending foreign missions, especially the work in Burmah and among the Chinese in Siam. Five years later Rev. Allen Darrow carried to the Triennial Missionary Convention, meeting in New York, an offering of \$100, of which \$50 was from Marietta Baptist Association. He traveled in his own carriage, which was then the only way of communication. The journey occupied two weeks. Mr. Darrow handed the money to the president of the Convention, Dr. Herman Lincoln, in a \$100 bill. Dr. Lincoln waved the note before the audience, exclaiming: "This is the first sheaf from Ohio." Thank God that first sheaf proved the forerunner of many bountiful harvests for missions in this Ohio field.

The wider fields of mission labor—State, national and foreign, have not been cultivated to the neglect of associational needs. At different periods there have been special efforts to assist and build up the weaker churches. In 1855 Rev. J. H. Barker was appointed Associational Missionary at a salary of \$500, of which \$200 was contributed by the other churches. In 1880 Rev. J. L. Wyly was appointed a missionary in co-operation with the State Convention. Such special missionary work has alternated with the plan of giving assistance to individual churches in the support of a pastor. The latter plan has been the more common one. The average yearly amount spent for associational missions from 1855 to 1875 was \$235. Since 1877 the average amount has been nearly \$150. The aggregate sum spent in 43 years is \$9,717.

The question may be asked, "What are the results? What have we to show for this large expenditure?" It may be truthfully said that we cannot know all the results. There is history of this work that is written only in the Lamb's Book of Life. How many souls have been led to Christ? How many brethren have been cheered and encouraged and helped to a better life no one can tell. As regards particular churches we may point to Valley and Cald-

well as showing part of the permanent results. One thing is certain: No earnest work attempted for Christ's sake ever falls fruitless. Results may not meet our anticipations, but the labor is not in vain.

There is no class of men who have so much to do with shaping associational life as do the ministers of the Gospel. If they are in the main broad-minded, intelligent, self-sacrificing; wise in planning and active in execution; if they be godly in life and discreet in deportment, and unblemished in character; then will the associational life take on many of the same features. Marietta Association has had in its 75 years of history many such ministers. In the early life the name of Jeremiah Dale is one that is remembered because of his remarkably devoted and efficient pioneer work. The two Sedgwicks were men of prominence in early Ohio Baptist history. Allen Darrow is another name remembered for his works' sake. He was a man of much force of character, and of indomitable energy. He was closely associated with my father, Hiram Gear, who died in Marietta in 1843. J. D. Riley was probably longer in point of service than any other pastor in the Association. About 43 years he filled with different pastorates. He was a true servant of Christ and loved to preach His Gospel. Henry Lyons also had a long period of service. Father Pearce was for many years a prominent factor in associational history. Other names of prominence in days past were Hervey Dale, son of Jeremiah Dale, B. Y. Siegfried, L. G. Leonard, J. D. Leonard, S. G. Dawson, first pastor of the Valley Church, and afterward superintendent of State missions, T. C. Johnson, L. B. Moore, W. N. Wyeth, C. H. Gunter, Nathan Crooks, and many others whom there is not time to mention. Of these who long have been connected with our Association, and who survive to the present day are brethren E. W. Daniels and Watson Dana. Brother A. K. McCall has also spent much of his ministerial life in this Association. In the semi-centennial year there were 16 ordained ministers in the Association. Of that number only two are members of the Association to-day, the venerable father William McPeak, and

Watson Dana. More than half of the number are dead. One of that 16 was J. S. Covert, who wrote the historical review of the first 50 years. To his carefully prepared paper, printed in the minutes of that year, I am indebted for many of the facts of our early history.

Many laymen have there been who were wise in planning, liberal in gifts, and foremost in every good work. There will readily occur such names as Ephraim Emerson, Caleb Emerson, Joseph Barker, Deacon Ira Hill, Thomas W. Ewart, Luther D. Barker, Charles Barker, W. P. Sprague, Stephen Dana, George W. Dye, John Pool, J. M. Amos, John Miller, and I. K. Adkins.

This is by no means a full list. Others will probably come to the minds of the older ones, who have done good service in years past, as well as many who are still active in every good work.

In 1843 a young man about 18 years of age was present as a delegate from the Zanesville Church. His name was William Ashmore. In 1860, 17 years later, he was again present, but not as a delegate. He was just home from China on a vacation tour. A few months ago some of us had the privilege of hearing this same Dr. Ashmore at the missionary conference in Parkersburg. Doubtless no one expected in 1843 that the young man who sat with them would become so widely famous in connection with the Lord's work in China.

One of the most prominent features of modern church life is the greater activity of the young people in church work. It has doubtless always been true that the younger members of the church have had some share in church activities. But the proportion of children and young people was not so great in our earlier history as it is now. Early conversions were rather the exception. And yet some of the early pastors learned to see wisely in this matter. Rev. Ira Corwin, who was pastor of the Marietta Church from 1844 to 1852, received into the church so many young people that he felt the need of some special service for their development. He organized a Young People's

prayer meeting, which has continued in the Marietta Church for about 54 years. The organization of the young people into a Society of Christian Endeavor came much later. Societies of young people were organized in other churches of the Association. The thought of an associational Young People's Union soon engaged attention. In 1891, the young people asked the approval of the Association for such a Union. It was cordially and unanimously given. The Union was organized during the same session at Lower Salem. The name adopted was "The Young People's Union of the Marietta Baptist Association." The first officers were: Fred Fisher, president; Miss Eva Hill, vice-president; J. Ernest Hutchings, secretary and treasurer; Miss Selina Pearce, corresponding secretary. In the Association program of that year a place had been given to the topic "Young People's Societies," which was discussed under three heads: "Their Relation to the Church," by the pastor of the Marietta Church; "What Should Be Their Aim," by the much lamented E. U. Smith; "What Can They Do for Missions?" by Fred Fisher.

The first statistical report appears in the minutes of 1892. There were six societies with a total membership of 252. That the young people felt some special responsibility in the line of missions is shown in their offerings, which amounted to \$119. The statistics of 1899 give the present number of societies as nine, with a membership of 356. The mission offerings were \$126.

So far the Young People's Societies have proved a valuable feature in church work. It would seem as if they had come to stay. Conducted wisely, they are a great help to the pastor. With right church and pastoral encouragement, oversight and direction, they can do much to help in the cause of Christ.

Organization is the characteristic of the age. It is a day of many societies of all sorts, and for a great variety of purposes. We have seen the young people forming a special associational organization in 1891. It was many years earlier than this that the women of the Association began to band themselves together



in mission circles. The importance of the work was early recognized. At the semi-centennial meeting in 1875 there was offered by T. W. Ewart the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "We hail the Woman's Missionary Society, the object and work of which has been presented to the Association today, as an important field opened before the women of this Association for usefulness, and cordially recommend the organization, if possible, in each of the churches of this Association of a Woman's Missionary Circle, auxiliary to the Woman's Society of the West." Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. Ewart and Mrs. Stone were appointed a committee to take the matter in charge. In the minutes of 1879, of the meeting held at Lower Salem, appears the first report of circles. McConnellsville, Marietta, Valley and Good Hope reported organizations. The mission offerings of these circles was \$62.16. Ever since, women's work for missions has had a place in the associational program and in the statistical tables. The number of women's circles in 1899 was 13. The offerings for home and foreign work amounted to \$230.87. Great good has come out of these organizations. They have tended to inspire and make more active the missionary spirit, and to enlarge the offerings. If it be always kept in mind that each circle is but a department of church work, and that its offerings do not take the place of the regular church collection, but only serve to swell it to larger proportions still larger usefulness is in store for the women's circles.

It is a matter of no small importance that a church should have a suitable house of worship. The building should be one large enough to accommodate the people, neat and attractive in its appearance, comfortable in its seating and suited to the locality, and in expensiveness to the ability of the people. Several new church edifices have been built within the past 25 years. Among them are the church buildings at Troy, Little Hocking, Matamoras, Liberty and Lawrence. Other churches have been so remodeled and improved as to be practically new. There has been decided progress along the line of church edifices. As a whole

our church buildings are much in advance of what they were 25 years ago. Neat and comfortable houses of worship have taken the place of some very shabby structures.

I have already spoken of the fact that some churches have become nearly or wholly extinct. Some of these churches had houses of worship, which other churches of the Association had helped to build. It was felt that it was important to get possession of these abandoned buildings, and sell them for the benefit of the Association. Accordingly steps were taken in 1884 to secure for the Association articles of incorporation, which would enable it to hold property. The legal steps were announced as complete at the session of 1886, and six trustees were appointed. Under the authority given to them by law three church buildings have come into our possession, and have been sold for the benefit of the Association. These buildings were those belonging to the churches of Beverly, Bethesda and Hockingport. From the money received by the sale of these, considerable contributions have been made to the edifices at Lawrence, Liberty, Little Hocking and Matamoras. So it has come to pass that these abandoned edifices have been moved, as it were, to communities where church life still exists.

#### MEMBERS OF MARIETTA ASSOCIATION, 1825-1900

George C. Sedgwick, entered 1825, removed 1850.  
 William Sedgwick, entered 1825, removed 1830.  
 William Spencer, entered 1825, removed 1830.  
 George Russell, entered 1825, removed 1843.  
 William Rees, entered 1825, removed 1834.  
 Jeremiah Dale, entered 1825, removed 1831.  
 Richard Conner, entered 1826, removed 1839.  
 J. S. Clark, entered 1827.  
 C. Skinner, entered 1827, removed 1830.  
 Hugh Broom, entered 1827, removed 1839.  
 L. Culver, entered 1827, removed 1836.  
 W. Davis, entered 1828, removed 1831.  
 Benoni Allen, entered 1829, removed 1832.  
 James Gabriel, entered 1831, removed 1848.  
 Alfred Dana, entered 1831, removed 1842.  
 J. Richardson, entered 1831, removed 1839.  
 W. R. McGowen, entered 1831, removed 1839.  
 John Pritchard, entered 1832, removed 1836.  
 William N. Smith, entered 1832, removed 1839.  
 Benjamin Blake, entered 1832, removed 1855.  
 Reuben Berkley, entered 1832, removed 1843.  
 Enoch Rector, entered 1832, removed 1843.  
 J. Vanbrunt, entered 1833, removed 1838.



- Allen Parrish, entered 1834, removed 1844.  
 H. Headley, entered 1834, removed 1836.  
 R. H. Sedgwick, entered 1834, removed 1837.  
 Owen Owens, entered 1835, removed 1837.  
 Hiram Gear, entered 1836, removed 1843.  
 Sedgwick Rice, entered 1836, removed 1839.  
 William Stone, entered 1836, removed 1839.  
 Michael White, entered 1836, removed 1844.  
 T. M. Erwin, entered 1836, removed 1837.  
 William Mears, entered 1837, removed 1843.  
 William S. Hall, entered 1837, removed 1849.  
 Joseph Sperry, entered 1837, removed 1837.  
 B. Y. Siegfried, entered 1838, removed 1839.  
 H. Sayre, entered 1838, removed 1839.  
 M. Davis, entered 1838, removed 1839.  
 D. E. Thomas, entered 1838, removed 1855.  
 George I. Miles, entered 1838, removed 1839.  
 Eber Crane, entered 1839, removed 1845.  
 T. Tresize, entered 1839, removed 1840.  
 William Knowlton, entered 1840, removed 1849.  
 Abel Johnson, entered 1841, removed 1851.  
 J. M. Courtney, entered 1842, removed 1849.  
 J. B. Sinclair, entered 1843, removed 1851.  
 B. T. F. Cahe, entered 1843, removed 1844.  
 H. Ward, entered 1844, removed 1850.  
 John Whitney, entered 1844, removed 1850.  
 Henry Billings, entered 1844, removed 1850.  
 H. S. Dale, entered 1844, removed 1857.  
 J. D. Riley, entered 1844.  
 N. B. Henry, entered 1844.  
 James Woods, entered 1844, removed 1848.  
 John D. Young, entered 1844, removed 1849.  
 John W. Miller, entered 1844, removed 1851.  
 William Pearce, entered 1846.  
 W. D. Emerson, entered 1846, removed 1847.  
 Ira Corwin, entered 1845, removed 1853.  
 C. Skinner, entered 1846, removed 1853.  
 B. Thomas, entered 1849, removed 1853.  
 T. Shepard, entered 1850, removed 1853.  
 J. Herbert, entered 1850, removed 1872.  
 M. Maddox, entered 1850, removed 1869.  
 Jefferson Chambers, entered 1847, removed 1864.  
 T. M. Erwin, entered 1851.  
 J. M. Winn, entered 1852, removed 1854.  
 Ed. Jones, entered 1853, removed 1857.  
 J. P. Agcnbroad, entered 1853, removed 1858.  
 Henry Lyon, entered 1853.  
 A. Snyder, entered 1854, removed 1855.  
 John Ables, entered 1854, removed 1870.  
 L. G. Leonard, entered 1855, removed 1862.  
 J. B. Convers, entered 1859, removed 1859.  
 J. H. Barker, entered 1859, removed 1869.  
 Washington Glass, entered 1859, removed 1860.  
 Lewis Madden, entered 1859, removed 1860.  
 William Mears, entered 1858, removed 1860.  
 A. J. Buel, entered 1859, removed 1862.  
 George T. Jones, entered 1859, removed 1868.  
 E. W. Dannels, entered 1859, removed 1861.  
 J. D. Leonard, entered 1859, removed 1863.  
 S. G. Dawson, entered 1859, removed 1862.  
 C. W. Churchill, entered 1860, removed 1870.  
 J. P. Stephens, entered 1860, removed 1868.  
 L. M. Pherson, entered 1861, removed 1865.  
 Simon Siegfried, entered 1863, removed 1865.  
 J. W. Warwick, entered 1858, removed 1858.  
 ——— Hough, entered 1858, removed 1859.  
 B. M. Stout, entered 1863, removed 1869.  
 L. L. Reinhart, entered 1863, removed 1864.  
 E. Adkins, entered 1864, removed 1871.  
 I. N. Carman, entered 1864, removed 1867.  
 W. A. Blake, entered 1865, removed 1868.  
 William A. McPeak, entered 1865.  
 W. N. Wyeth, entered 1865, removed 1869.  
 J. S. Covert, entered 1866, removed 1876.  
 D. Sechman, entered 1866, removed 1872.  
 E. Stilwell, entered 1868, removed 1872.  
 J. D. Griebel, entered 1868, removed 1869.  
 Z. C. Rush, entered 1868, removed 1871.  
 Silas Livermore, entered 1867, removed 1868.  
 H. Ward, entered 1868, removed 1870.  
 Watson Dana, entered 1869.  
 F. Stanley, entered 1869, removed 1871.  
 J. Lawrence, entered 1869, removed 1870.  
 M. Stone, D. D., entered 1870.  
 F. J. Cather, entered 1869, removed 1879.  
 T. H. Kerber, entered 1871, removed 1872.  
 M. Squibb, entered 1870, removed 1873.  
 H. L. Gear, entered 1872, removed 1875.  
 R. R. Sutton, entered 1873, removed 1874.  
 J. C. Phillips, entered 1872.  
 J. D. Ray, entered 1872.  
 W. J. Dunn, entered 1873.  
 J. W. Riddle, entered 1873, removed 1878.  
 T. M. Erwin, entered 1873, removed 1875.  
 J. C. Richardson, entered 1873, removed 1878.  
 T. C. Johnson, entered 1875, removed 1877.  
 John R. Dye, entered 1830, removed 1855.  
 J. C. Fernold, entered 1875, removed 1878.  
 C. H. Hunter, entered 1876, removed 1888.  
 C. L. Hanlon, entered 1876, removed 1879.  
 H. M. Prince, entered 1876, removed 1883.  
 L. B. Moore, entered 1879, removed 1884.  
 C. M. Ruje, entered 1879, removed 1881.  
 George R. Gear, entered 1879.  
 Mungo Taylor, 1879.  
 R. W. Malcom, entered 1880, removed 1883.  
 J. L. Wyly, entered 1880, removed 1882.  
 W. E. Powell, entered 1880, removed 1881.  
 A. K. McCall, entered 1884.  
 James L. Cunningham, entered 1886.  
 B. L. Neff, entered 1886, removed 1895.  
 Nathan Crooks, entered 1886, removed 1898.  
 D. G. Daly, entered 1888, removed 1890.  
 B. F. Ridenour, entered 1889, removed 1890.  
 J. S. Fisher, entered 1888, removed 1890.  
 H. H. Mayhart, entered 1893, removed 1894.  
 O. F. Jackson, entered 1893, removed 1897.  
 H. Cofer, entered 1894.  
 F. P. Baldwin, entered 1897, removed 1898.  
 C. B. Powell, entered 1898, removed 1899.  
 W. H. Kellum, entered 1898, removed 1899.  
 W. W. Dixon, entered 1898.

The total number of ordained ministers that have served for a greater or less time in the Association is 149.

## CHURCHES OF MARIETTA ASSOCIATION, 1825-1900.

Number	NAMES.	COUNTY.	Year Constituted	Year Admitted to the Association.	Year Removed from the Association.	REMARKS.
1	Salt Creek.....	Muskingum.....	1811	1825	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
2	Marietta.....	".....	1818	1825		
3	Salem Township.....	".....	1818	1825	1839	" " " " "
4	Bristol.....	Morgan.....	1820	1825	1837	Disbanded.
5	Zanesville, 1st.....	Muskingum.....	1821	1825	1859	Dismissed to Zanesville Association.
6	Cambridge.....	Guernsey.....	1823	1825	1839	" " Wills Creek "
7	Brookfield.....	Morgan.....	1825	1825	1871	" " Zanesville "
8	Enon.....	Monroe.....	1824	1827	1839	Disbanded.
9	Harmony.....	Noble.....	1825	1827	1842	"
10	Salem.....	Guernsey.....	1827	1839		Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
11	Rich Hill.....	Muskingum.....	1828	1854		Ceased to Report.
12	Goshen.....	Guernsey.....	1828	1837		Dismissed.
13	Mount Zion.....	".....	1828	1839		" to Wills Creek Association
14	Unity.....	Monroe.....	1817	1828		
15	Concord.....	Washington.....	1828	1832		Joined Adams church.
16	Blue Rock.....	Muskingum.....	1828	1861		Dismissed to Zanesville Association.
17	Windsor.....	Morgan.....	1828	1829		Disbanded.
18	Woodsheld.....	Monroe.....	1825	1829	1852	Dismissed to Zoar Association.
19	McConnelsville.....	Morgan.....	1828	1829		
20	Duck Creek.....	Noble.....	1828	1839		Disbanded.
21	White Plains.....	Coshocton.....	1829	1839		Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
22	Norwich.....	Muskingum.....	1830	1839		" " " " "
23	Brushy Fork.....	Guernsey.....	1830	1830	1839	" " " " "
24	Wills Creek.....	".....	1830	1839		" " " " "
25	Olive.....	Noble.....	1831	1851		Ceased to Report.
26	Salt Fork.....	Guernsey.....	1818	1831	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
27	Union.....	Washington.....	1832	1832	1846	Disbanded.
28	Adams or Lowell.....	".....	1832	1832		
29	Center.....	Guernsey.....	1833	1833	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
30	Knoxville.....	Coshocton.....	1833	1834		Ceased to Report.
31	Manchester.....	Noble.....	1834	1834		
32	Waterford.....	Washington.....	1835	1837		Ceased to Report.
33	Sarchett's Run.....	Guernsey.....	1835	1839		Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
34	Hopewell.....	Muskingum.....	1835	1839		" " " " "
35	Coshocton.....	Coshocton.....	1836	1839		" " " " "
36	Windsor.....	Morgan.....	1830	1837	1872	" " Zanesville "
37	Market Street, Zanesville.....	Muskingum.....	1835	1837	1839	" " Wills Creek "
38	Tamaka.....	Coshocton.....	1837	1838	1839	" " " " "
39	Newport.....	Washington.....	1838	1838		
40	Bristol.....	Morgan.....	1838	1838	1868	Disbanded.
41	Little Muskingum.....	Washington.....	1837	1838		
42	Good Hope.....	".....	1835	1839	1873	Disbanded.
43	Olive Green.....	Morgan.....	1830	1859	1833	Ceased to Report.
44	Hamilton.....	Monroe.....	1839	1839	1846	Disbanded.
45	Mill Fork.....	Coshocton.....	1839	1839		Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
46	Warren or Barlow.....	Washington.....	1839	1849		Ceased to Report.
47	Olive Township.....	Morgan.....	1839	1840		Disbanded.
48	Dye's Fork.....	".....	1840	1841		"
49	Duncan's Falls.....	Muskingum.....	1841	1859		Dismissed to Zanesville Association.
50	Liberty.....	Washington.....	1842	1843		
51	Four Mile or N. Castle.....	Morgan.....	1841	1843	1872	Disbanded.
52	Rockville.....	Muskingum.....	1844	1844	1860	Dismissed to Zanesville Association.
53	Salt Lick.....	Perry.....	1843	1844	1851	Ceased to Report.

## CHURCHES OF MARIETTA ASSOCIATION, 1825-1900.

Number.	NAMES.	COUNTY.	Year Constituted.	Year Admitted to the Association.	Year Removed from the Association.	REMARKS.
54	Lawrence.....	Washington.....		1845		
55	Brownsville.....	Monroe.....	1845	1846		
56	Roxbury.....	Washington.....		1846	1852	Disbanded.
57	Enoch.....	Monroe.....		1846	1857	
58	New Harmony.....	Noble.....	1846	1847	1851	
59	Waterford.....	Washington.....		1847	1856	
60	Wesley.....	".....		1848	1860	Dismissed to Salem Association.
61	Belpre.....	".....		1849	1850	Disbanded.
62	2d Windsor.....	Morgan.....		1852	1853	Ceased to Report.
63	New Harmony.....	Noble.....	1856	1856		
64	Beverly.....	Washington.....		1857	1857	1890 Disbanded.
65	Roadfork.....	Noble.....	1857	1857		
66	Matamoras.....	Washington.....		1857	1858	
67	Valley.....	".....	1857	1858		
68	Ark Spring.....	Muskingum.....		1858		
69	Graysville.....	Monroe.....	1840	1860	1861	Dismissed to Zanesville Association
70	Caldwell.....	Noble.....	1862	1863		
71	Bethesda.....	Monroe.....	1865	1865	1880	Disbanded.
72	Corinth.....	Washington.....	1864	1865		
73	Cumberland.....	Guernsey.....	1865	1865	1884	Dismissed to Cambridge Association.
74	Woodland.....	Monroe.....	1845	1866		
75	Muskingum Valley.....	Washington.....	1867	1867		
76	Watertown.....	".....	1867	1867	1871	Disbanded.
77	Indian Valley.....	Monroe.....	1868	1868	1873	"
78	Roxbury.....	Washington.....	1867	1868		
79	Harmony.....	Monroe.....	1816	1868		
80	Bristol.....	Morgan.....	1869	1869		Disbanded.
81	Cow Run.....	Washington.....	1870	1870	1895	"
82	Center Valley.....	".....	1872	1872		
83	Hockingport.....	Athens.....	1875	1875	1893	Disbanded.
84	Torch.....	".....	1848	1876		Received from Salem Association
85	Troy.....	".....	1816	1876		
86	Lower Salem.....	Washington.....	1876	1876		
87	Y Toppers Plains.....	Athens.....				
88	New Vanderhoof.....	".....	1854	1878		Salem Association.
89	Independence.....	Washington.....	1879	1879		
90	Little Hocking.....	".....	1891	1891		

*St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.**(By Rev. F. M. W. Gorman.)*

The early history of Catholicity in Marietta connects itself with the unselfish zeal of the pioneer missionaries of the church, who traveled from place to place, for miles and miles, on horseback, and, wherever they found scattered families of the faith, brought them together and arranged them into missions or small congregations—which served as the

foundation of future well organized congregations and churches.

However, before we come to record the connected incidents of the church in Marietta, it is of interest to note the historic fact that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass *was the very first instance of Christian worship ever offered in what now constitutes the oldest city of the Northwest Territory.* The French government, which held possession of the Northwest Territory, often sent out troops for the purpose

of inspecting and examining their large domain. In the year 1749 Roland Michel Barin, Marquis de la Gallissoniere, governor general of Canada, sent out Celeron de Bienville with 300 men, accompanied by Rev. Father Joseph Peter de Bonnacamp, a Jesuit missionary, as chaplain, on a tour of inspection.

Coming down the river Ohio from Fort Duquesne, they pitched their camp at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, where they also buried a leaden plate, found in 1798. During this journey the chaplain would hold services for the troops and would also preach to the Indians. When successful it was wont to establish an Indian mission. From the records sent to Rome by Father Bonnacamp, it is evident that here also, on August 16, 1749, he offered, in the presence of the troops and the Indians, who had assembled from the neighborhood, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

Long after this event nothing is of record as to the growth of the church until we learn that the early missionaries again offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the little brick house of one Felix McGuire, on the corner of what is now called Hart and Fifth streets, which served as the place of worship, where the early pioneers gathered. A Father Lee and Russell, as tradition has it, used to come, sometimes by boat, sometimes on horseback, presumably from Wheeling, and instructed the little flock in the faith of their fathers and attended their spiritual wants. It is also of record that in the year 1830 Father Russell, who came from Wheeling, gave a lecture on "The Church," in the Court House. The lecturer drew a large crowd. In those days and long years afterward a Catholic priest was looked upon, by outsiders, as a very strange kind of animal. They used to flock to the boat landing of the Ohio to see him come and go very much like the Indians used to view the first advent of Columbus and his companions, excepting that the Catholic priest was not considered as belonging to the gods or angelic choirs, but rather was supposed to be horned and tailed. To get a glimpse of these appendages was the incentive to the curiosity exhibited. Alas, for

the malice of preachers and the stupidity and ignorance of men!

Just prior to 1838, Rt. Rev. John B. Purcell, encouraged and assisted by the co-operation of the few zealous Catholic people of Marietta, bought the present church grounds from Mrs. Mary Brophy, at a very reasonable price—Mrs. Brophy herself being a Catholic. The house which occupied part of the lots (there were two, 180 by 180 feet) had been erected by John Brough, father of the war governor (1863) of the State of Ohio. He sold it to Mrs. Brophy, and when it fell into the hands of the then Bishop of Cincinnati, he placed Patrick Waters in charge of the property. By him the building was used as a grocery store. Being a two-story brick building, one room on the second floor was used, at intervals, as a chapel, where the visiting priest said Mass and preached the Word of God to the little Catholic flock of Marietta.

Such was the state of affairs prior to June, 1838. In that year Rev. James McCoffery was made the first resident pastor. He converted the store-room of the building into the first church and occupied the second floor as a parsonage. He remained in charge for 11 years, and besides the little flock at home he attended the widely scattered Catholic people along the shores of the Muskingum River, as far as McConnellsville, and also at Newport on the Ohio, at Fleming, Vincent and Cutler, going north also as far as Cambridge. In the month of October, 1849, he was followed by Rev. Robert I. Lawrence, who remained until April, 1850.

Rev. Peter Perry was appointed pastor and took charge, in the month of April, 1850. By this time, in consequence of the Muskingum River improvement, many additional Catholic people came to Marietta, and the necessity of a larger and more commodious church became the problem that presented itself for solution. Hugh Brennan and John Burke—the uncle of D. B. Torpy—interested themselves very much to the end of erecting a new church. Under the leadership of Father Perry, the new church was begun.

At that time, however, the agitation was commenced to change the location. The objection then, as now, was that the church would be too near the river and in a district where the floods would inevitably reach it. The contest grew warm—many contending that the church should be built farther up the street—nearer to the cemetery, which had been located at the other and upper end of Fourth street. Under the leadership of Hugh Brennan, who from selfish motives wished to retain the present locality, he having a grocery and saloon near by, on Greene street, Rt. Rev. John B. Purcell was prevailed upon to decide in favor of the first chosen church location. The fear of a flood accounts for the height of the church floor from the street level. The year 1884, however, the flood rose above the altar table.

The church was begun in 1850, and after three years completed. The greatest amount subscribed by any one individual was \$100, and that amount was given by but three persons, i. e., Father Perry, Hugh Brennan and John Burke.

What may be of interest to state is the fact that the clay out of which the bricks for the new building were made, was taken from an old Indian mound—supposed to be an old prehistoric fortification, situated about where now passes *Sacra Via* street.

Rev. Peter Perry remained in charge for five years. Owing to the poverty of the individual members of his flock, he was unable to meet the total indebtedness incurred and hence, when in September, 1855, he was succeeded by Rev. R. P. O'Neil, the church debt of some few thousand dollars was one of the heavy burdens with which the new pastor had to contend. The new building, as yet unfurnished, had cost something like seven or eight thousand dollars—four of which had been paid. Father O'Neil, however, bravely faced his new duties and it is during his short administration that we find the first attempt made to commence a parochial school. A school society was established, the members of which paid a monthly fee of 25 cents, which, placed in the treasury, was the beginning of a school

fund and served afterward as a little foundation on which a parochial school was built and maintained for a few years.

Father O'Neil was succeeded in the pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church by Rev. R. B. Hardy, April, 1856, and he remained only a year, was succeeded in March, 1857, by Rev. O. A. Walker.

Father Walker had temporarily severed his connection with the Dominicans, owing to the filial duty that devolved solely upon him to support his aged father and mother. Accompanied by his parents, he took possession of the old grocery building, which had served its time as both church and parsonage, and used the second floor as a parsonage. The first floor—the old storeroom—the first chapel—he immediately converted into a school room.

This, then, is the first attempt, carried out successfully, toward the maintenance of a parochial school.

The action taken was as commendable as it was necessary. John Sheridan, a brother of Gen. Phil Sheridan, was engaged as teacher and served in that capacity for a very meagre salary—\$15 per month—for several years. In the meanwhile the thought of converting part of the church basement into a school room was ripening. The year 1858 saw the change effected. The basement of the church was partitioned off and the school was continued under the new arrangement. John Sheridan was followed as teacher by Miss Elizabeth Griffin; she in turn by Mrs. C. H. Bukey; who was succeeded by Miss Rose Minor.

The school did not give entire satisfaction and during its lease of life of about five years—from 1857 to 1862—was continually struggling for its very existence. The pastor in charge, Father Walker, did his utmost to bring the school up to the necessary standard of excellence, but being continually hampered by a want of proper assistance, on the part of his flock, unable in consequence to pay a teacher the proper salary and, above all, his care mostly taxed for the purpose of liquidating the church debt, it is not at all to be wondered at that, when the Civil War distracted the country, the increasing difficulties soon determined



the fate of the first brave effort in behalf of Christian education.

In the meanwhile Father Walker had the old church (parsonage) school building taken down and used, as much as feasible, the old material in the construction of the present parsonage. He placed the new parsonage in the rear of the lot so as to make the pastor's entrance to the church direct from the house, in immediate connection with the church building. The church debt was now paid, the elegant center altar procured, a school attempted and, against mountainous difficulties, carried on for five years, the new parsonage erected and completed—when in June, 1862, Father Walker was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Ryan.

During the latter's administration the church building was condemned as no longer safe for public meetings. The increasing weight of the shingle roof began to spread the walls outward, and hence, for some time, while the necessary repairs were being made, church services were held in the Court House. At this time the agitation for a new location, out of reach of high water, again forced itself to the front. Not understanding the principle that "present sacrifice secures future enjoyment," the majority of the congregation contented themselves with doing only what, at that very moment, was absolutely necessary, and repaired the church by tying the walls with iron "hog chains," and by supporting the roof with two rows of pillars.

Father Ryan was the first resident pastor who died in the parsonage. The sad event occurred in the month of August, 1870. The body of the beloved pastor was buried in the Catholic Cemetery of Sidney, Ohio. His parents had made Sidney their home and, in accordance with their wishes, the remains were placed in the family burial lot of the cemetery at that place.

Rev. Charles F. Shelhamer became pastor on the demise of Father Ryan and continued the administration for five years, i. e., from August, 1870, to November, 1875. During his incumbency, the church was handsomely frescoed and stained glass windows replaced those of the ordinary glass. Father P. Thurheimer

succeeded Father Shelhamer in the administration of affairs and during his pastorship of three years (November, 1875, to September, 1878) he tried his utmost to revive the parochial school. He realized very keenly the necessity of such a school, but the apathy of the church members checked every effort made in that direction. In September, 1878, Father F. J. Campbell was appointed pastor of the church and he, too, at the earnest injunction of the then Bishop Rosecrans—the first bishop of the Columbus diocese, which had been established in March, 1868—endeavored to resurrect the parochial school. The same apathy, the same indifference that made every zealous effort of his predecessors abortive, in that direction, prevailed again on this occasion. Discouraged, he asked for and obtained a new charge, and in November, 1879, the next year, was succeeded by Rev. John B. Kuehn.

The administration of Father Kuehn proved the longest of any in the history of this parish. Taking charge in 1879, he continued to zealously labor in the interest of the flock entrusted to his care until July, 1892, when, after three weeks of serious illness, fortified by the sacraments of the church, he peacefully died. At his own request he was buried in the cemetery of his bereaved flock. He had said: "I want to be buried among my people."

During Father Kuehn's administration the church spire was completed, a chime of bells procured, the interior of the church again beautifully frescoed, and, under his paternal guidance, the flock seemed to take a new life and Catholicity, in Marietta, seemed to be rejuvenated, breathing forth its spirit of pristine vigor.

Father Kuehn was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Woesman. He found also, shortly after his advent, the absolute necessity of establishing a parochial school. The catechism hour of a Sunday, the meager and irregular attendance, on the part of the children, seemed to him to be far from sufficient to meet satisfactorily the urgent needs of a moral training, which constitutes the sacred right of the little ones of the flock. To insure the future spiritual well-being of the flock, to fix the in-

fluence of the church on a more permanent basis, to properly meet the demands of the rights of "the little ones," the establishment of a school for Christian education long, long ago has proved itself one of the most essential adjuncts to attain the end which our Lord has marked out for his church, i. e., the salvation of immortal souls. Encouraged by his Lordship, Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, Bishop of Columbus, who on the occasion of his visit to Marietta on May 19, 1895, earnestly advocated the design of the pastor of erecting a parochial school,—the rector immediately took the initiative and on June 14th of the same year the first step toward carrying out the long projected design was taken. Though, at first, the members of the congregation seemed to be in a hesitating mood, as to helping on the work, this apathy was soon pushed aside by the earnestness displayed and the great majority generously assisted with their monied contributions. As nearly everywhere, so also here, there were a few who on other occasions were loudest in their professed zeal, for the spiritual advancement of God's church, on this occasion became not only eloquently dumb in encouraging the work as it was progressing, but were suddenly stricken by imaginary dire poverty and contributed nothing or very little toward the great object in view. But this did not impede the work in the least, and it is confidently asserted that the shirkers in the ranks did not enrich themselves by deserting the standard of duty. "God always blesses the cheerful giver and is not to be outdone in generosity."

It is also worthy of record to state, that, on this occasion also, as several times before, in the history of the parish, a futile effort was made to change the locality of the church edifice—to seek a more central location—out of the reach of future probable floods. In fact an option was secured on a piece of property situated on the corner of Fifth and White streets, above Putnam. It could have been purchased for \$5,000. Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson approved of the project of erecting a temporary church and school combination building on the newly selected site, but the outlay of probably \$20,000 deterred the peo-

ple from entertaining the project. They had occasion, however, soon to regret their shortsightedness, when, on March 28, 1898, three years after their school building had been completed, the Ohio and Muskingum rivers rushed out of their banks and the water rose to the height of four feet and a half above the first floor of the new building.

The new parochial school edifice was erected in the year 1895 and dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop John A. Watterson, September 6, 1896. On the occasion of the dedication, the Buell G. A. R. Post and Knights of St. George presented the school with "the flag of the stars and stripes." The beautiful parade that preceded the dedicating ceremonies was headed by a platoon of the city police. They had just received their new uniform and for the *first time* in the history of the town, its police graced a public parade with their presence. The then acting mayor was said to be conveniently indisposed and did not honor the occasion with his presence. Such events, however, sometimes occur and in small places are expected.

The white-robed nuns of St. Dominic were invited to take charge of the school. It opened September 7, 1896, with three class rooms, preparatory to fitting the pupils for a high school course. Sister Frances Lilly was the superioress of the little band of five Sisters who inaugurated this new venture, in the interest of Christian education.

Associated with the Superior were Sister M. Austin (Rush), Sister Constance (Keely), Sister Isidore (Bennett) and the housekeeper, Sister Augustine (Lawlor).

Sister M. Austin became the prefect of the school and it is owing to her ability and unselfish zeal, next to the blessing of God, that the new undertaking is thus far crowned with success. She succeeded Sister Frances Lilly as superior of the community, and for the last three years, acting in that capacity, besides continually advancing the interest of the High School Department in particular and the entire school in general, she has displayed an executive ability of no inferior order.

From the very outset, the school proved

a most decided success and at this writing counts an attendance of more than 200 pupils, with four class teachers, two music teachers and one art teacher. The blessing of God surely rests upon this undertaking.

The new parochial school building was enlarged two years after its erection as to the convent part, giving an additional large dormitory and four additional music rooms, bringing the financial outlay of the structure to nearly \$10,000. Since then, however, the congregation has finally taken the first step toward procuring a new church site, by the purchase of the "Putnam Hall" property. It is the most central location to be found in Marietta for a Catholic Church. It is unsurpassed for the beauty of its location and it comprises a tract of land 180 feet square. It is situated on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Wooster streets. The price paid is \$15,750, and was bought from Fidelio S. Henry.

This closes the little sketch in these school annals. May God bless his church and shower down his benediction upon this portion of his flock, so that Marietta may indeed worthily bear the name of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, Our Lord and God.

Note:—There is a large Catholic church at Churchtown, St. John's; Ave Maria, not far from Lowell; St. Ambrose at Vincent; and a chapel at Belpre.

#### *The Central Christian Church*

Purchased the house of worship on Fourth street, formerly occupied by the Presbyterians. This building was badly damaged by the tornado which passed over Marietta in the summer of 1902, and for the present the congregation is meeting in the new Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon. The pastor of the Central Christian Church also ministers to a congregation at Reno.

#### *The Christian Union Church.*

Among the smaller church organizations in Marietta, the Christian Union Church, located near Mile Run on the west side, contributes

in a large degree to the active religious work accomplished in the city. Work was begun by this congregation first as a mission, and under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Ridsen, a large number of spirited revivals were held, giving great encouragement for the organization of the church.

The organization was accomplished in 1895, and work was begun on a church edifice. The present church building is a neat and attractive frame structure, and is a great credit to the members, through whose unaided efforts the necessary funds were raised.

The church society is non-denominational, and is accomplishing a vast amount of good in the locality in which it is situated. Connected with the church is a well organized Sabbath-school which is in a very flourishing condition.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

##### *The First Congregational Church of Marietta.*

*(From a sermon by the present pastor, Dr. J. R. Nichols.)*

The pioneers, whose advance guard floated down the Ohio and landed at the mouth of the Muskingum River, April 7, 1788, were men who took a deep interest in religious and Christian education. The movement which brought them into the Western Country was not distinctively a religious movement, as that earlier one had been, which brought our fathers to Plymouth Rock, but many of them were worthy descendants of noble sires, who had inherited a strong love for the institutions of religion and education, and not a few were men of marked religious life. Among the promoters of the Ohio Company was a prominent New England clergyman, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL. D., who visited the colony at Marietta during the first summer and preached to the colonists, although he never became a resident; in the charter of the company, provision was made for the cause of education and religion by setting aside certain sections of land in every township to their support. In coming into this Western world, the pioneers had no

idea of leaving behind the institutions whose benefits they had enjoyed in the East, and which had contributed so much to the worth of the civilization which they hoped to transplant to the valleys of these beautiful rivers. In July, Rev. Daniel Breck, a Congregational clergyman of Topsfield, Massachusetts, visited Marietta, coming either in company with the second deputation, who landed July 13th, or a few days behind them, and on the following Sunday, July 20th, he began public worship in the Northwest Territory, preaching in a "booth" on the banks of the Muskingum, probably nearly opposite this church. Said booth had been erected a few days before for the first Fourth of July celebration. Mr. Breck spent five Sundays in Marietta and it is probable that he conducted religious services on every Sunday. Immediately on his departure, came Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who conducted worship in the Northwest Block-house at the Campus Martius, on the three following Sundays. Being thus well started, services were regularly conducted by laymen for several months, and ever afterward in the brief intervals when the colony was without an ordained clergyman, until the coming of Daniel Story, on March 19, 1789. Until 1797, Mr. Story was in the employ of the Ohio Company and looked to them for his salary, although there is evidence that part of his salary was raised by subscription. December 6, 1796, the church was organized with 31 members, and 16 months later Mr. Story was asked to become the first pastor, although it is probable that he had acted in the capacity of a religious teacher up to this time, since his name appears among the charter members. In the spring of 1797, Mr. Story left Marietta for the East, and it was not until the spring of 1798, nearly a year later, that the matter of salary and other perplexing questions were settled, and Mr. Story accepted the call and was ordained to the gospel ministry in the East, on August 15, 1798, before returning to his Western parish. Rev. Manasseh Cutler had been instructed to act for the church in co-operation with Mr. Story, in calling the ordaining council, which convened in Hamilton, Massachusetts. In April

of the following year, two years after the call had been extended by the church, Rev. Mr. Story returned to the young church on the banks of the Muskingum, which had been patiently awaiting the return of their pastor.

Up to this time religious services were held principally in the Northwest Block-house, at Campus Martius, with supplementary services at Munsells' Hall, at "the Point." Sometime in the year 1797, the Muskingum Academy was projected, which building was completed on the lot adjoining this church early in the year 1800, and became the meeting place of the church for public services until the erection of this building, some years later, and for business and devotional meetings until its removal to Second street, in 1832, where it was used as a dwelling house until 1887, when it was torn down and an ancient landmark was destroyed.

As the community grew and the number attending divine worship increased, the old Academy building became too straitened for a meeting place, and plans were under consideration looking toward the building of a church. In the meantime the First Religious Society of Marietta was organized, March 2, 1801, and articles of agreement had been drawn up and signed by 127 male citizens, which is supposed to have comprised nearly every male citizen in Marietta at that time. The Society seems to have been formed to secure the co-operation of all the citizens of the town who were favorable to the maintenance of religious teaching and worship, but who for one reason or another were not members of the church, which had been Congregational in spirit, sympathy and in forms of government and worship from its formation. This Society has continued unto the present day the efficient organ and helper of this church in looking after its material interests, although the membership of the church and Society has been practically identical for many years.

As early as February 7, 1803, a committee was appointed by this Society to report "a plan of meeting house, together with the probable expense thereof." But owing to differences of opinion, which brought divisive influences



into the Society this committee never rendered a report, or, if so, it was not recorded. Three years later, in 1806, October 11th, the Society took steps looking toward incorporation by an act of the State Legislature, in order that they might own and control property; and such an act was passed in the following February. At the same meeting, which provided for incorporating the Society, the following resolution was passed: "That Rufus Putnam, Joshua Shipman and Benjamin Ives Gilman be a committee to report a plan of a meeting house for the use of this Society, with an estimate of the expense," and they also provided for a second committee to apply to the trustees managing the lands set apart for religious purposes for such rents as had accrued to the credit of the First Religious Society for the purpose of building a meeting house or houses. Very soon after the act of incorporation was passed, this committee reported to the Society a plan for a meeting house on February 24, 1807.

The scheme for raising funds to build the church was novel. It contemplated raising all moneys either from rents accruing from lands set aside for such purpose or from the sale of pews, and all subscriptions made for the building were to be regarded as a loan to the Society and to draw interest from the time the money was paid. A subscription paper was drawn up and circulated, which bears the names of various well known citizens of that time, stating the amounts they agreed to pay and the commodity in which they would pay, whether lumber, merchandise, leather, shoes, etc. This very interesting and valuable document has been preserved even unto this day. One is led to wonder whether such a scheme was ever adopted for building another church? When sufficient encouragement had been given to guarantee the success of the scheme, work was begun in the summer of 1807; in 1808, the building was enclosed and used for public worship, and in 1809, on May 28th, it was dedicated to the worship of God, amid the praises and rejoicings of the people. A hymn written for the occasion has been preserved.

The church in which we meet, this morning, is essentially the church which was built

and dedicated on that May day, 92 years ago. To be sure, it has been repaired many times and somewhat modified in its interior arrangements, and yet this church is in its architecture, structure and general arrangement the church which was planned and erected by the pioneers before the community had completed the second decade of its history. Tradition has credited Rev. Samuel P. Robbins, the second pastor of the church, with the plans after which the church was constructed, but others have claimed, upon what seem to be good grounds, that Gen. Rufus Putnam was the originator of the plans. Henry Shipman, the father of H. B. Shipman, still living in Marietta, was the master builder, and much of the work was done by his own hands. The entire cost of the church, when completed for dedication, was \$7,349.0½. The half cent probably indicates the accuracy with which the accounts were kept.

From the best information I am able to gather at this day I conclude that the old high family pew with seats all around, such as were common in New England in an early day, were never in use in this church. The first pews were large rectangular pews with a door opening into the aisle. The original plan of seating was one center aisle extending from the front entrance toward the pulpit with narrower aisles on either side of the church, and a row of pews extending the whole length of the church against either side wall similar in construction to the body pews. Beyond the side doors on either side were a few pews facing the pulpit, standing at right angles to the pews in body of the house. The original pulpit was about on a level with the gallery and was reached by winding stairs from either side. The pulpit was lowered about two feet in 1836, and again in 1866 a platform was erected and the pulpit which has been in use up to the present time was put in. The original columns supporting the gallery and roof were square, covered with wood, somewhat ornamented and painted to give them an attractive appearance. The singers had seats in the west gallery until the second organ was purchased in 1889, when they were removed to the rear of the platform.







FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MARIETTA.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

From the two towers the church early came to be known as the "Two-Horned" church, and it is within the truth to say that there is no building standing in Marietta, or Ohio, or the five States which were carved from the original Northwest Territory, which for nearly a century has been so closely identified with the social, educational and religious interests of the community in which it stands as has this old church. It occupies a position entirely unique.

The fact that the pioneers were so slow in organizing a church and providing a meeting house has called forth surprise and conjecture. There were enough Christians here before the end of the first year to warrant the organization of a church, and this step had been contemplated by some of them before leaving their New England homes, and yet nearly a decade passed before the church was organized. It is also unquestionably true that there was wealth enough to provide for a church building, and people enough to nearly fill it before the beginning of the 19th century, but two decades had passed before this church was dedicated. Other colonies coming later, and which were not so strong either financially or numerically, had organized a church and built a meeting house and so gained a historic prestige which belonged by right to the colony on the Muskingum. But I am persuaded that a careful study of the early records of the church and Society will discover the occasion of this delay in their unwillingness to bring any divisive influence into the community. The pioneers were tolerant to a fault. A large majority of those who were professing Christians had been members of Congregational churches in New England, but they did not desire to force their form of government nor their peculiar beliefs upon those who were not of this way of thinking. The early doctrinal basis of the church was broad and tolerant and simple. The Society was formed to enable all those who could not or did not unite with the church, and who yet believed in the value and importance of religious teaching to unite in supporting public worship and the ordinances of religion; and

yet it did not wholly accomplish its purpose, for when it became manifest that the Society proposed to do its work in connection with the First Church, a spirit of discontent broke out on the part of some who did not believe in the Congregational way. To insure peace and harmony, the Society proposed to support two religious teachers, and the pastor, Rev. Daniel Story, was asked to share his salary and the privileges and prerogatives of his office with another, although the stipulated cash salary was only \$300 per year. But even this proposal and an honest effort to carry it out, did not bring peace, for in 1803, several persons withdrew and formed a Second Religious Society and employed Rev. Stephen Linsley as a religious teacher. Soon after, a Presbyterian Church was organized, which continued a precarious existence for some years and then came to an end on the withdrawal of the pastor. Several persons belonging to this Second Religious Society also formed a "Religious Meeting House Society" and began the erection of a brick building on Third street, below Greene, which was, however, never completed. It is safe to say that but for this unfortunate division of sentiment and forces this building would have been erected several years earlier. But while there were several persons in this church during all the early years of its history who preferred the Presbyterian form of church government, yet it should be said to their credit that for the most part they put aside their preferences and worked loyally with the people of this church until 1865, when the growth of the town warranted their peaceable withdrawal and the organization of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church, which has been a strong religious factor in the community, meeting the needs of those who prefer this form of government.

When the frame of the church was up and the building enclosed, the trustees of the Society offered the pews for sale at public auction, in order to raise funds to reimburse those who had advanced money and material for the building. A limit was placed on the value of the pews below which they could not be sold; all pews below No. 78, on the lower floor, should

not be sold for less than \$70. and no front pews in the gallery for less than \$60. The pews were transferred to the purchaser in fee simple to have and to hold and to transmit to his heirs or assigns just as he would transfer any other real property. Copies of the deeds are yet extant. The pews were nearly all sold and for years were owned and transferred as a house and lot would be. Gen. Rufus Putnam, who was one of the most generous givers toward building the meeting house, owned about 30 pews at the time of his death, which were disposed of in his will along with other property.

This plan was not peculiar to this church, and it may have been a financial necessity, but it proved here, as it proved everywhere, a source of weakness and a perpetual annoyance. Sometimes the pews came into the hands of outside parties who rented them as an investment. Those who owned the pews were not always willing to contribute to the current expenses of the church, and the Society was compelled to apply to the Legislature for a change in the articles of incorporation granting them power to levy a tax upon the pews, which was granted in 1836, within certain restrictions. Again and again in the history of the Society, the trustees were compelled to impose a tax on the pews to pay for repairs on the church or provide against a deficit in current expenses. Sometimes those who held pews opposed strenuously all effort to levy a tax on the pews to provide for deficits in the current expenses. They were willing to submit to taxation for necessary repairs, but not to provide for deficits in current expenses. Some years the trustees were not able to raise the pastor's salary when it was not more than \$750 or \$800 per year, and sometimes the deficit was permitted to run on year after year, and the records would seem to indicate that there have been times when the deficit was charged up to the pastor's account. At times the price of pews was greatly inflated. In 1827 there was a record of a transaction whereby pew No. 18, which had come into the possession of the Society and which was appraised at \$120, was sold to Mrs. Martha

Robbins, through her agent, John Prune, for \$200. As late as 1848, the trustees were considering the advisability of selling pews in the gallery to members of the College faculty to raise money to repair the church. The weakness and inconvenience of the system of pew ownership was fully realized, but it was not until the year 1867, when the most thorough repairs were completed which have ever been undertaken up to the present time, that most of the pew owners were prevailed upon to surrender their title to the pews in the house of the Lord, and the pews became practically free, although many families continued to occupy the same pews as before. It was a great victory when men were prevailed upon to surrender the title to property in the house of God which they could rent out for a profit and transmit to others without regard to their interest in the progress of the Kingdom of Christ upon earth. The Society has never found it so necessary to raise money, whether for repairs on the church or for current expenses, as since the titles to the pews have come into the hands of the Society and all revenues are raised by voluntary contributions. The experience of this church has proven that a system of pew ownership and taxation is a failure as a means for raising revenues for carrying on the work of the Christian Church.

In 1836, after the first general repairs on the church were completed, the Society voted to make the gallery seats belonging to the Society free, and on motion of William R. Putnam they were assigned as follows: The north gallery to the faculty and students in Marietta College, the south gallery to general use, while the seats abutting against the east walls were set apart for people of color, men in the north and women in the south gallery. This, it is believed, was the first movement for free seats in this church.

For thirteen years there was no provision for heating the church except by means of the small foot stoves such as were common in New England in an early day. There is no means of knowing whether people were staying away from church because of cold feet and the general discomfort of the room, or whether the

zeal of their hearts caused them to forget all bodily discomforts; but, in 1821, a meeting was called to provide the church with stoves and pipes. In 1822 two stoves were purchased and put in the church, but for want of chimneys the pipes pass the whole length of the church under the gallery and passed out through the windows. Such an arrangement in modern times is regarded as indicating a lack of thrift.

The house has been repaired and slight alterations have been made at various times. The first general overhauling took place in 1836, at an expense of \$1,768.64, and the business meeting at which arrangements and provisions were made for these alterations, was held on Christmas Day, 1835. This is a commentary on the way the fathers kept Christmas. The repairs and alterations made at this time consisted in putting in a vestibule and providing stairs and new slips in the gallery, changing the arrangement of pews, painting the church within and without and putting on a new roof. In 1858, at the close of the first half century, the question was seriously considered whether the old church should be thoroughly repaired or a new one built, and the trustees were made a committee to consider and report upon this question. The committee in due time rendered its report that the necessary repairs and alterations would cost \$5,000, and that a new church suitable to the needs of the congregation would cost at least \$12,000. But action was delayed owing to the discussion which arose concerning the question of securing the "Putnam Trust Fund" pews, and long before this was settled, the disturbed condition of the country and the outbreak of the Civil War absorbed the attention of the people until 1865, when the matter was again taken up in earnest, and a system of repairs was undertaken which continued through two seasons and was the most complete the old church has ever undergone. New windows with inside blinds were put in, the old pews with doors gave way to modern pews, the old high pulpit was removed and a recess was provided for the reconstructed pulpit, the side doors were removed to the rear of the church,

the galleries were reseatd and the building was painted both outside and in, at a total cost of \$5,105.46. This thorough renovating of the church, involving the most radical changes which have ever been made in the building itself, prepared the way, also, for a decided change in methods and spirit, and most of the pew-holders were prevailed upon to relinquish their claim to ownership in the church pews as before indicated. Thus it ever is in the life of an institution that changes in the outward form and structure correspond to changes in the inner life and spirit. It is safe to say that this honored and sacred structure has not changed as much as the spirit and method of the generations who have worshipped here.

The only repairs of any importance besides those already mentioned were in 1880, when the interior was painted and frescoed, which with some other minor repairs cost about \$810, and, in 1889, when the recess at the rear was enlarged to make room for the new organ and choir, the pulpit was pushed forward and seats were put in the front gallery, occupied up to this time by the choir, at a cost of \$450. For the last 10 years very little has been expended in repairs, because the conviction was general that the next overhauling would of necessity be more thorough and complete than any the church has yet undergone. The total amount expended on the church in repairs and alterations, of which account has been kept, is \$9,115.26, which added to the original cost of the church makes the total cost \$16,464.29, a sum only one-third larger than we contemplate for remodeling. This is, of course, exclusive of the cost of the chapel, organ and bell as well as the parsonage, which was purchased, in 1874, at a cost of \$8,000. The total amount of these extras is \$13,833, which added to the cost of the church and alterations, makes a grand total of \$30,297, which the property of this church has cost in the past century. The alterations and additions now contemplated will add fully \$20,000 to this total, including the organ, and will give us a property richly worth the \$50,000, which it will have cost.

One of the perplexing questions which early presented itself and which continued



to annoy for many years, was the question of devoting a church to what were regarded as secular uses. Since nearly every one in the community had contributed something to the cost of the church, and it was for years the one auditorium in the city capable of accommodating large gatherings, the trustees were being constantly besieged by parties who desired to use it for lectures, concerts and miscellaneous entertainments. There were times when there was scarcely a meeting of the trustees when this question did not come up. While ever seeking to be liberal to all worthy causes, the purpose of the trustees as expressed in various resolutions has been to exclude everything not in keeping with the spirit and purposes for which the church was erected.

But there is one institution which has ever been accorded the freest use of the church, viz., the College; the founders of the College, and its early supporters were chiefly members of this church and Society. For years every public exercise of the College was held in this church. The six presidents, who have in turn presided over the destinies of the College, were here inducted into office; nearly if not quite every baccalaureate address has been delivered from this pulpit, more than 50 generations of students have here completed their course of study, received their degrees and gone forth to assume the duties of citizenship, and here many young men have made their first appearance on the public platform who have gone forth in later years to move men to action by their eloquent and well framed appeals. Probably more than 600 students have graduated from this platform and gone forth to find their place amid the world's great activities.

Postscript.—At a largely attended meeting of the church and Society held January 16, 1901, a decision was reached in favor of remodeling and enlarging the present edifice in general harmony with the plans submitted by Payne & Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts. W. W. Mills, J. S. Simpson, J. E. Vandervort, Howard W. Stanley and John Kaiser were elected a building committee with power

to raise the means of carrying out the work contemplated in the plans. This committee began work immediately; more than \$18,000 were raised or pledged for the work. The old house was raised, enlarged, and beautified and when completed there was placed in it, by the munificence of Mrs. W. W. Mills, an organ, the finest ever brought to this county. It was given as a memorial to her parents, Beman Gates and Mrs. Betsey Gates. In the week from January 12, to January 17, 1902, the new house was dedicated with thankful service. Two of the former pastors, Rev. Theron H. Hawks, D. D., of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Rev. E. D. Dickinson, D. D., of Cincinnati, the historians of the church, were present and added much to the interest of the exercises.

#### *The Harmer Congregational Church.*

On January 1, 1840, a little company of believers assembled in the Town Hall of the then village of Harmer, known as Marietta, west side, for the purpose of organizing a Congregational Church.

Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D., President of Marietta College, conducted the exercises and preached the sermon. The articles of confession, which had been prepared and previously adopted by those intending to be members, were read by Rev. William Linsley and the covenant by Rev. James B. Walker.

The "constituting" prayer was offered by Rev. William Walker and the benediction pronounced by Rev. William Linsley. After the organization, a meeting of the church was held and the following officers elected,—Deacons, Douglas Putnam and Daniel P. Bosworth; clerk, Douglas Putnam.

The membership of the new church was made up of those who transferred their membership from the following places: Marietta Congregational, 25; Warren Presbyterian, 5; Watertown Presbyterian, 2; Belpre Congregational, 2; Sandusky Congregational, 1; Watertown Cumberland Presbyterian, 1.

For nearly eight years the church continued to worship in the Town Hall, when David Putnam donated a lot for both church and

parsonage, the former being built in 1847. The dedication services of November 27th were conducted by Rev. Gideon Dana, then pastor and by Rev. William Wickes.

The first public worship was held in the new "Meeting House," Sunday, November 28, 1847.

In 1848 a new bell was purchased, the money being raised by concerts given by a quartette of young men from the College.

At various times the church has undergone repairs and been enlarged,—when in 1868 under Rev. William Wakefield a lecture room was built and again in 1894, during the pastorate of Rev. Silas Smith, when a Sunday-school room was erected on the side of the building.

For some months after the organization of the church, the pulpit was supplied by Dr. Linsley when on May 4, 1842, Rev. Milo Hickock was ordained and installed as first pastor. By request of himself, the pastorate terminated April 8, 1844.

In October, 1845, Rev. Gideon Dana began his labors with the church but not until January, 1847, was a call extended to him to become settled pastor. This was accepted, the installing services occurring October 20th, the same year. The pastorate terminated March 1, 1850.

The summer following, Rev. David Gould accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit and a call was subsequently extended to him. He was installed pastor May 28th, the following year, and continued his labors until January 16, 1855, when health compelled him to cease work.

Within a week a call was extended to Rev. William Wakefield which was accepted the following March, and in April he began a long and fruitful pastorate. This pastorate of nearly 17 years, which terminated February 20, 1872, is the longest in the history of the church.

During the following November, Rev. Josiah H. Jenkins began to labor with the church and continued until June 1, 1881.

In September, 1881, Rev. H. C. Haskell became the pastor and remained as such until September 1, 1887. It was during this time

Rev. Mr. Haskell was led to believe that his work was in the foreign field and at the termination of the pastorate he resumed missionary work in Bulgaria where he is working today.

On October 1st, the same year, Rev. D. F. Harris began a pastorate of five and one-half years, which terminated May 31, 1893. The pulpit was then supplied for some time by Prof. John Mills.

Rev. Silas Smith was called to the pastorate August 28, 1893. He labored energetically and as a result many members were added to the roll and the church throughout greatly strengthened and built up. It was during this pastorate the Sunday-school room adjoining the church was built. In the summer of 1895, Rev. Mr. Smith was stricken with typhoid fever and after a hard struggle the end came October 6th.

In January of the following year, the church called Rev. Jonathan Smith who labored less than a year, closing work November, 1896.

Rev. Virgil Boyer accepted a call from the church and began a faithful pastorate April 11, 1897. His work continued until August 7, 1901, when after a period of five months Rev. Lee J. Travis began work.

#### *The Second Congregational Church of Marietta Township*

Was organized March 3, 1859, by Rev. V. G. Fry. During the summer of 1858, Rev. Mr. Fry had been preaching at the Presbyterian Church, Cedar Narrows Congregational Church, Stanleyville and Lynch Methodist Church. Upon invitation, he included School District No. 8, Marietta township, in his appointments. In February, 1859, a protracted meeting was held in this church which resulted in the formation of the society with 24 members, 21 by profession and three by letter.

Rev. Mr. Fry acted as pastor until 1863, but having a wide field his visits were necessarily infrequent. Rev. John Noble was associated in the pastorate in 1873, and this church was supplied once each Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Noble was soon forced by ill health to resign the

charge, and at the close of the year, Rev. Mr. Fry accepted a call to Lexington, Ohio, and the society was left without a pastor. Up to this time, there had been 11 additions to the membership. During 1864 and 1865 Rev. L. L. Fay and Prof. J. L. Mills preached occasionally. During 1866 Professor Mills preached regularly. During 1867 there was no pastor and the society maintained a doubtful existence. In the winter of 1868, Rev. George Athey, of the United Brethren Church held an awakening revival in which the members of the Congregational Church joined. A flourishing United Brethren class was organized, and both bodies worked together for nearly a year, when the United Brethren removed their services to Jennings' school house where they cultivated a much neglected field. J. H. Jenkins, then tutor in the College, preached for the Second Church once each Sabbath until 1872, when Rev. G. W. Wells became regular pastor in connection with the Little Muskingum Church and served until 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. Eugene S. Reed, who remained until 1880, when Rev. Mr. Wells was recalled.

A comfortable frame church was built in 1869. A Sunday-school has been maintained during the summer months, since the date of its organization.

At the present time there is no pastor for the church.

#### *The Congregational Church of Lowell.*

*(This history was read before the Marietta Conference by Deacon B. F. Dyar.)*

The Congregational Church of Lowell and Rainbow was organized November 13, 1857, with the following members: Cyrus Spooner, Thomas Ridgway, Charles T. Wetherby, Simeon Blake, William C. Balentine, B. F. Dyar, Almon Blake, Hannah Blake, Sophia Davis, Mary C. Blake, and Eliza A. Wetherby. George Spooner was elected clerk; C. T. Wetherby, S. N. Merriam and Amasa Blake, trustees. Rev. Charles Wetherby was the first pastor of the church and considerable prosperity attended his labors. The congre-

gations were large and services were held for a time in the Methodist Episcopal Church. A house of worship was erected in 1858 and 1859. This is a substantial brick structure 40 by 50 feet, and cost \$1,600, exclusive of the lot which was donated by Dr. Cyrus Spooner. Of this amount \$300 was donated by the American Congregational Union. The community was much interested to sustain the new church. A little later a festival was held to raise money for a bell which was liberally patronized and \$125 realized. More was raised by subscription and a bell was purchased, costing something over \$150.

In 1865 the services of that venerable, good man, Rev. C. N. Ransom were secured who preached in the morning at Lowell, and in the evening at Rainbow. Following him, the church was supplied by Rev. G. V. Fry, Rev. M. Moore, Rev. M. Noble, and Rev. L. L. Fay. In 1873 Rev. George W. Wells served the church and in 1874, Prof. J. L. Mills, Rev. Samuel Lewis (Methodist) preached for about two years commencing in 1876. In 1879 Rev. E. B. Reed labored with great earnestness and five were added to the church. About this time an organ was secured for the use of the church and Sunday-school. Rev. C. S. Irwin commenced labor here in 1881 in connection with three other churches, his labors continuing for about two years. The pulpit was subsequently supplied by Rev. S. Lewis, R. R. Sloyd and D. D. Davis, students in Marietta College, Rev. Edward Mirick and Rev. G. W. Wells. There has been no regular preaching since 1883. The house of worship was injured by the flood of 1884 and repaired at a cost of \$46.50, and in 1887 a tin roof was put on the church at a cost of \$150. The kind hearted people of Marietta churches have liberally aided this church from time to time. A Sunday-school was sustained for many years with a good attendance but the church has been weakened by death and removals until there are only four members in Lowell, and five others living at some distance in the country. The Sunday-school was finally closed for want of persons to sustain it, and the house of worship

is now closed. The population of the place has greatly changed, there are now in the village of about 300 people, three other churches, Campbellite, Baptist and Lutheran, and some have thought it may be best to sell the church structure. For 35 years this has stood as a house of worship where many have been instructed in righteousness and have been strengthened in their purpose to live and labor for Christ. Some of these are now faithful laborers in other places.

*St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.*

Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of the diocese of Ohio, visited Marietta in August, 1820. He says he was well received and treated with kindness and hospitality, and that "a considerable number of persons in town and vicinity, of great respectability and worth, expressed themselves sincerely attached to the church." He held two meetings in Marietta and one in Harmar on Wednesday, August 8th, and on the following morning administered the right of confession to seven persons. Incipient steps were taken at this time toward forming a parish by the name of St. Luke's Church.

In April, 1822, Philander Chase, Jr., then a deacon, preached several times in Marietta. In 1825, Judge Arius Nye, a zealous member of the church, returned to Marietta, and immediately undertook to effect an organization, and his efforts were successful among people whose sympathies were with the church, the original members being Arius Nye, Billy Todd, Daniel H. Buell, John J. Jolin, James English, A. V. D. Joline, and Edward Rector.

Meetings were occasionally conducted by missionaries in the Court House, and in the old brick school house in Harmar. In 1829 the parish had 10 communicants. In 1832 Rev. John T. Wheat was elected rector, and on the 13th day of December, the sacrament was administered to 14 persons.

The church was incorporated by act of the Legislature on January 9, 1833, Rev. Mr. Wheat preaching his inaugural sermon on April 14, 1833.

In 1833 a house of worship was built on the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets, where the new Lutheran Church now stands. In 1857 the church sold its old house of worship and removed to their present home on Second street. Rev. Mr. Wheat's rectorship continued until October, 1836, and Rev. C. L. F. Haensel was his successor. Since Rev. Mr. Haensel resigned, the successive rectors have been: B. J. Bonner, D. W. Telford, Edward Winthrop and John Boyd.

Rev. John Boyd, D. D., was elected June 11, 1850, and continued in active service until April, 1892,—the longest pastorate in this county. On the 9th of September, 1900, on his 50th anniversary, D. D. Boyd preached a sermon which contains so much of general interest to the public that a large part of it is given below. Of the original members of his church but five were present on this anniversary occasion, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Charles Hall, and F. A. Wheeler. The church have elected Rev. W. H. K. Pendleton as their rector, but he has not yet entered upon his duties.

*Address of the Rev. John Boyd, D. D., on his 50th Anniversary, September 9, 1900.*

This parish was organized March 27, 1826. October 17, 1834, the first church was formally consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine. September 20, 1857, we had the old church farewell. In those 31 years there were six rectors, 160 baptisms; 64 were confirmed; there were 48 marriages, and 65 funerals. I am running hurriedly over these items. But there are memories which will not be hurried. Each item touches magic springs of association, and joys and sorrows are moving back in review. While I am giving figures some are recalling images; sitting again in the old-time seats, and sitting beside them are the forms of friends and kindred who have passed into the unseen. To strangers, to the eye of sense, that old building is but a meeting place of worshippers. To our eyes it is a hallowed chamber in Christ; gallery of grace, filled with living images of Himself. That church is sa-



creed with sacred memories. In it, hearts ached, and hearts rejoiced; around it cluster the sweetest and the saddest associations of many a life. It holds in it the echoes of *Te Deum* and *Miserere*; the records of baptism,—baptisms of sorrow, baptisms of the spirit. Bridal parties have joyously entered it; funeral trains have moved mournfully out of it; "Till death us do part" echoed back by "dust to dust." He who consecrated the old church, and five who ministered in it are walking together in white. Yet the outer form is valuable only for the life which it conserves. Shall the mother-bird flutter and cry over the empty shells from which her fledglings have flown? The church is builded not of the stones in the walls, but of the souls in its communion. The Holy Spirit dwells not in the material, but in the mystic house. Let the old scaffoldings give way to the new, if only the mystic temple be builded and adorned. An artist of this city took a photograph of the new church, and, without himself knowing it, so placed his camera that far in the background is the distinct picture of the old one. It is a parable in art. Even when this new church is in the foreground of our thoughts and activities, in the background, transfigured in the perspective, is the church of the first love, with all its hallowed memories and associations. All that in passing was painful is now dissolved in the haze of the distance; and the heart holds only the endearments; the rose remains in full fragrance without the thorns.

The ministrations of the old church I divided with five others, all of whom rest from their labors. The new church knows no ministry but mine. Wednesday, September 9, 1856, the corner-stone of the new church was laid, in the hopes and prayers that it might mark an era in our spiritual history. In this stone we placed the Bible, significant of our faith, built up on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone, and also the Prayer Book, as our distinctive, in which the spiritual substance of the Bible is assimilated for purposes of devotion. Standing on the cor-

ner-stone your minister spoke as follows: In the spiritual temple, of which this house is the symbol, we recognize One God,—Father, Son and Holy Ghost; One Gospel,—*"The glad tid-ing of great joy—a Savior;"* One aim and ob-ject,—the glory of God in the salvation of men; One day of grace in which to secure this,—this life only; One Name given among men whereby they may be saved, the Name above every name; One Fountain opened for sin and uncleanness,—the blood of the new covenant; One Altar,—the cross of Christ; One Sacrifice, once offered for all, of which the sacrament is the memorial; One Priest,—He who offered Himself for the expiation of sin, and who ever lives to make intercession for us; One incense,—the sweet savor of Christ, making fragrant our persons and our prayers; One Book,—the Bible as our rule of faith and life; One Interpreter,—the Holy Spirit who guides us into all the truth; One distinctive faith,—Jesus Christ and Him Crucified; One Church,—the mystical body of Christ which is the blessed company of all faithful people, whose union in Christ is the Communion of Saints; One Baptist,—the baptism of the Holy Ghost, symbolized in the baptism of water; One Confessional,—the Mercy-seat of Christ; One Absolution,—Him hath God ap-pointed to give repentance and remission of sins; One Assurance,—the witness of the Holy Spirit with our spirits that we are the sons of God; One Motive-power,—the love of Christ constraineth us; One Heaven,—the inheritance of holiness in the Presence of our Father and Savior.

These words were sealed in the corner-stone of the new building, with the hope and prayer that at each service they might be the inspiration of the message of the pulpit and the devotions of the desk and the pew.

September 24, 1857, the new church was consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine in due ritual form. Since then it has been receiving oft-repeated spiritual consecrations in fact;—consecrated in baptisms of the Holy Ghost; in souls new born to God; in sighings of contrite



hearts; in concerts of penitential confessions; in jubilant songs of captives delivered from bondage into the glorious liberty of the sons of God; in refreshings from the Presence of the Lord; consecrated in the fountains of joy and song welling up all along the Sabbaths,—Sabbaths of the week, Sabbaths of the soul; consecrated in our home memories of birth and death, and of the new birth of that which dieth not; in associations of friendships and fellowships, formed in Christ, never to be sundered; in hours of communion of saint with saint, and saints with the Savior. We thought the church beautiful when first we entered it. Now it has new, associated beauty. Pulpit and chancel and choir and pew hold each its fragrant secrets. Memory touches the magic spring, and the inner life of each one comes up in review before him. Under the fading frescoes are memories that shall never fade. From every panel come up associations that gild and glorify the time-stained walls. In the soul's vision its ceilings are enameled with the beauty of holiness inlaid with jewels of grace; its tablets are transparencies and the Spirit as a lamp within illumines the letters of the Covenant of love. Here we have heard the voice of the Lord, and "seen His goings in the Sanctuary." Here Jesus has come in and supped with us and we with Him. Fathers have seen their children taken up in the arms of Jesus, mothers have had their sons and daughters received with them into the covenant and communion of grace. Wives have seen their husbands bending low their heads and hearts to receive the benediction of the Savior. Six who kneeled here in youth to join in our communion have since ministered in this pulpit and at this chancel, distributing here the elements which they had here received. three of them holding the sacramental cup to the mothers that gave them birth; two of them to mothers now translated; one of them a Missionary Bishop, administering confirmation here in this parish from which he had gone out, laying apostolic hands on the head of the now sainted grandchild of his own sainted mother. And thus this church, new in the calendar, is

old in endearing associations,—associations with the heart experiences of well-nigh half a century; the birth-place of the Spirit to the many, the spiritual home and nursery to all. Were the building gone it would still abide in the memories, in the associations, in the annals of the soul's life. Would that every one who helped to build and decorate and sustain it were himself a living stone in the mystic temple, and that every one who joins in its responses and anthems be a voice in the orchestra of the saved.

In recalling our long relation you will pardon me if I record with satisfaction one experience. Never once in all these 50 years has there been one unpleasant word between the rector and his choir, never once in all this half century has there been a conflict or even a jar between the rector and his vestry and congregation. Disappointment there may have been, but no collision, no controversy. They may have desired better ministrations. He may have desired fuller attendance, deeper interest, yet there has been no alienation, no friction. If there has not been power there has been peace. If there has not been wisdom, there has been love. This pulpit has never once given vent to a personality, never spoken a bitter word, "a word which dying I would wish to blot."

We are small and isolated, off in a remote corner, 75 miles from the nearest parish in the diocese, practically cut off from parochial and ministerial fellowship. Yet, our little out-of-the-way parish has been remembered and honored by the diocese, in twice holding its annual convention here; and in choosing its minister to represent it in general conventions four several times. We have had here three ordinations;—one to the presbytership, two to the diaconate, one of whom had here been baptized and confirmed, a son of the parish. And remote and quiet as is our little parish in its eddy, it is yet made to feel the currents of change. It has been in two dioceses, under five bishops, two of whom are not, and one is laid aside. Still we keep our identity. You are worshipping in a church which was conse-

crated by Bishop Melvaine, and are ministered to by one who was baptized, confirmed, ordained deacon, and ordained presbyter by the bishop who consecrated both of your churches.

Looking over the congregation I see some still out of Christ; so many years farther from God and life. Some contribute to send the Gospel to the heathen, while their own souls are dying under the sound of its glad tidings. Some liberally subscribe to sustain the preaching of the Word, whose preaching condemns them. They support the ministrations of him who is constrained to tell them that they are strangers from the covenant of promise. They welcome to their homes the one whose presence is a reminder that their names are not in the parish register, nor in the Lamb's Book of Life. They attend here where saints commune, while they are not in the communion of saints. I see friends to me who are not friends to my Savior; who kindly regard the messenger, yet accept not the message. It bewilders me that I can have place in a heart that has no room for the Lord; that the poor services of a human friend are more than appreciated, while the sacrifice of the divine Friend is treated lightly.

But coming out from under this shadow, I see faces radiant with spiritual light, getting brighter as they near the coming glory. If it has been graciously given me to put new gladness into the glad tidings, to remove from before the vision a doubt or a shadow, to glorify the Savior in their eyes, to transfigure the cross, to throw light upon the new and living way into the holiest, to fix the faith when it would waver, to bring to them the Comforter in moments of sorrow, to break to them the living bread as Jesus had blessed and broken it to me, it is ministry enough. We shall rejoice together when our pilgrimage is ended, and we lay our staff and sandals down at home with the Lord.

Nearly all the old familiar faces are gone, they turn no more to listen to the message, they are in the beatific Presence, new faces are here in their stead. Some kindle at the word; some

give back no response. Seven thousand times I have here told the old, old story; told it to hearts that drank it in as life; told it to ears that hearing heard not; told it to some who have gone beyond its sound, gone where it is told nevermore.

To one portion, far the largest portion, of the congregation of days far past, I have not yet spoken; nor could they hear me now, nor need they. Their lesson of grace is learned; their work of faith and labor of love is finished. They have gone up from the fellowship of the saints below to the saints above. Our little church has a stairway to the skies; and one by one as the night comes down and the angel calls, the tired ones go aloft where He giveth His beloved rest. All of you have kindred there. Our several families are represented in our Father's family on high, knowing as they are known, loving as they are loved. Many who here have sung with us our faint anthems, often in the minor key, now swell the tumultuous chorus of the harpers on the sea of glass. May your voice and mine in due time join them in the glorified song which none but the ransomed from sin can sing.

Fifty years of ministry. How long, and yet how brief. The ministry of your present rector reaches over a little more than two-thirds of your history. Half a century have his interests been identified with yours, his life bound up with your life. He has contributed to shape your views and experiences. His impress is on you. You are the better or the worse for his ministry.

Five still on our roll, and now present, were here when I came. Fifty years in Christ! How much must they have known of the divine communion; how much learned of the fullness of Christ for his people; how many promises many times proved in the experience. How ripe the character should be. Fifty years make of an infant a matured man, strong of sinews, broad of thought; make of a "babe" in Christ a "young man," strong to overcome the wicked one, and make of the young man a "father" rich in the knowledge and love of God. If, to any one, all these years have been lived out of

Christ what irreparable loss; years of orphanage without Father, without hope and home. Here we reckon by days and years and centuries. Within the veil in the ineffable Presence the only calendar is consciousness,—one abiding consciousness of home, Father, Savior, ministry, unwearing; joy unspeakable, communion the same yesterday, today, and forever. Our sun goeth no more down.

Fifty years of ministry to one people. And this is the summary:—Many in Christ, many out of Christ; Some getting daily nearer to God; the light growing brighter, the communion richer, going from strength to strength; some getting farther from God, self-repelled; the voice of the Spirit growing fainter; the heart emptied of that which satisfieth: full of self-flatteries and promises which tantalize; promises made to the hopes broken to the heart; holding phantom cups to the lips while the soul is dying of thirst;—thirst which only Christ can quench. Is such a one here! Brother in Adam be our brother in Christ. The friend of sinners calls you to his fellowship. We, saved sinners, call you to our communion. Let me record below, let the angel of the covenant record on high, another soul saved; and let that soul be yours; and let it be now.

My first text was I. Cor. II, 2: "I determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." I then accepted this as the one burden of my ministry. And here at the close of the half century, I call you to witness that I have kept my pledge. Ministers are not essayists, offering tentative solutions of the problems of life. These are solved in the revelation of grace. Men meet theory with theory and logic with logic. Conscience responds only to the authoritative work of God. We deliver God's message as yea and amen, challenging instant implicit faith and obedience. We are not apologists, but heralds, proclaiming pardon to the penitent; pointing the unclean to the one only Fountain for sin; offering the Gospel as the specific provision for the soul's specific needs. We are not reformers but evangelists; preaching not culture, but

grace; not reform, but regeneration; not morality, but holiness. We are ambassadors bearing messages of grace; we are witnesses testifying what we do know. This pulpit has studiously kept itself aloof from the passing politics, the current questions of the press, the conventional moralities, the ever-changing philosophies and skepticism. The spirit of the Gospel is the conservative in politics; grace in the heart is the answer to the skeptic; the love of Christ is the soul of morals. The man surcharged with the spirit of God will carry that spirit alike into his Sunday devotions, his week day industries, and his political relations. Social problems are solved only in the spirit of brotherhood. When we know God as our Father, we will know man as our brother, and in that brotherhood feeling all social problems solve themselves.

I have indeed sought to keep this pulpit true to all the interests of man as man in all his relations, true to logic,—the logic of truth and life and love, logic on fire with grace; true to science,—the science of God immanent and transcendent; true to philosophy,—the philosophy of salvation by grace through faith; true to theology,—theology with the incarnation in the center, raying out the light of life; true to morality,—the morality whose body is the golden rule and whose soul is the love of Christ. I have devoutly sought in the fellowship of the Spirit, to glorify Christ, to unfold the unsearchable riches in Him for us. I have known only a Gospel of glad tidings, a Gospel of grace, a Gospel of holiness, a Gospel of brotherhood, a Gospel of trust and love and loyalty. I have sought to fill myself and you with the gladness of the glad tidings of a Savior. I have longed and prayed for a heart of fire, and a tongue of fire, to give the message in burning words, causing hearts to burn within them, burn with a flame of love; a flame that purifies and inspires. I shall not have prayed and preached in vain, if I have made spiritual things more real and Jesus more precious; if I have widened some one's horizon, kindling in the vision foregleams of the hereafter; if I have caused some despondent one to glow with hope; if I have

manifested the love of God in Christ till hearts responded in trust and love and adoration; if I have held Him up till he fills all the field of vision. I shall have fulfilled my ministry, if I have stimulated any to higher ambitions and holier purposes; if I have helped souls struggling out of darkness into the light; let in a ray of sunshine into some shadowed life; made the glad tidings a personal gladness; put a new star—the star of Bethlehem—into some leaden sky; thrown a gleam of light across the path of some perplexed pilgrim; quieted a haunting fear; constrained a bowed heart to lay off its burden on the Burden-bearer; lifted a shadow from some home; put a jubilant note in some one's Psalm of life; kindled a redder glow over life's sunset, prophetic of a brighter sunrise beyond; taken a thorn from some pillow, resting the restless head; held the cross before the eye of the dying; given the viaticum to a soul in the last hour, as he passed to the Presence of his God. If I have been privileged to do this, I am content. My Master will graciously own my services done to His little ones as done to Him; and in eternity some hearts will bless God for my little ministries. And the Savior may fill for me, with the wine of life, the cup I have held in His name to thirsty lips.

And now the record of half a century is made. Would it were better, yet, as it is, it must stand. It has its lights and shadows; its

place in the world's annals, it is yet in God's Book of Remembrance. God grant that all the names in our parish register may be found in the Lamb's Book of Life, that all who have here hearkened to the glad tidings may hear the glad welcome; "Enter thou into the joy of the Lord;" that all who have kneeled at this sacramental table may sit down at the marriage supper of the Lamb.

The first German church in Marietta was organized in 1839, under the name of the German United Evangelical Church (Deutsche

Vereinigte Evangelische Kirche). The church building occupied the corner of Fifth and Scammel streets. In 1858 personal difficulties among the members caused a division. The larger portion of the members withdrew and organized January 26, 1858, as the United Evangelical Protestant St. Lucas Congregation. The new congregation purchased for \$1,500 its house of worship, the only one in Marietta built due north and south. It had the form of a Grecian temple and was situated on the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets, where the new church now stands. In 1869 a neat parsonage was built on Third street, and in 1878 a large pipe organ was bought, it being the pride of the congregation and for many years the largest in the town.

For several years the congregation kept up a parish school. May 30, 1875, a new constitution was adopted, and the name changed to the German Evangelical Protestant St. Lucas Congregation or Church. It is now known as St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church. It has been served by the following pastors: Revs. Zobel Mosebach, Seipel Fleischer, Arnold, Bruckner, Moser, Blass, Kammacher, Abele, Herberg, Fritza, Fleischer, Kruger, Rev. F. Theime and Rev. W. E. Brinckman.

These ministers belonged to different synodical associations, while the congregation itself kept always independent.

In 1893 some of the young people organized under the name of the "Evangelical Mission," as an English-speaking branch. They joined the same year the Miami Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, of which their pastor is a member.

St. Luke's Church has at present far above 500 members, two Sunday-schools with 350 scholars enrolled, and is very active in all branches of church work.

Their beautiful new edifice erected on the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets, was dedicated on Sunday, December 15, 1901. The sermon of dedication was preached by Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler, President of Miami Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

*The First Methodist Episcopal Church.*

So far as the records show, Robert Marley was the first Methodist preacher to settle in Washington County. He crossed the Ohio River from (West) Virginia to Marietta June 20, 1799. He soon visited every settlement in the county and before the close of the year a number of classes were formed in the rural districts and a circuit was organized. In 1800 Jesse Stoneman and James Quinn were appointed to this work.

It was with difficulty that Methodism gained a foothold in Marietta. In 1804 George Askin held a camp-meeting within the town, but with meagre results. The next year a similar effort was made by Jacob Young and George C. Light, with larger success. A number of persons were converted and a class was formed under the leadership of Jones Johnson, who had been before his conversion a follower of Thomas Paine. This class was the beginning of Marietta Methodism. The members were: Samuel Green and wife, William Bell, and Elijah Francis and wife. This small beginning was as good seed sown in good ground. It has brought forth fruit abundantly.

In 1806, during the pastorate of the famous Peter Cartwright, a camp-meeting was held in Harmar at which a number of influential persons were converted. Marietta was at this time a part of the Marietta and Kanawha circuit which extended along the Ohio River for 150 miles and far into (West) Virginia. In 1808 the Marietta circuit was formed. The winter of 1809-10 brought another gracious revival which greatly strengthened the church. In 1815 John Stewart, a dissipated colored man, was converted and went out as a missionary to the Indians, thus inaugurating the great missionary movement of American Methodism.

For the 10 years after their first organization, the Methodists worshiped in private homes, the old Academy, and the Harmar school house. In 1815 the first church building was erected on Second street, near Scam-

mel. It was a plain structure, 32 feet long and 28 feet wide. It was twice enlarged to meet the demands of the growing society.

In 1819 disaffection entered the society, but by the wise administration of Leroy Swormstedt, who was appointed to Marietta in 1825, it was healed and 125 members were added to the church. In 1833 Crawford Chapel was erected on the Harmar side. In 1835 these two churches were permanently separated from the outlying circuit and composed the Marietta charge until they became separate stations in 1848.

An epoch in the history of Marietta Methodism was the erection of the Centenary Church in 1839. It was a commodious, brick building on Putnam street between Front and Second, admirably adapted to the work of a progressive society. It was dedicated by Leonidas L. Hamline (later Bishop Hamline), assisted by David Young. The official Board that inaugurated and completed this splendid work was made up of the following persons: John Crawford, Joseph W. Babcock, R. P. Iams, Joseph Kelly, Junia Jennings, Wylls Hall, Robert Howeson, John C. McCoy, Abram Daniels, Daniel Protsman, Charles Tidd, James Whitney, Alexander Shanklin, and Benjamin Soule. The members contributed to the utmost of their ability and were abundantly rewarded for their generosity. The society prospered greatly in its new home. It would be difficult to find the record of a nobler body of Christians than that which composed the working force in this church.

In 1842 a notable revival came and 187 members were received. The greatest revival in its history swept the church in 1856 when 210 persons were added to its membership.

In 1859 the Whitney Chapel society was formed, principally from the membership of the Centenary Church. This separation was caused by the "painful differences in Centenary Charge, intensified by lack of wisdom in administration." This society erected a brick church on Second street near Butler and continued separate until 1875. During this period its pastors were: I. B. Brodrick, D. H. Moore (late Bishop Moore), E. M. Kirkham, William



M. Mullenix, Earl Cranston (later Bishop Cranston), Levi Hall, T. W. Stanley, J. H. Acton, Jesse Vanlaw, and James Kendall. The pastors of Centenary during the time of the separation were: A. G. Byers, T. J. N. Simmons, W. T. Hawey, H. R. Foster, C. D. Battelle, J. T. Miller, T. R. Ross, A. C. Hirst, and S. C. Frampton. The consolidation in 1875 was untimely and entire harmony did not prevail for a number of years. A revival during the pastorate of S. B. Mathews (1876-79) did much to re-unite the churches. Prosperity continued during the wise pastorate of W. G. Burns.

Another epoch in the history of Marietta Methodism was the selection of the present site on the corner of Wooster and Third streets and the erection of the present splendidly equipped building. This was a venturesome enterprise. The site was then on the outskirts of the town and the church was far beyond the needs of the membership that built it. The importance of this move cannot be easily overestimated. It was a preparation for a larger future. Since entering this church, the growth has been steady and substantial. The building now stands in the heart of the city and the membership fills it to overflowing. The building was constructed during the pastorate of T. M. Leslie and was dedicated July 19, 1885, by Charles H. Payne, D. D., LL. D. T. M. Leslie was followed by T. R. Taylor, T. G. Dickinson, L. H. Binkley, R. E. Bishop, W. M. Acton, W. V. Dick, W. D. Cherington and Herbert Scott.

During the pastorate of W. M. Acton, a fine pipe-organ was placed in the church. Three years ago the entire interior of the church was renovated and greatly beautified. It is now an attractive and impressive place of worship. The society now has a membership of over 650 and property valued at \$25,000. The present members of the official Board are: Trustees, H. H. Burns, Dr. C. W. Eddy, Judge W. H. Leeper, M. McMillan, M. M. Rose, Judge Hiram L. Sibley, H. E. Smith, C. R. Stevens, and J. W. Sturgiss. Stewards, N. Bergen, Robert Dempster, W. L. Gorham, C. B. Jacobs, Lewis Klintworth, Dr. Oscar A.

Lambert, T. E. McKinney, G. A. Palmer, W. A. Patterson, E. L. Pixley, George D. Schad and John A. Stone. Class leaders, J. H. Young, S. S. Stowe, Mrs. Sophia Patterson, Mrs. Sarah Swingle, John W. Gorley, Rev. F. D. S. Bickley, and Mrs. Luella Pixley. Local preachers, Judge Hiram L. Sibley, F. W. Combs. Exhorters, H. H. Burns and John R. Franklin.

—Herbert Scott, Pastor.

### *The Gilman Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church*

Was dedicated May 5, 1895, by Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, under the pastorate of Rev. F. R. Crooks. It is the outgrowth of what was known for a half century as Crawford Chapel. Up until about 1833 the history of Methodism on both sides of the Muskingum River was one and the same under the circuit plan; after that, separate organizations were formed, and the different societies began a work of their own.

The first house of worship was built on the west side in 1833, the lot having been donated by Rev. John Crawford. It was remodeled under Rev. W. H. Wallace, and the building occupied until the society moved into the handsome new structure on Gilman avenue.

The growth of the society has kept pace with the city. A great revival was held under the pastorate of Rev. C. B. Longman in which many were gathered into the church, a number uniting with other churches.

Many able ministers have been associated with the society, among whom may be mentioned Bishop Stephen Merrill, James Jamison, C. F. Creighton, D. D. Under the efficient labors of Rev. A. Hanby, the Epworth League was organized, and the new parsonage erected. Among the laity, the names of Crawford, Price, Spaulding, Judd, Barber, Burlingame, and Preston will shine resplendent in the local annals of Methodism.

Today the church has a membership of nearly 300. The Sabbath-school enrolls 200. The church is well organized, and is doing efficient work under the care of its present pastor, Rev. Adam J. Hawk.

It has sent two missionaries to the foreign field,—Miss Carrie Jewell to China, and Miss Esther Devine to India.

### *The German Methodist Episcopal Church.*

*(This history of the German Congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marietta, Ohio, is from the semi-centennial report of the church.)*

This congregation is one of the oldest in German Methodism, founded in the month of June, 1839. At the session of the Pittsburgh Conference (1839) Charles Best was appointed minister to Monroe and Marietta Mission, and Nath Callender as presiding elder. Both were English preachers, and, because of their knowledge of the German language, they were appointed to this mission, which extended to 70 miles in length and 40 miles in width. Father Danker had prepared the way in 1838 and preached as a Lutheran minister to the Germans in Marietta and borne the Gospel so earnestly that the promise, "My word shall not return unto me void," was gloriously fulfilled. Spiritual awakenings took place and prayer meetings were instituted. But as Dr. Luther said, "Where God's word is preached clearly and purely, there it begins to rumor." Danker's parishioners divided and he said farewell to them and united with the Methodist Church and preached regularly in the old English Methodist Church building at Marietta. To be sure he had gone in the right direction, he asked the Lord to seal his preaching in the conversion of one soul at his beginning. This prayer was answered; Peter Wilkens experienced a very vigorous conversion—the first fruit.

The second quarterly meeting was held in November, 1839. Many were converted then and joined our congregation in Marietta and Bonn. Father Danker and J. H. Bahrenburg acted as local preachers until the former was received in 1840 as member into Pittsburgh Conference and was appointed to Captina Mission and H. Kœneke to Marietta Mission.

Kœneke's work was of great success and in spring, 1841, the old frame church was bought from our English brethren for \$800. This frame church constitutes a prominent part in

the history of Methodism. It was in 1841, when Jacob Stewart, the Indian pioneer missionary, was converted in this church, who went first to the Delaware Indians and then to the Wyandots.

The work spread among the Germans and at Christmas, 1840, John Geyer and William Dressler from Chester, manifested deep interest in quarterly meeting and in lovefeast they asked to be prayed for. Both were converted and went their way rejoicing, asking Mr. Kœneke to visit them. Shortly after New Year's, the following brethren went 40 miles on foot to Chester: H. Kœneke, J. H. Bahrenburg, C. Kœneke, J. Ficken, J. Link, C. Helwig. Great was the success, and Chester and Pomeroy were made appointments and good classes organized. Pittsburgh Conference appointed, in 1841, H. Kœneke to Chester Mission, J. H. Bahrenburg to Captina and John Miller to Marietta. In 1843 John Geyer was sent to Marietta and worked two years with great success, especially among his countrymen, the Bavarians along Bear Creek.

The names of the first members were: The families of Ailers, William Klingworth, H. Bahrenburg, John Olhaber, George Helwig, P. Wilkens, Claus Otten, Claus Duden, James Link, J. Sildren, J. Fischer, J. Ficken. The single persons: Caroline Helwig, Carl Helwig, Kurt Bahrenburg, C. Bahrenburg, Sophia Helwig, Herman Weber, Adelheid Berscher and Eliz Brickwede.

The Marietta congregation was the spiritual birth-place of such noble men of God and stanch pioneers as G. Danker, C. Kœneke, J. Ficken, C. Helwig, J. Geyer, P. Helwig, J. Brawer, P. Wilkens, H. Bahrenburg, George Oettinger, and will be original types of old Methodist fiery zeal and acts in the power of the Holy Ghost, and historically will remain to German Methodists an interesting place. To save souls was their missions, devoting themselves wholly to their work in spite of all mockeries and severe persecutions.

Here is a list of preachers who consecutively served at this congregation: C. Best and E. Riemenschneider, 1839; G. Danker, 1840; H. Kœneke, 1841-42; John Miller, 1843; John

Geyer, 1844-45; John Mayer, 1846; Paul Brodbeck, 1847-48; Conrad Bier and William Dressler 1849-50; C. Vogel, 1851; F. Heitmeier and G. Ricke, 1852; W. August, 1853; G. Danker, 1854; A. Wuensch, 1855; C. G. Fritsche and J. H. Horst, 1856; F. Schimmelpfennig and W. Eckemeier, 1857-58; G. Weidmann and A. Graessle, 1859-60; J. Rixse, 1861; P. Broadbeck, 1862-63; C. Vogle, 1864-66; I. G. Reiber, 1867; J. Mayer, 1868; J. Phetzing, 1869; J. Haas, 1870; C. Helwig, 1871-72; H. Warner, 1873; W. Riechenmeier, 1873-76.

The old frame church on Second street became irreparable and in 1874 a much more suitable place in the midst of the city was bought for \$1,500. Under W. Riechenmeier's administration the erection of a new church was planned and when Mr. Fischbach came here he found the building in progress. Within the limits of the then small Cincinnati Conference and at a financial famine he collected \$900.

Our church is situated on the corner of Third and Wooster streets, with a steeple 110 feet high, and fronting to the north is a two-story brick building 36 by 60 feet. A fine church bell of 1,800 pounds weight is mainly due to P. C. Fischer and Martin Seemann. The church with all its appurtenances cost \$7,300.

The preachers hereafter appointed were: J. W. Fischbach, 1877-78; A. F. Miller, 1879; J. H. Horst, 1880-81; D. Grassle, 1881-84; G. H. Fiedler, 1884-87; A. F. Miller, 1887 and March, 1890; J. Mayer, 1890; William Andree 1890-93; H. Jend, 1894-99; and at present H. Herzer.

A nice parsonage was built on the southern side of the church at the expense of \$1,500.

If all those that were converted here and joined our society had remained resident here, we would have a membership of over 800.

#### *The Barlowe Methodist Episcopal Church.*

(Capt. by F. H. Palmer.)

At the request of Rev. Reese Woolf, a local

preacher of Parkersburg, (West) Virginia, the Baltimore Conference, in 1798, sent out Robert Manly, to what was then known as the Kanawha circuit. During the year, he crossed over and commenced preaching at the different settlements in this county. Societies were formed at most of the settlements by him and his successors, and it can be said that no society has ever been without a regular minister.

The society of Barlow was formed during the early years of the century, consisting of the Greens, Woodruffs, Vincents, McGuires, and Houghland families, with Cornelius Houghland, class leader.

Meetings were held at the Houghland school house, located on the northwest point of Cemetery Hill, on the Houghland Farm, and at the homes of Duty Green, Abner Woodruff, the McGuires, Vincents, Houghlands and at the Old Hickory school house.

In 1816 Cornelius Springer and Thomas A. Morris were sent to the circuit, with Jacob Young, presiding elder. It was during their ministrations that several camp meetings were held on the line between the Gordon and Greenlees farms, a short distance west of Wolf Creek. At one of these meetings Jacob Young baptized over 80 persons by immersion, pouring and sprinkling.

At the death of Cornelius Houghland, March 10, 1818, the class consisted of the Houghlands, Duty Green and wife, Smith Green and wife, Caleb Green and wife, Duty Green, Jr., Ely Green, Mrs. Turner, two sons and two daughters, John Laffin and wife, Lyman Laffin and wife, Herman Chapman and wife, Rhoda Chapman, Samuel Chapman, William Vincent and wife, Beman, Pamela, Eliza and Lyda Pond, Joseph Palmer, Jr., and wife of Palmer, Isaac Hutchinson, Moses Gill and others.

After Mr. Houghland's death, Joseph Palmer, Jr., was appointed class leader, which office he filled until after the formation of the class in Palmer, when Duty Green, Sr., was appointed. He filled the office until the spring of 1823. His successor was John Houghland.

In April, 1826, the society bought a lot of Smith Green at the Cross Roads, on the farm

now occupied by Robert Hays, and built a log church, which was used until 1830. It was deeded to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and successors, Duty Green, Sr., John Laffin, Isaac Hutchinson, William Vincent, Moses Gill, Caleb Green, Smith Green, Joseph Palmer, Jr., and Samuel Chapman.

The use of this house was tendered to the "Old School" Presbyterians until they built their church at Barlow Cross Roads. This latter church was in turn tendered to the Methodists for holding quarterly meetings.

In 1834 the class was divided and Luman Richards was appointed leader of the north class. February 12, 1836, John Houghland, David Ormiston and Luman Richards were appointed a committee to make arrangements for building a new church in Barlow.

The site of the present church was selected and deeded by Jesse Lawton and John M. Procter to John Houghland, Luman Richards, David Ormiston, Daniel Goss and Jacob Bridges, trustees.

After the erection of the present church, the north class, when not favored with preaching at the church, held prayer meeting at the North school house, located near Edward Tomkin's old residence.

In 1836 the name of the circuit was changed to Belpre, with William P. Strickland and Dudley Woodbridge, ministers and John Ferree, presiding elder.

At a quarterly conference held at Barlow July 15, 1837, the first Missionary Society was formed with John Ferree, president, William P. Strickland, vice-president, Cromwell Culver, secretary and Luman Richards, treasurer. The first Sabbath-school report, made at this meeting, reported Sabbath-schools, six, officers, teachers and scholars, 252, volumes in library, 514, amount collected \$38.10. This was for the entire circuit. In 1838 Mathew Scovel and Sheldon Parker were sent to the circuit with Samuel Hamilton, presiding elder. At the commencement of a protracted meeting in Barlow, Miss Roxana Devol, a very zealous church worker, was teaching our schools. She became so interested in the conversion of her scholars that she called the attention of the

school to the subject of religion and earnestly entreated each one to seek Christ as their Savior and to make his service the main object of their lives. Her appeal was so earnest and sincere that it made a lasting impress on all present. The result was the conversion of a large portion of the school. Owing to the many additions at this time, a third class was formed which was known as the central class, with Benjamin Baker, Jr., leader.

In the summer of 1840 the old parsonage was built and was first occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Austin. Their memories are still cherished by all who knew them. In 1843 the name of the circuit was changed to Barlow, with Andrew S. Murphy and Richard A. Arthur, ministers and R. O. Spencer, presiding elder. Two cupola meetings were held on the Houghland farm a short distance southwest of the cemetery. At this time Benjamin Baker resigned his office of leader of the central class and Joseph Palmer was appointed.

In the spring of 1848, John Houghland removed to Guyandotte, (West) Virginia, and Darius Baker was appointed leader of the south class, which office was filled by him and Sion Evans until 1860, when John Milligan was appointed. In 1848, Luman Richards resigned and David Huffman was appointed leader of the north class. From 1852 to 1859 the Barlow circuit was regularly filled by A. Cartlich, W. W. Cherrington and Levi Munsell. During the pastorate of J. L. Durant—the trustees, Daniel Canfield, John Milligan, Joseph Palmer and David Huffman—rebuilt the old church, adding cupola and bell in 1872.

At the death of David Huffman, Lewis Lawton was appointed leader of the north class. In 1874 J. C. Arbuckle was sent to the circuit. During his pastorate an organ was placed in the church by the Ladies' Social of Barlow. Ezekiel Canfield was the first organist, Mrs. T. J. Nourse from 1875 to 1878, Miss Fannie Lasure until 1881, Miss Anna Ford until 1883, Miss Blanch Riggs until 1891, Miss Edna Ford until 1896. Since 1896 the organ has been presided over by Miss Bessie Ford with Rena Steed, assistant. This society has given to the church in the past, Mighill Dustin, Charles H.



Lawton and Richard A. Huffman, who proved to be very effective ministers, and, recently, Daniel D. Canfield. As local preachers Rev. Elza Houghland, late of Fort Madison, Iowa, Gabriel Raine and Elias Davis. In the past, our church has lost many members by emigration, and lastly though not least by the formation of the church in Vincent. The leaders in recent years are all so familiar that I did not think it advisable to take up time in rehearsing them. I should state that the church was thoroughly repaired during the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Landsittle. Our parsonage at present is located in Barlow village.

*The Palmer Methodist Episcopal Church.*

It is not supposed that there was preaching as early as 1788 here except on this circuit. There is a correct record of the church—and when this place had preaching first—as it was written out in the history of Palmer township for the Centennial and it is in Marietta now. In the same book in which Joseph Palmer kept the above record, he writes: "Dedication of the new meeting house in Marietta November 7th, 1841, by David Young from Psalms 132, 17; by Bishop Hamlin Psalms 8:4 'What is man that thou art mindful of him?' also Romans 8:7, 'Because the carnal mind is enmity against God;' also Matt. 11.29, 'Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls.'"

The Palmer Church spoken of and discussed through the *Register* by several was built during the year 1837; the money for the building was raised by subscription; the list is still preserved. The house was made upon honor, the frame heavy and strong, the inside ceiling of pine, the land donated by Isaac Palmer, and the property deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church January 4, 1838. The church stood as built with some small repairs but no change, until 1873, when the people of this place organized a Mite Society, the proceeds to be used to give the house a thorough repairing; all took an active part, not only church members but those that were not work-

ing for the interests of the church and its people; after the Mite Society began the work, there was soon a sufficient sum raised so that in 1877 the house was repaired, weather-boarded and painted on the outside, house raised, inside plastered, re-seated and furnished at a cost amounting to \$380.85. Many of our most influential members have been taken from us by death, but others take their places. In 1892 the Society again repaired the church, painted both out and inside, carpeted it anew, and put in an organ; still it is the same old church—nothing left but the massive frame of former years. In the past 20 years, the Mite Society has benefited the church and Sabbath-school \$840.72, and yet we have been set down as "devoid of religion;" yet we strictly adhere to the rule "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." "Love thy neighbor as thyself" and especially "Bear ye one another's burdens."

A RECORD OF METHODIST MINISTERS AND THEIR CIRCUITS.

Robert Manly, Little Kanawha Circuit .....	1788
Jesse Stoneman, Muskingum and Hocking Circuit .....	1799
Jesse Stoneman and Jos. Chevront, Muskingum and Hocking Circuit .....	1800
Nathan B. Mills, Little Kanawha and Muskingum Circuit .....	1801
Nathan B. Mills and William Seele, Muskingum Circuit .....	1802
George Askins, Muskingum Circuit .....	1803
George Askins and Jacob Young, Muskingum Circuit .....	1804
Luther Taylor, Muskingum Circuit .....	1805
Luther Taylor and Peter Cartwright, Muskingum Circuit .....	1806
Solomon Langdon and William Ellington, Muskingum and Little Kanawha Circuit .....	1807
Solomon Langdon, Marietta Circuit .....	1808
John, Thomas, Marietta Circuit .....	1809
David Young and Vivian Daniel, Marietta Circuit .....	1810
David Young and Thomas Branch, Marietta Circuit .....	1811
Isaac Quinn and Joseph Spahr, Marietta Circuit .....	1812
Isaac Quinn and Shadrach Rerark, Marietta Circuit .....	1813
Marcus Lindsey and Joseph Pownell, Marietta Circuit .....	1814
Marcus Lindsey and Thomas A. Morris, Marietta Circuit .....	1815
Cornelius Springer and Thomas A. Morris, Marietta Circuit .....	1816
Thomas A. Morris and Job Baker, Marietta Circuit .....	1817
Samuel Hamilton and Edward Taylor, Marietta Circuit .....	1818



Jacob Hopper and Jos. T. Wells, Marietta Circuit	1819	Josiah Forest and Owen Gifford, Plymouth Circuit	1857
Abel Robinson, Marietta Circuit	1820	E. Sibley and Samuel Rankin, Plymouth Circuit	1857
William J. Kent, Marietta Circuit	1821	E. Sibley and J. I. Pilcher, Plymouth Circuit	1858
Cornelius Springer and William J. Kent, Marietta Circuit	1822	William Glenn and J. P. Calvert, Plymouth Circuit	1859
Daniel Limerick and Philip Green, Marietta Circuit	1823	William Glenn and Samuel Rankin, Plymouth Circuit	1860
Daniel Limerick and John Stuart, Marietta Circuit	1824	Wilson Gardner and George Murray, Plymouth Circuit	1861
John W. Kenny and Curtis Goddard, Marietta Circuit	1825	Stephen Ryland and Daniel Ricketts, Plymouth Circuit	1862
Leroy Swarnsted, Marietta Circuit	1826	J. H. Hopkins and Daniel Ricketts (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1863
Leroy Swarnsted and James Callaghan, Marietta Circuit	1827	J. H. Hopkins and Gabriel Payne, Plymouth Circuit	1864
Samuel Hamilton and William Hess, Marietta Circuit	1828	J. D. Hathaway and ——— Ellis (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1865
Jacob Young and Samuel Hamilton, Marietta Circuit	1829	J. D. Hathaway and Daniel Ricketts, Plymouth Circuit	1866
John W. Gilbert and Gilbert Blue, Marietta Circuit	1830	John W. Steele and Milton B. Cooley (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1867
Joseph Carper and Absalom D. Fox, Marietta Circuit	1831	John W. Steele and Gabriel Payne (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1868
Nathan Emery and William Young, Marietta Circuit	1832	W. H. Sayre and R. D. Morgan, Plymouth Circuit	1869
Adam Poe and Edward D. Rose, Marietta Circuit	1833	W. H. Sayre and W. H. Mock, Plymouth Circuit	1870
Edward D. Rose and William H. Lander, Marietta Circuit	1834	Robert Callahan and W. H. Mock, Plymouth Circuit	1871
David Lewis and Martin P. Kellogg, Marietta Circuit	1835	Robert Callahan and T. R. Locell (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1872
William P. Strickland and Dudley Woodbridge, Belpre Circuit	1836	Robert Callahan and J. Antrim (part of year), Plymouth Circuit	1873
James D. Webb and Joseph Casner, Belpre Circuit	1837	Isaac M. Sollers and George R. Copeland, Plymouth Circuit	1874
Matthew Scoville and Sheldon Parker, Belpre Circuit	1838	Isaac M. Sollers and Joseph C. Haddox, Plymouth Circuit	1875
Joseph Morris and Martin Wolf, Belpre Circuit	1839	H. Gortner and C. W. O'Neal, Plymouth Circuit	1876
James B. Austin and Samuel Maddox, Belpre Circuit	1840	William Abernathy, Plymouth Circuit	1877
James B. Austin and John W. Devilbiss, Belpre Circuit	1841	E. Sibley, Plymouth Circuit	1878
John Dillon and Joseph Barringer, Belpre Circuit	1842	E. Sibley, Plymouth Circuit	1879
Andrew S. Murphy and Richard A. Arthur, Barlow Circuit	1843	F. M. Smith, Plymouth Circuit	1880
Andrew S. Murphy and Charles H. Warren, Barlow Circuit	1844	J. G. Jones, Plymouth Circuit	1881
Arza Brown and John W. Towgle, Barlow Circuit	1845	J. G. Jones, Plymouth Circuit	1882
D. D. Mather and Levi Cunningham, Barlow Circuit	1846	T. W. Monroe, Plymouth Circuit	1883
D. D. Mather and J. H. McCutcheon, Barlow Circuit	1847	P. S. Butts (six months), T. W. Monroe (balance of year), Plymouth Circuit	1884
J. H. McCutcheon and James Given, Barlow Circuit	1848	T. T. Buell, Plymouth Circuit	1885
Joseph Barringer and Stephen Frampton, Barlow Circuit	1849	T. T. Buell, Plymouth Circuit	1886
Abraham Cartlich and John R. Prose, Barlow Circuit	1850	T. T. Buell, Plymouth Circuit	1887
Abraham Cartlich and David C. Benjamin, Barlow Circuit	1851	L. C. Alexander, Plymouth Circuit	1888
Isaac Reynolds and David Mann, Barlow Circuit	1852	L. C. Alexander, Plymouth Circuit	1889
Isaac Reynolds and Michael Sheets, Barlow Circuit	1853	L. C. Alexander, Plymouth Circuit	1890
William W. Cherrington and William P. Filler, Barlow Circuit	1854	C. A. Anderson, Plymouth Circuit	1891
William W. Cherrington and A. C. Kelly, Barlow Circuit	1855	F. B. Cheadle, Plymouth Circuit	1892

## PRESIDENTS, 1830-1892

John Monroe	1830
Samuel Hamilton	1837
Levi C. Hunter	1841
John Monroe	1842
Robert C. Spencer	1843
Jacob Young	1845
E. M. Boring	1852

## PRESBYTERIAN LEADERS CONTINUED

J. W. Child	1856
B. N. Spaldin	1860
John C. Taylor	1863
S. M. Merrill	1867
A. B. Scott	1868
E. H. Dixon	1872
James K. Kuhl, II	1876
Henry C. Griston	1878
S. C. Brampton	1883
T. M. Lusk	1886
G. W. Barnes	1892

*The African Methodist Episcopal Church.*

It is not definitely known when the African Methodist Episcopal Church was formally organized, but meetings were probably held as early as 1860, at first in private houses, and later in the lecture room of the Baptist Church. The membership was small, but in 1895 the "Old School" Presbyterian Church on Third street was purchased. The membership has steadily increased, and much good has been accomplished. The Sunday-school has a good number of attendants, and a small library.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Church.*

Among colored circles the Wesleyan Methodist Church, situated on Second street, between Sacra Via and Montgomery streets, is an important factor. Services were first held in a building on Third street, above Scammel, and next in a school building on the corner of Third and Scammel streets. The old engine house on Fourth street was next purchased, and moved to Second street, on the location of the present church structure. Services were held in that building for a number of years, until about four years ago, when during the eldership of Rev. Amos Lawrence, the present church edifice was erected. Funds for the new building were raised by the members, and also by a number of church entertainments. The church building is neat and comfortable, and the church society is large and flourishing. The church has an excellent choir, and a large Sabbath-school.

*The First Presbyterian Church.*

Presbyterianism was late in effecting a per-

manent organization in Marietta. There seem to have been those of Presbyterian preferences among the early settlers, for a movement toward the forming of a second church organization, Presbyterian in polity, in the lately founded village was started in 1803, under Rev. Stephen Lindley. A church building was begun on lower Third street, near the river, but was never finished. It is doubtful whether a regular organization was effected, and in 1816 the enterprise was given up. For many years the Presbyterians in Marietta worshiped with the old Congregational Church. It is well known that early in the last century, under the so-called "Plan of Union," the relations between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism were very close, and Presbyterians, coming to Marietta, were quite content with the already existing church, which they regarded as practically their own. But as the city grew in population, the separation was sure to come, that it was so long delayed proves how harmonious the relations were. In 1841 a Presbyterian Church connected with the "Old School" branch was established; a house of worship was built on Third street, and services were held there for some time. The building is now owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. This little Presbyterian Church ceased its separate existence after a few years, but was united with the Beech Grove Presbyterian Church, about six miles to the east of the city. On several later occasions the suggestion of a Presbyterian organization was made, but nothing further was done until 1865.

In the summer of that year, a favorable opportunity having occurred, the movement started again, and this time it succeeded. On August 27th the church was organized with 53 members, and was shortly after received by the Presbytery of Athens, of which it is still a part. Of these 53, the names of 14 still stand on the church's roll; probably a third of the rest are living. The first elders elected were Silas Slocomb and Sala Bosworth, both now deceased. The first trustees were J. D. Cotton, M. D., Silas Slocomb, R. R. Dawes, Stephen Newton, and G. N. Eells. Rev. Henry Bal-

lantine, D. D., now of Baltimore, Maryland, was called to the pastorate, and the building now owned by the Central Christian Church was erected and dedicated January 28, 1866. In June, 1869, after a most successful work, Rev. Mr. Ballantine resigned, on account of impaired health, and in the following September Rev. William Addy, D. D., was called. His long and blessed pastorate continued for 22 years, but in December, 1891, this good man passed away to his reward. During this period the present parsonage was purchased, and the church enlarged. In June, 1892, Rev. William E. Roe, D. D., was installed as pastor, which office he still occupies. In June, 1897, the present handsome stone building was dedicated, and the name, previously "The Fourth Street Presbyterian Church," was changed to "The First Presbyterian Church of Marietta." Subsequently a fine organ was put in, largely through a bequest of the late Miss Mary Cone, of Marietta, and the debt, resting on the church was provided for.

The present membership is slightly over 300; since the beginning 800 in all have been connected with the church. At present the elders are Stephen Newton, Charles H. Newton, Elmer M. Monfort, Clifford E. Corwin, and Charles D. Webster. Quite recently H. B. Shipman, an elder for many years, passed away. The trustees of the church are J. D. Cotton, president; Charles H. Newton, secretary; T. M. Sheets, treasurer; W. F. Robertson, L. J. Cutter, G. B. Sunderland, and M. F. Noll. The Sunday-school numbers 240; the superintendent is Clifford E. Corwin. The president of the Christian Endeavor Society is William Wagner; of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. W. E. Roe; of the Women's Home Missionary Society, Miss S. J. Cutler; of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. A. W. Hutchison.

With a central situation, complete equipment, and a united people, its early struggles past and on the pleasantest terms with all its sister churches, the Presbyterian Church looks forward most hopefully to its future work, believing that it will not be unimportant.

### *The First Unitarian Society of Marietta.*

On January 30, 1855, the following call appeared in the *Marietta Intelligencer*:

Be it remembered, that on the 30th day of January, 1855, a call was issued by the undersigned, to a meeting of the friends of God in Unity and not in Trinity, in accordance with the plain, unmythified letter of the Bible. I shall be at the court room of the Court House, on Saturday next, Feb. 3, at seven o'clock, P. M., that we may exchange Christian views of our duty to God and man, and then and there agree, if we can, upon our future course.

In accordance with the above notice, a few friends assembled at the appointed hour, and were addressed by Mr. Ward in regard to the object of the meeting; after which he submitted the following, as a basis of organization for a society:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Marietta and vicinity, in the county of Washington and State of Ohio, Believing in the Unity, and in the paternal character and merciful government of God; in man's natural capacity of virtue, and liability to sin; in the supernatural authority of Jesus Christ, as a teacher sent from God; in his divine mission as a Redeemer; in his moral perfection as an Example; in the remedial as well as retributive office and intention of the divine punishment in the soul's immediate ascension, on release from the body, to its account and reward; and that salvation rests, not on superficial observance of rites or on intellectual assent to creeds, or on any arbitrary decrees, but, under the grace of God, on the rightness of the ruling affection, on humble faithfulness of life, and integral goodness of character:—

Overlooking all minor differences, sinking all alienating controversies, in the generous and conciliatory spirit that becomes us best, that we may go forth and live the Christian life,—not as a form, but a principle, —with a warmer philanthropy, a holier conservatism, a deeper piety, a more united front, than we have yet shown; in the fear and affection of God, in the faith and love of Christ:—

Do form and organize ourselves, and such persons as may hereafter unite with us, into a church and society, to be known and called the "First Unitarian Society in Marietta."—

The foregoing basis of organization being then signed by a number of persons, Nahum Ward was elected chairman, and John C. McCoy, Jr., secretary.

A code of by-laws was then adopted for the government of the Society, and in pursuance of the provisions of the first by-law, Nahum Ward, William S. Ward and John C. McCoy, Jr., were elected the first Board of Trustees.

The church building was begun on July 2, 1855, when the first corner stone was laid, and from that time until its dedication, June 4, 1857, the work was pushed steadily forward. The entire cost of this splendid structure, with furnishings, including an organ which at the time was the finest in the city, together with the lot upon which the building stands, amounting to about \$25,000, was contributed by Mr. Ward.

The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., President of the American Unitarian Association, assisted by Rev. Drs. Miles, of Boston, Ellis, of Charlestown, and Burnap, of Baltimore. At the commencement of these services, Mr. Ward made a formal presentation of a deed of the property to the trustees of the society.

In June, 1856, William S. Ward was elected treasurer of the society, which position he filled until the time of his death. During his life time, Mr. Ward made a gift to the society of the lot adjoining the church, upon which the parsonage now stands, besides providing by his will a fund that went far towards paying for the parsonage itself. He was the first superintendent of the Sunday-school and remained in that position until his death.

Rev. Rushton D. Burr was the first settled minister. He was followed by W. L. Gage, after whom came in course E. C. Guild, I. J. Mumford, J. M. Windsor, F. May Holland, E. W. Hathaway, W. C. Fismey, J. Riley Johnson, C. H. Dutton, F. S. Thatcher, J. T. Lusk and E. A. Coil, the present pastor.

Among those who were active in the early support and management of its affairs were Gen. I. C. H. Smith, Capt. J. F. Huntington, Theodore Scott, William Warren, Dr. Felix Regnier, Judge Davis Green, James M. Booth, Capt. Owen Franks, James Holden, J. W. Baldwin, Capt. Beale Whittlesey, A. S. Curtis, J. J. Brennan and many others.

In May, 1869, a union between the Society

and the "First Universalist Church of Marietta," was consummated for the purpose of jointly carrying on the work of the societies. This union has proven a most happy one and today it would be difficult to point out those who belong to the one or the other of these two faiths.

The Society from its organization has been an efficient agent for good in the community, carrying on to the extent of its ability all the departments of religious and charitable work. It has been especially prosperous during the administration of Rev. Mr. Coil, and is at this time stronger in every respect than ever before.

Probably no citizen of Washington County except the late Douglas Putnam, ever contributed so much for religious and charitable purposes as the founder of this church. He deserves especial praise for his large-hearted generosity, but as proper mention is made of him elsewhere in this history nothing further will be said here of him or his work.

### *The Universalist Society.*

A Universalist Society was organized in Marietta in 1817. On the 2nd of February, 1832, the Legislature passed an act to incorporate the "First Universalist Religious Library Association, of Marietta." It was the purpose of the Society to build up a large collection of valuable miscellaneous books, and to this object the property which annually accrued to the Society was appropriated. The more prominent members were Griffin Greene, Jr., James M. Booth, Stephen P. Hildreth, Argalus Pixley, Louis Mixer and Count de Bonny. It is not known just when the Society began to hold religious services. The frame church, on Second street, was built in 1842. It was dedicated by Rev. J. T. Flanders, who was then regular pastor. One room of this building was fitted for the library, and used for that purpose until the books were destroyed during the flood in April, 1860. In March, 1850, the Western Liberal Institute was established and placed under the care of this church.

The ministers prior to the union with the Unitarian Society were: J. T. Flanders,

George S. Weaver, T. C. Eaton, Mr. Bartlett, Thomas Barton, Mr. Hicks, J. M. McMaster and J. W. Henley. The church, previous to the destruction of the library, in which the ministerial funds of 30 years had been invested, was in a very flourishing condition. The library contained about 3,000 volumes, and many liberal Christians supported the Society that they might receive in return the benefits of the library.

In the spring of 1869 a successful movement was set on foot for uniting the First Unitarian Society and the First Universalist Church into one society, which since that date has maintained public worship in the church edifice erected by Mr. Ward.

*First United Brethren Church.*

The United Brethren Church was organ-

ized with a membership of about 90 sometime during the winter of 1857. In the early part of the winter a series of protracted meetings were commenced, which resulted in one of the greatest revivals ever known in Marietta. This revival increased the membership to nearly 200. It was deemed advisable by these converts and others who had taken part in the meetings to organize a church independent of the Wesleyan Methodist, whose pastor had conducted the protracted meetings, and a vote taken for the purpose, showed a decided partiality for the United Brethren, and the conference at its next session formally received the new organization as the United Brethren Church of Marietta. A new chapel affords the congregation, now a large one, a comfortable place for services.



## CHAPTER XV.

### THE PRESS.

Probably the leading factor which makes and signifies a country's development, intellectually, commercially, and politically, is the news paper. It is both the cause and the effect of a permanent and substantial upbuilding of a community, and bears much on its face of the surroundings in which it has its existence. A newspaper may be pretty thoroughly relied upon to express what manner of people compose the moral, social, and business make-up of a settlement, be it large or small.

It seems scarcely within the realm of belief to think that here at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers—a locality that in the beginning of the 19th century was considered to be on the frontier, at the very outposts of civilization—there should be erected such an institution as a newspaper, but such is the fact, for the year 1801 was witness to the establishment of a newspaper which exists today, and bears every evidence of permanency.

The white people who first came into this valley were of New England stock—Yankees; and associated with their fortitude and thrift was that desire to keep in the very front line as regards education and the dissemination of intelligence and information. The result of this feeling was the establishing in the "Stockade" on the north side of Washington street, between Front and Second streets, of the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, a name assumed doubtless for the promotion and perpetuation of a friendliness between the people on both sides of the Ohio. Wyllis Silliman and Elijah Backus were the owners and editors—divid-

ing their time between the practice of law and the promulgation of intelligence. The paper was born December 18, 1801, and its size was by no means commensurate with the length of its name; for compared with our papers of the present day, it was a mere leaflet, containing little that would appeal to the tastes of the present day readers. Most of the matter pertained to the doings of the East—particularly Congress, and miscellany of a not particularly attractive kind occupied a portion of the space each week. About all that pertained to local affairs were the meagre advertisements or legal notices. The papers of that time could not strictly be termed newspapers, for the happenings recorded were in most cases weeks old, and were obtainable only through the slow channels operating in that day.

Writing in those days bore a different appearance from that we now are accustomed to follow. It had in it a dignity and grace which would seem to befit the powdered wig, the ruffled shirt, the knee breeches, and the buckled shoes. The editor seemed by his expressions to be in court attire with a lexicon of polished phrases and "Chesterfield's Letters," at his elbow. His position in his community must have given just cause for jealousy on the part of the village blacksmith, whose prestige had heretofore been indisputable.

The outfit on which was printed the *Gazette* (for short) was purchased by Messrs. Silliman and Backus in Philadelphia, and was very simple and crude as compared with the plants of today. The press was of wood with a flat

stone for its bed, and to "pull" a sheet was an involved operation, requiring the undivided attention of a man and boy; the man inserting the same between type and platen, pulling several hundred pounds at a big lever to give the impression, then releasing and returning the frame to a position for taking out the printed sheet and to make room for its successor. The boy spent his time inking the types, either with balls of buckskin or a roller made of a composition of glue and molasses.

The early editor was necessarily not particular as to what he did, for he could not act in any one particular capacity. He was editorial writer, news compositor, "ad"-setter, pressman, roller-maker, machinist, circulation man, and about everything but "devil." This latter, functionary did the coarser work about the place; and no doubt in his thoughtful moments looked upon the editor as a god, occupying an exalted position in whose direction he humbly wished his toes to point.

In 1803 Mr. Backus was elected to the State Senate and later moved to Pittsburgh where in 1807 or 1808 he died. Mr. Silliman, the other member of this firm of publishers, also enjoyed political honors—serving in the State Legislature in 1803, and afterward going to Zanesville where he held the position of registrar in the Land Office, a political place given to him under Jefferson, whom he and his partner supported.

In 1803 Backus purchased Silliman's interest in the newspaper, and enjoyed the distinction of being sole owner of the institution until 1805, when he sold to Samuel Fairlamb, of Philadelphia. This gentleman handled the property until 1810. He seemed not to have made a conspicuous success of his venture, for we hear of him making his home later in the Muskingum County Infirmary, at which place he died. After leaving Marietta, Fairlamb led a life of a varied sort, we presume something like that of the tramp printer of today. (We believe that this cult is at this time growing beautifully less in numbers, for most offices of any proportion employ machine labor, and

talent is required that will remain at work after the machine is learned.)

In 1807 the *Gazette* had the usual thing happen to it. This event was the establishment of an opposition paper, called *The Commentator and Marietta Recorder*. The institution carried this burden of name until 1809, when because of lack of support it said its valedictory. It was published by Dunham & Gardiner, the latter a printer of prominence, from Xenia and Columbus.

The year 1810 witnessed a shaking up in the affairs of the *Gazette*, for the income of cash or cordwood was so light that the sheriff of the county, generally considered the printer's greatest friend (if he's on the same side politically), had to sell the institution at public sale. After a few weeks with no local newspaper, the *Western Spectator* came into the field, employing, we presume, the physical effects of the old *Gazette*, and doubtless using its very limited subscription list. The *Spectator* was edited by Caleb Emerson, one of the strongest men of his time, a man whose personality combined many high qualities. He was an attorney of ability and a writer of grace. His paper was Federalist in politics, and bore the legend at its head "Be Just and Fear Not." While Mr. Emerson was editor, Joseph Israel was the publisher of the sheet during its first year, after which he sold his interest to Thomas G. Ransom.

In 1813 the *Spectator* was merged into the *American Friend*, which was started as a Republican paper, supporting Madison's administration. Thomas G. Ransom was the printer, and the editorial staff consisted of David Everett, Timothy Buell and Daniel H. Buell. To Everett is credited the authorship of the well-known lines, beginning, "You'd scarce expect one of my age." Everett had been a teacher at Ipswich, New Hampshire, and he wrote the lines for a boy pupil to recite as a public address. Everett was a man of genius and learning, having studied law at Amherst and having afterward served with distinction as an editor

of a Boston newspaper. The rigorous climate of the Northern Atlantic Coast States compelled him to seek a more salubrious spot, and he chose young Marietta, but that did not prevent the ensuing of death by consumption in December, 1813, at the age of 44 years.

After the death of Everett, Daniel H. Buell became editor of the *American Friend* and so continued for a few months, when the Buells took in as a partner, Royal Prentiss, one of the best known and capable of Marietta's early printers and editors. In 1816 Prentiss bought the interest of the Buells and continued as sole owner until 1833 when he sold the property to Delafield & Nye. For a period of time that Mr. Prentiss owned the *Friend*, it was edited and printed in the house on Fifth street now owned and occupied by Mrs. S. S. Knowles. Mr. Prentiss possibly made too much of a paper for his time, for he gave as his reason for selling that the profits were so light he could no longer in justice to himself continue in that line of business.

John Delafield, one of the new owners of the *Friend*, was from New York; and his partner, Edward W. Nye, was a Mariettian, of pioneer stock. The new firm edited and printed the paper, which they called simply the *Marietta Gazette*, until 1837. During a portion of this time there was associated with them a strolling printer named Pazzi Lapham, but he remained but a short time, doubtless moving on to the next experiment looking for a harvest of elusive gold.

Isaac Maxon was the next man to own the *Gazette*, having bought the property in 1837 from Delafield & Nye. Mr. Maxon conducted the sheet, assisted by William D. and Caleb Emerson, until 1842, when there appeared on the scene Edmund B. Flagg, a young man from Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin College. Flagg distinguished himself in many literary ways, having run the gamut of letters from news to novels. In 1850 he was consul to Venice; and he wrote an interesting book with that romantic city as its theme.

In 1842 the *Gazette* lost its name, having been merged into the *Intelligencer*, a rival that had been started in 1839 by Beman Gates, one

of the strongest editors and polished gentlemen who have appeared in Marietta journalism.

Maxon in the *Gazette*, in 1839, a few days before the appearance of Mr. Gates' *Intelligencer*, in the field, had the following to say concerning his expected competitor:

We understand the newspaper, the *Marietta Intelligencer*, is to appear next week. This paper is to eclipse everything, exterminate Democracy, astonish the natives, and swallow the *Gazette* with all its appendages. It has been argued to some of our subscribers that they might as well discontinue the *Gazette* and subscribe for the *Intelligencer* because the *Gazette* must stop at all events. Had not the gentlemen better stay their judgment for a time, and see if the community will that we shall be crushed in order to rear a favorite upon the ruins?

Maxon and his successor, Flagg, clung to a vain hope for three years, when, as before mentioned, the *Gazette* and its appendages were swallowed by the *Intelligencer*.

Beman Gates, then scarcely 21 years of age with no means at hand, was the first editor of the *Intelligencer*. Associated with him in the paper as partners in the business were George W. and Charles D. Tyler, two brothers, and most excellent printers. Mr. Gates did the literary work, and the Tylers took care of the publication of the paper. The Tylers raised \$600 (selling their homes to get the money), and Beman Gates added to this meagre amount the sum of \$300, which he had borrowed from a friend. A "Washington" hand press was bought, as was also type of a large face, paper and ink. With this slight equipment was printed what soon became the best newspaper property in Marietta. It was a larger sheet than had appeared as yet—was well edited, and printed in a workmanlike manner. The subscription price of the paper was \$2 a year.

In his salutatory Mr. Gates had the following to say concerning the new paper:

The general plan upon which this paper will be conducted has been set forth in the prospectus. The subscriber, in commencing his duties as editor, wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has no prejudices to foster, no partialities to indulge, and no invidious feelings to gratify. He is perfectly willing to be advised in regard to the manner of conducting it, but, after all, his own judgment must decide what

course duty requires him to pursue. He will not suffer himself to be influenced by the opinions of others in any way incompatible with perfect freedom of thought and action. He speaks particularly on this point, because he has been charged with being under the control of influential men in this town.

In politics his motto will be, "Willing to Praise, but not afraid to Blame." He will be equally ready to bestow praise upon his political enemies, when merited, or censure upon his friends, when necessary. It will therefore be conducted with impartial liberality, and no effort shall be wanting on the part of the subscriber to render it distinguished by its practical utility.

Temperate and well-written communications upon any subject that shall be deemed of general interest, will be thankfully received and inserted.

With this brief statement, the first number of the *Intelligencer* is offered to the public, that by it they may judge of its merits and of the claims it has upon their patronage.

One year after starting, the *Intelligencer* had 300 subscribers, but during 1840, the year of the Harrison campaign, the paper's circulation was more than doubled; and its success was well marked and not less merited.

Mr. Gates had an ambition to supply to the public a real newspaper—one which should cover the doings of the week both at home and abroad. Besides being a chronicle of the events in the town, the young editor received regularly from Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Cincinnati, communications which related to business, society and state. When Taylor was inducted into the White House as President, Mr. Gates received the President's message by wire and printed the same in his paper—a feat that was considered at that time as an astounding piece of newspaper enterprise. So it was, too, for the provincial editor had as high ambition, and served his constituency as well in many respects as did the managers of the newspapers in cities of greater pretensions. It was not long that Mr. Gates kept up the use of wires, for with the advent of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad came the great dailies from the latter-named city. The foreign news was read in these, and the *Intelligencer* became a purely local paper.

Beman Gates was born January 5, 1818, in Montague, Franklin County, Massachusetts. With his father he moved in 1835 to Connecticut, and in 1837, with a brother-in-law, came

to what was in those days considered "the West."

Mr. Gates' destination was Knoxville, Tennessee, but he was pleased with Marietta, and illness coming upon his brother-in-law, both were detained here. Mr. Gates found work in the county recorder's office. He also taught music, and for years conducted a singing school which was a popular institution, and is spoken of at this day by the elderly people, who have many fond memories clustering about the school and its master schooled in old-fashioned politeness.

In 1856 Mr. Gates sold the *Intelligencer* to Dr. T. L. Andrews, who conducted the paper until 1862, when a new Richmond came into the field in the person of Rodney M. Stimson, who came from Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, and had been founder and editor of the *Ironton Register*. Mr. Stimson was a man born to the purpose of editing a newspaper, and he had the information and the style to hold a most exalted position upon a metropolitan paper or periodical. He threw his personality into the paper, and made it shine with the good things from his bright mind. The first thing he did was to change the name of the paper to the *Marietta Register*, which name it holds to-day.

Rodney Metcalf Stimson was born at Milford, New Hampshire, October 26, 1822, the son of Phineas Stimson and Rhoda Metcalf—both children of soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Stimson attended school in the East, including Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1845 he came to Marietta College, being graduated in 1847. His first work was teaching country schools, after which he read law and was admitted of the bar of Marietta in 1849; later he went to Ironton, where on August 1, 1850, he started the *Ironton Register*, which paper he conducted for 12 years.

Mr. Stimson was married July 23, 1851, to Juliette B. Hurd, of Ironton, who died January 19, 1861. The son, Milford, that was born to them, died in Cincinnati in 1890. October 28, 1862, our subject was married to Julia I. Sheppard, of Marietta. One daughter, Eliz-

abeth Gillet Corwin, was born to the union. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Corwin and two children—Julia Stimson and Rodney Stimson form at present the interesting household of Mr. Stimson.

Mr. Stimson was not only a man peculiarly fitted to the business of conducting a newspaper, but he was a politician as well, and the people of his county were not long in recognizing his ability as a public servant. In 1869 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature as Senator from this district and was re-elected to the position in 1871. He served also in the Republican National Conventions, as delegate, which nominated John C. Fremont and James A. Garfield for the Presidency. He was delegate from Washington County to the Ohio State Republican Convention 17 times; and was the author of the Republican State platform in 1873, the same being unanimously adopted without the change of a word. In 1881 Mr. Stimson was tendered the office of Assistant Librarian of Congress, but he declined, as did he also a place in the U. S. Treasury Department which carried with it a salary of \$3,000 a year and expenses. Mr. Stimson was librarian of the Ohio State Library for the years 1877-79, and was retired because he was on the wrong side of the fence from the powers that were.

In March, 1881, Mr. Stimson accepted the position of librarian of Marietta College at a salary of \$600 per year, a position he held until 1892, when he resigned. In 1900 Mr. Stimson presented to Marietta College his magnificent private library, which contained over 19,000 volumes—over 1,000 of which related directly to the Civil War and slavery—the most complete of its kind in any private collection.

May 20, 1872, the *Register* changed hands again—Mr. Stimson selling the property to E. R. Alderman & Company. Of this new firm the company was Joseph W. Dumble, who in 1875 withdrew from the firm to become owner of the *Middleport Republican*.

Mr. Alderman was born August 29, 1839, near Athens, Ohio, and the early years of his life were spent amid the most primitive sur-

roundings. While yet a boy he was thrown upon his own resources, but he had the stuff in him of which men of strong character are made. As a young man he taught school in Washington County; later he kept store at Racine, Meigs County, coming to Marietta in 1867. Here he engaged in the insurance business until 1872, when he with Mr. Dumble bought the *Register*.

Mr. Alderman's management of the *Register* was distinguished by particularly good business direction; and the property, already well established, grew harder and more influential with the passage of time. The paper was printed as a weekly until 1883, when it was changed to a semi-weekly, which it continued to be until 1889, when it was issued tri-weekly. In June, 1894, the *Register* appeared as a daily evening paper, and continues as such at the present time, enjoying an extensive circulation with consequent influence.

E. R. Alderman, from the date of his assuming editorial duties to the time of his death—June 1, 1901—made it his whole duty and his pride to see the *Register* prosper; and in his editorial work he spared not the person whom he thought at fault. He was a virile writer and phrased his ideas in good, clean English. At the time of the establishment of the daily, the ownership was merged into a stock company, the holders of shares being E. R. Alderman, L. A. Alderman, A. D. Alderman, E. S. Alderman, William Sharp and D. R. Gerken. Since the death of Mr. Alderman, the paper has been managed—ably, too—by his son, A. D. Alderman, who possesses the fearlessness of his father, and in whose ambition to make the *Register* prosper is fully as great as was that of his father. Mr. Alderman, as editor and manager, is ably assisted in the editorial department by John W. Lansley, who spent his early life in Beverly; and in the business department by D. R. Gerken, who is a native of Marietta.

Alva Dean Alderman, editor-manager of the *Register*, was born at Racine, Meigs County, Ohio, October 21, 1864. He came, with his parents to Marietta in 1867. He attended both a private school, conducted by the Misses



Eells, and the public schools of Marietta, later going to the Academy of Marietta College. After preparing himself for college, Mr. Alderman attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he took a literary and scientific course.

In 1884 Mr. Alderman went into the office of the *Register*, where he began the actual work of reporting. He had at times prior worked about the office, so that he had a comprehensive idea of the mechanical part of the issuing of a newspaper. For years after undertaking the work of reporting, the news portion of the *Register* was in charge of A. D. Alderman, and for two years prior to his father's death, he was in entire charge of the paper. Much of the modern machinery installed in the past few years is the result of his motion.

Mr. Alderman was married October 7, 1886, to Elizabeth Comly McCoy, eldest daughter of the late William W. and Elizabeth (Davis) McCoy, the latter of whom survives.

Three children were the result of this union: Comly Dean, born July 5, 1887; Gladys Marjorie, born December 13, 1891; and Royal McCoy, born August 16, 1896.

Mr. Alderman is with his wife a member of the First Congregational Church of Marietta. Mr. Alderman is an Elk and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was the first chief of Marietta's paid fire department, serving from 1894 to 1898, and having served for years prior as a volunteer fireman. As chief, he quite distinguished himself by his arduous conduct, and in one fire he met with an accident which nearly cost him his life, after which, because of injuries and press of business, he tendered his resignation.

Mr. Alderman is quite a factor in politics, both local and State. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, in 1898; and in 1899 he was a member of the State Executive Committee, and in 1902 he was chosen to act in a similar capacity. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and in his capacity as member and newspaper man he has done much to secure industries for Marietta.

Thus runs the story of the *Register* to date. It is a particularly interesting one, having cov-

ered next to the longest period of any paper in Ohio—the *Scioto Gazette*, of Chillicothe, being the only paper that antedates it.

The next oldest newspaper now published in Marietta is the *Times*, a Democratic paper—the only one of that political tendency (printed in the English language) in Washington County.

The *Times* made its first appearance September 24, 1864, with Walter C. Hood as owner and editor. Mr. Hood was born in Demorest, Perry County, Ohio, and was a man peculiarly adapted to the editorial work of a newspaper. He was an odd man, who had his own ideas of the world and society; and who combated that which he thought wrong with an ardor and vigor that marked the real genius. As a business man his career was not distinguished by particular success; but he was a man of the utmost probity—and with his intelligence he commanded the largest respect. Mr. Hood was a true type of the old-fashioned man. He had a rather plain face, was deaf, and had a peculiarly rasping voice. When he spoke, however, the people listened, and it was generally to their advantage so to do. He was critical of the lighter affairs of life, and was constantly, in his talk with friends, saying sarcastic things about society and other things artificial. He detested pride, and for that which was not genuine he had the utmost abhorrence. The writer once heard him say that if he was to have his portrait painted he would want every "crow's-foot" to be put in about his eyes, so that the likeness might be true, and show him exactly as he was. This remark but showed how he felt on all things, and he was thoroughly consistent. Mr. Hood went from here to Jackson County, where he died; and the people there thought so well of him that over his burial place in Oak Grove Cemetery, Marietta, they caused to be erected a handsome granite monument.

After Mr. Hood left Marietta, which was in 1871, he held the office of State Librarian, under Gov. William Allen. He died while in office in 1875.

In the year 1871 Mr. Hood sold the *Times* to S. M. McMillen, a native of Pennsylvania,

having been born there August 19, 1840. With only a short experience in the business of issuing a newspaper, Mr. McMillen entered upon the duties as editor. He brought a rugged nature to bear upon the paper and the party, exercising more policy than did his predecessor, Mr. Hood, with the result that he built up a good paying property. His was the only paper of its complexion in Washington County, and with his fine sense of policy—knowing what to do at the proper time, and how to do it—what "Mac" said generally followed, to such effect that during his regime members of his party were elevated to office in many instances.

In 1890 Mr. McMillen sold the *Times* to Benjamin J. McKinney, a citizen of this county.

Mr. McMillen went from Marietta to Springfield, Ohio, where he owned and operated the *Springfield Democrat*, a daily of consequence in the party both in Clark County and in the State. Mr. McMillen later sold this paper and went to Mansfield, where he bought a paper and again sold, in order that he and his family might go to Europe, there to live and educate the youngest son, Francis, who at the age of five years showed great aptitude for the violin, and who now at the age of 17 bids fair to rival the world's greatest performers on that most difficult instrument. At this writing Mr. McMillen is still abroad.

Benjamin J. McKinney, the present owner of the *Times*, and its editor as well, was born in Virginia in 1850, the son of William P. and Indiana (Jackson) McKinney, both of whom were Virginians by birth. The subject of our sketch spent his days in Virginia until the age of 15, when he came to Belpre, this county, where he completed the course offered by the common schools. Later he enjoyed a course of business training at a prominent commercial college of Pittsburgh. With these qualifications, supported by an unusually bright mind, young McKinney entered the business world by securing a position as book-keeper in the Parkersburg National Bank, and he filled the place satisfactorily for a period of about

six years. At the age of 26 Mr. McKinney was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the office of auditor of Washington County, and succeeded himself at the close of his first term by an increased majority—a fact which spoke well of his proficiency and satisfactory conduct of the office. After serving as auditor of Washington County two terms, Mr. McKinney was appointed chief clerk in the Auditor of State's office at Columbus, and remained there for a period of four years. He returned to Marietta at the time he gave up the chief clerkship with the expectation of entering the work of newspaper-making, and overtures were made between himself and Mr. McMillen to such effect that August 1, 1890, saw Mr. McKinney the owner and editor of the *Times*. Into the *Times*, which had but a short time before been completely overhauled as to machinery and equipment, Mr. McKinney put his time and his talents. He is a writer of particular force, his editorial work showing a sarcastic quality that to the operator of a newspaper is a possession carrying no inconsiderable effect to the reader. In 1898 Mr. McKinney was a member of the Ohio Centennial Commission appointed by Bushnell, but later dissolved by act of Legislature.

The *Times* up to October 20, 1898, was a weekly, at which time it was issued as a daily and weekly. The daily is printed in the evening, and enjoys good support among the people, especially within the party.

In 1871 Mr. McKinney was married to Florence Browning, daughter of A. H. and Augusta S. Browning, of Belpre. Together they lived devotedly until the summer of 1902, when Mrs. McKinney died.

To Mr. and Mrs. McKinney was born an interesting family of eleven children, as follows: Helen, born January 18, 1872 (deceased 1901); Grace, born November 14, 1873 (deceased 1882); Stella, born February 14, 1875 (deceased 1898); Frank B., born November 4, 1876; Florence, born April 11, 1878; May, born April 13, 1880; William P., born April 24, 1882; Louise, born February 4, 1884;

B. Jackson, born September 20, 1886; Frances, born September 17, 1888; and Harriet, born November 30, 1892.

The next paper in point of age is the *Marietta Zeitung*, a paper printed in the German language, and published by Jacob Mueller. The *Zeitung* was first issued in 1868 with E. Winchester as its projector and manager. The editor of the paper at the time of starting was F. Neuberger, a German of education and ability. The paper had a clientele from the start, there being many German-Americans in Washington County; but Mr. Winchester had not the best ideas of direction, and no knowledge of German, so the paper led only a partially successful career until March, 1869, when the property was purchased by Jacob Mueller. Mr. Mueller, together with his son, Louis, gave personal attention to the business, and it was not long till the *Zeitung* was looked upon as indeed an institution in Washington County journalism. The father and son continued to publish the paper until 1895, when the son withdrew and went to Anniston, Alabama. Later the son died in Newport, Kentucky, a young man whose value would stand high in any community.

Jacob Mueller, the father, still prints the *Zeitung*, and is the dean of all the publishers in Marietta today. He is a man of intelligence, with a conscience that looks toward the upright in all things. His paper bears the impress of carefulness in editing, it being looked upon as a first-class news bearer and mentor to the Germans of the county. It is well composed in good German, its editor having a good education in both German and English.

Jacob Mueller was born at Haschbach, Rhenish Bavaria, July 29, 1833, the son of Nicholas and Caroline (Kreuz) Mueller. Mr. Mueller's parents were well-to-do, and after he had received a common school education at his native place, he was sent to the Latin School at Kusel, where he studied for four years and was graduated with honor, showing excellency

in all branches, particularly in modern languages, in which he stood second.

In 1849 Mr. Mueller came to America by himself, arriving in New York. After spending a few months in that city he went to Albany, where he accepted his first money-earning position as an expert violinist in a theatre orchestra of that city. He became a member of Captain Cooke's Band, one of the foremost musical organizations at that time in this country. Mr. Mueller remained in Albany several months, going from that city to Cincinnati, where, besides following his taste for music, he obtained a position as book-keeper for a brewing company. Here he remained for a period of six years, when at the death of his wife, in 1866, he came to Marietta, where he has since resided. After coming to Marietta, Mr. Mueller engaged with his brother-in-law, F. C. Miller, in the cigar business, and so remained until 1868. March 1, 1869, he took hold of the *Zeitung*, and first appeared as its owner and editor.

Mr. Mueller is a member of American Union Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and Gutterburg Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is identified with no church as a member, though his wife is a member of the Congregational Church at Cornersville. Mr. Mueller never held office, except that of city teacher examiner for a few years. During his life he has exhibited a fondness and great talent for the violin and could play almost any instrument. For many years he was conspicuous as an instructor, both here and in Cincinnati. While he made that city his home, he was connected with John Robinson's circus as leader of its orchestra, receiving the highest salary ever paid to its leaders up to that time. He was the organizer and leader of Mueller's Orchestra, the first pretentious musical organization of this city, and the first to interpret music of a classical order.

Mr. Mueller was first married, in 1853, to Margaret Miller, of Cincinnati, to whom were born three children, Caroline (Mrs. John Lehnhard, deceased 1894); Louis (deceased 1899);

and Louise E. (Mrs. Charles Buck, still living, of Fernbank, a suburb of Cincinnati). The first wife died at Cincinnati in April, 1866, and her remains lie buried in Mound Cemetery, this city.

Mr. Mueller was again married, in 1869, to Elizabeth Buck, born December 27, 1849, eldest daughter of the late Col. William C. Buck, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War. By this union were born: Emma Philipena (Mrs. C. H. Smith) December 25, 1869; Ella Elizabeth, born February 1, 1871; Katharine Caroline, born October 15, 1872; Carl Hugo, born June 30, 1874; Florence Clara, born April 28, 1876; Frederick Jacob, born July 15, 1878; Stella Amelia, born March 16, 1880; Albert Leo, born May 29, 1882; Gertrude Edith, born October 21, 1884; William Junius, born December 5, 1886; and Theodore, born April 10, 1890.

For a time prior to 1881 there was a rumbling heard in the ranks of the Republican party to the effect that it should have another newspaper—one which should share in the honors of the community and the party; and February 23, 1881, the movement became vital in the form of the *Marietta Leader*.

The *Leader* was first published in a little frame building where now stands the City Electric building; and its editors and proprietors were Frank A. Crippen and Will S. Knox. These two gentlemen, with rather meager means, but many friends, at once installed the paper into the families of Washington County, making a particular hit with local news from country districts, and by giving great attention to the doings of the townspeople. It was not long until a list of large proportions was the happy possession of the new paper. In 1883 Dr. J. F. Ullmann, of Lower Salem, bought into the firm, he buying Mr. Knox's interest. Later, in the year 1883, Crippen & Ullmann sold out to Hon. Theodore F. Davis, who was the owner until 1890, when the former ownership was changed to that of a stock company. During Mr. Davis's incumbency he held political offices of honor, being appointed as a trustee of the Athens State Hos-

pital, and being elected to the State Senate from this district. Mr. Davis, who still resides in Marietta, is an ardent Republican, and a worker within the party whose counselings are always listened to with respect.

November 17, 1890, the stock of the *Marietta Leader* was purchased by George M. Cooke, a native of Marietta and a young man who had had several years' experience in the printing business, and who had been associated with Mr. Davis and the *Leader* since March, 1885. Possessing a knowledge of the *modus operandi* of a newspaper, the plant was managed in such a way that every year saw it bring forth fruit.

In 1890 the *Leader* became a semi-weekly; in August, 1894, it was printed "every-other-day," and April 1, 1895, it made its appearance as a morning daily, since which time it has acceptably occupied the field as such.

August 1, 1900, Mr. Cooke sold his stock in the *Leader* to a syndicate of men, comprising C. C. Middleswart, John Kaiser, H. V. Speelman, John Crooks and T. J. Mercer. Since then, others have bought stock, and the personnel has changed to some extent. H. V. Speelman was editor and manager for several months, when he was succeeded by J. M. Williams, who still directs operations.

In 1901 the *Leader* was moved to its present location, across from the Court House, where most comfortably quartered is as fine a country newspaper office as graces the land. June 11, 1898, a linotype machine was installed in the *Leader* office—the first in southeastern Ohio.

J. M. Williams, the present manager of the *Leader*, was born near Gallipolis, August 14, 1869, the son of James Williams, who followed farming, and who died when the subject of our sketch was still a child. Mr. Williams's mother also died while he was of tender age. Mr. Williams received his education in the district schools of Gallia County, the time spent in gaining his education being very limited. His first business experience was that of messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a salary of \$10 a month.



In less than a year, by his brightness and general ability young Williams was holding down a telegraph key at Hurricane, West Virginia. From there he went to Huntington, West Virginia, as assistant to the train-dispatcher. From Huntington Mr. Williams went to Charleston, where he was engaged with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway for a year, when he went with the Western Union Telegraph Company as assistant manager. He remained in this position three years, when he came to Marietta to become manager of the Western Union office in this city, a position which he held with ability, and to the satisfaction of both company and patrons until the fall of 1900.

In November, 1900, Mr. Williams assumed the entire management of the *Daily Leader* and has conducted its affairs with the same care and ability that distinguished his services in earlier work and other fields. Mr. Williams is identified with other concerns in Marietta, and devotes himself to the general good of the community. He is at present with the Pioneer Building & Loan Association as a director; also is a stockholder in the Ohio Valley Wagon Company. He is a holder of oil interests in the American Oil Company, the Dual State Oil Company, the Delta Oil Company, and the Alta Oil Company. He is a stockholder in the Union Investment Company. He is a member of Harmar Lodge No. 390, F. & A. M. and American Union Chapter, R. A. M. With his wife he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Williams was married September 22, 1896, to Miss Minnie R. McMillin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray McMillin. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one son—Emerson Marion, born December 17, 1897. They have a beautiful home on Fairview Heights, built in 1897, where they reside.

The youngest candidate for favors from the reading and advertising public is the *Labor Journal*, a paper which was established July 4, 1901, as a weekly newspaper, but which January 13, 1902, appeared as an evening daily. The daily was the outgrowth of a dis-

agreement between employers and printers on the other daily newspapers of Marietta. In December, 1901, the printers declared a strike to be on, and according to agreement ceased work. The establishment is popularly financed in small holdings owned by members of the trades and labor organizations of Marietta. It has been a success from the start, finding general favor among the people who have a friendliness toward organized labor; and its columns are well filled with advertisements of the substantial concerns of the city.

The original stockholders forming the incorporation were S. E. Blair, Louis Sharp, M. L. Purkey, Joseph Jones, Harry Hill, A. E. Stewart and Frank Ackerman. This company took charge of affairs March 17, 1901. Since starting the company has become much scattered, but it is owned entirely by men who are members of labor societies.

The officers of the company are,—Arthur Metcalf, president; O. P. Hyde, secretary and treasurer; S. E. Blair, general manager.

Mr. Blair, upon whom falls the details of management, was born in Pomeroy, Meigs County, August 29, 1868, the fourth child of Joel M. and Mary Sharp Blair. The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Harmar (now West Marietta), quitting at the close of the grammar school grades, under the late John D. Phillips. His first work as an earner of money was in the office of the *Marietta Leader*. This began January 17, 1886; and he was connected with the paper, as job printer, until August 1, 1900. March 17, 1901, Mr. Blair, with James I. Goldsmith, bought a job printing office of Messrs. Arbour and Brennan, and they conducted affairs until the inauguration of the incorporated company referred to above.

The *College Ohio* is published by the students of Marietta College, and appears monthly during the college year. Its editors are appointed by the literary societies of the College, and it bears in its columns the news of college matters, local and general.

Such is the life of the papers that now exist in Marietta. In Beverly there is a weekly



newspaper—*Beverly Dispatch*—published by H. O. Goodrich, and established by Hon. John C. Preston, an attorney of that place. The paper meets with good patronage, and is an institution of the town in which it is located.

In New Matamoras is published the *Mail*, a weekly newspaper, owned and edited by Ed. B. Hutchinson, who gives it such impulse as the community justifies, and that is considerable for a place of its size. J. M. Miller, a young man of Little Hocking, prints the *Buckeye*, a sheet which finds popularity in its neighborhood.

With the rise and fall of the journalistic tide in Washington County, there have been many barques to appear and disappear, and their voyages bore greater or less interest to the public, in the main a losing venture to the projectors and owners of the crafts. A list of them would appear like this:

The *Commentator* and *Marietta Recorder*, a Federalist newspaper, opposing the *Gazette*, and first issued September 16, 1807, by Dunham & Gardiner. In two years the paper was discontinued, dying for lack of patronage.

The *Marietta and Washington County Pilot*, the first Democratic paper in Washington County, and the institution which the *Times* of today may call its ancestor—although the chain was several times broken—was started April 7, 1826, with George Dunlevy and A. V. D. Joline publishers. At first the *Pilot* was neutral, but later it stood for the cause of Andrew Jackson. During this campaign a printer in the *Friend* office got at the forms of the *Pilot* and transposed its head to read "*Li-pot*." The *Friend*, in referring to the change, suggested that at last the opposition sheet had come out with its true heading, and complimented it on its display of candor. The *Pilot* lived until 1830, when in May it was discontinued.

John Brough, afterward Governor of Ohio, and his brother, Charles H. Brough, had both worked on the *Pilot* as printers and they bought the material of that defunct paper, with the result that on January 8, 1831, they issued the *Western Republican and Marietta Adver-*

*tiser*. The Broughs, with John as its editor, made a strong paper of the *Republican*, and they supported the Jackson administration. Later, in the split between Jackson and Calhoun, the *Republican* supported the latter, and lost prestige to such an extent that it was compelled to suspend, and the plant was taken to Parkersburg. It had an existence of about two years. Later the Broughs started the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, one of the great newspaper gold mines today.

In 1834 John S. McCracken started a Democratic newspaper to succeed the *Republican*, and it lived only about eight weeks when a note was found in the office which read, "I'm off, as the fly said when it lit on the mustard pot."

In August, 1835, Charles B. Flood started the *Marietta Democrat*, and he published the same until 1838, when the ownership was transferred to Jacob Baughey, who soon failed, and the property became Daniel Radenbaugh's. He issued the *Washington County Democrat* in April, 1840, but the paper only existed a short time. It was revived in 1844 by J. C. C. Carroll, and passed out of existence within a year.

Washington County had no Democratic paper until 1849, when Amos Layman, a young man just graduated from Marietta College, and reading law at the time, was prevailed upon to undertake the editorship of a new Democratic organ. This he did, and a new outfit was purchased, with which to print the *Marietta Republican*. This paper was an immediate success, and was conducted by Mr. Layman for over five years, when it was transferred to A. W. McCormick, who later became a Republican, and who still lives in Cincinnati. The *Republican* lived until 1863, when it ceased to be, and there was no Democratic paper in Marietta until the establishment of the *Times* in 1864 by Walter C. Hood.

The *Home News*, a small quarto, was started January 1, 1859, by E. Winchester, but in 1862 it was purchased by Mr. Stimson, who merged it, with the *Intelligencer*, into the *Register*.

The *Marietta Collegiate Magazine*, edited by students of Marietta College, was published for three years, beginning in June, 1854.

The *Marietta Collegiate Quarterly* was edited by students of the College and appeared for one year—1865.

About 1884 F. A. Crippen and his brother, John Crippen, started a daily evening newspaper, calling it the *Daily News*. It lived but a few weeks, when it was discontinued, and the proprietors satisfied themselves with printing a weekly which ran for a few months, when its publication was discontinued. The latter was called the *Dollar Weekly News*, and it was the first weekly to be issued at that price in this locality. The plant of the *News* was bought by Hon. Theodore F. Davis after the death of the *News*.

In the spring of 1894, John H. Snodgrass conceived the idea of starting a daily morning paper in Marietta. This conception took form in the *Marietta Daily Dispatch*. It found a field immediately, but in a few weeks the *Register* became a daily, and in less than a year the *Leader* also issued a daily, making an opposition tide which the *Dispatch* could not stem. In June, 1895, the *Daily Dispatch* ceased to be, and its editor issued a few numbers of a semi-weekly, then quit, and the outfit was returned to the type foundry whence it came.

Along in the latter "nineties," Prof. J. L. Mills started a paper which was to appear weekly, and which he called the *Iterator*. Pro-

fessor Mills had an idea that he could print and circulate a paper without subscribers. He figured that his advertising would pay for issuing a paper weekly, so, printing 5,000 copies each week, he caused them to be passed around—attending to much of the circulating personally. This work Mr. Mills did for several months, when he concluded that the game was not worth the candle, and he discontinued the *Iterator*.

In 1899, Dr. John McBurney, of Cambridge, desired, on account of failing health, to dispose of a county educational paper called the *Ohio Teacher*, which he had published at his home for 19 years. It was purchased by Prof. Martin R. Andrews and Supt. H. G. Williams, and the office was moved to Marietta. At the time of this transfer the *Ohio Teacher* had a large subscription list from the counties near to Guernsey. The new owners immediately established agencies and pushed the paper to all parts of the State, at the same time changing from the newspaper to the magazine form and materially increasing its size. It now has a circulation of about 6,000 pretty well distributed over the State. In 1902, Superintendent Williams accepted a call to take charge of the new Normal School at Athens, Ohio. Professor Andrews therefore sold out his share in the *Ohio Teacher* and Superintendent Williams removed the office of publication to his new home.

# CHAPTER XVI.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

We are indebted for the greater portion of the descriptive and statistical matter contained in this chapter to the Centennial number of the *Marietta Register*.

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The articles of association of the First National Bank bear the date November 14, 1863, and the signatures of Beman Gates, William F. Curtis, John Newton, J. B. Hovey, M. P. Wells, D. P. Bosworth and A. B. Battelle. These seven gentlemen were prominent Marietta business men, and between them held all of the original stock of the bank, and constituted the first Board of Directors. On December 4, 1863, the Comptroller of the Currency, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, authorized the new institution to commence business. The "National Banking Act" had become a law on February 25th of the same year, and this bank was one of the first to organize under it. Its number is 142. Since that date nearly 6,000 national banks have been organized. Beman Gates was elected president, William F. Curtis, cashier, and Dr. H. B. Shipman, teller. The new bank opened its doors early in 1864 in a small room in a building then standing on the site of the Colonial Block. In January, 1865, the building at the corner of Front and Greene streets was purchased of D. C. Skinner, and after a complete remodeling was occupied in November. Here the bank remained

until May of the present year, when, the business having been transferred to temporary quarters in the Bellevue Hotel Block, the building was torn down to give place to the magnificent structure which has been erected on that corner, and which the bank hopes to occupy early in 1902.

The capital of the bank was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in May, 1864, and to \$150,000 in July, 1872. Here it has remained since. The surplus for many years after the last increase of capital stood at \$30,000, but on November 1, 1900, it was increased to \$150,000, and the undivided profits now amount to nearly \$75,000 more. The policy of the present management is to build up a large surplus and undivided profit account, rather than to pay large dividends to its stockholders. During the nearly 40 years of its existence, the First National Bank has been a tower of strength in this community, and during the more recent years has been recognized not only as the leading financial institution in Southeastern Ohio, but as one of the strongest, most progressive, and at the same time, one of the most conservative banks in the entire Ohio Valley. Its business has grown immensely, until its individual deposits average more than \$1,000,000, and its volume of business aggregates about \$60,000,000 per year. The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business December 10, 1901:

## ASSETS

Loans and discounts	\$1,001,526 94
Overdrafts	3,006 57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00
Other bonds	41,545 00
Premium on bond	17,500 00
Banking house and other real estate	61,800 00
Due from reserve	0 00
Other funds	\$149,420 43
Cash	105,470 63
5 per cent. redemption fund	7,500 00

\$2,027,200 49

\$1,687,668 97

## LIABILITIES

Capital	\$150,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	221,704 74
Circulation	148,200 00
Individual deposits	\$1,057,178 68
Bank deposits	60,585 25
U. S. deposits	50,000 00

\$1,167,764 23

\$1,687,668 97

The officials of the bank have been connected with it for many years. William W. Mills is the president, succeeding Beman Gates in June, 1887. Col. T. W. Moore has held the position of vice-president since January, 1895, succeeding M. P. Wells, who died in September, 1894. Joseph S. Goebel is cashier, and George C. Best is assistant cashier. The latter has been connected with the bank since 1869, while Mr. Goebel has served it continually for nearly 29 years. The Board of directors consists of the president, the vice-president and Charles Penrose, W. D. Devol and John Mills.

The other employees are as follows: Robert N. Payne and John C. Otto, tellers; Harry M. Hart and George M. Knox, individual book-keepers; John L. Lehnhard, general book-keeper; Harry Wendelken, clerk; Fred M. Reed, messenger; Miss Laura Best, stenographer.

The new building is a modern structure in every respect, and in its interior appointments will be superb and probably unexcelled by any like edifice in the Ohio Valley. The banking room proper is a very large, well-lighted room,

and when completed with marble floors, mahogany counters and furniture, will be beautiful. A massive chromé steel-lined vault for money and securities, with 221 safe deposit boxes for the use of customers, has been erected by the Diebold Safe & Lock Company of Canton. The metal alone in this impregnable vault weighs 25 tons. Two other fire-proof vaults for books and storage purposes are on the banking floor, while on other floors fire-proof vaults have been constructed for the use of the River Gas Company, the Buckeye & Eureka Pipe Line Company, the Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Company, who are to occupy offices in the building.

In immediate connection with the banking office is a reception room for ladies, a customers' room, president's room, directors' room, coupon rooms, and a multitude of conveniences to facilitate business and make it attractive.

The new home of the First National Bank will be in keeping with the solid, substantial character of the institution.

## THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Opened December 9, 1889, in their building, at No. 123 Putnam street, with \$50,000 capital. Harlow Chapin, president; Theodore F. Davis, vice-president; E. M. Booth, cashier. Mr. Chapin died in September, 1891, and was succeeded January, 1892, by A. T. Nye, president, and D. B. Torpy was elected vice-president. In February, 1893, the bank removed to the corner of Putnam and Second streets, the building now occupied; the capital was increased to \$100,000, June 1, 1895. Mr. Nye died in January, 1899, and E. M. Booth, the present president, was chosen, and Thomas M. Sheets was elected cashier and Charles T. Booth, assistant cashier. Present officers and employees: E. M. Booth, president; D. B. Torpy, vice-president; T. M. Sheets, cashier; C. L. Booth, assistant cashier; C. A. Steadman, H. L. Limshall and C. E. Oesterle, bookkeepers; J. E. Brigham, messenger. Directors: D. B. Torpy, B. F. Strecker, Jacob Wittig, Frank Weber and E. M. Booth.

## RESOURCES.

Notes and bills	\$368,895 83
U. S. bonds	35,000 00
Banking house	18,000 00
Cash and due from banks	211,558 10
	<hr/> \$663,453 99

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Surplus and profits	39,885 38
Circulation	35,000 00
Deposits, individual	451,829 22
Deposits, bank	36,739 39
	<hr/> \$663,453 99

## THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

Opened for business in Wittlig's jewelry store, August 1, 1899, and in the following November moved into their present quarters at No. 212 Front street. The present officers have been with the bank since it started. The bank has done a conservative general banking business and has accumulated a good surplus for the time it has been organized. The following are the officers and directors:

## OFFICERS.

W. H. EBINGER	President
J. S. H. TORNER	Vice-President
S. L. ANGLE	Cashier
H. J. HOFER	Assistant Cashier

## DIRECTORS.

W. H. EBINGER,	WILLIAM WENDELL,
NELSON MOORE,	W. J. SEUR,
J. A. McCORMICK,	M. L. TRAVIS,
A. L. GRACEY,	W. E. DETLOR,
JOHN KAISER,	WILLIAM HARRINGTON,
J. S. H. TORNER,	

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$273,792 11
U. S. bonds premium	25,688 11
Furniture and fixtures	6,792 23
Due from banks	32,704 91
Redemption fund	1,250 00
Cash	32,930 26
	<hr/> \$373,127 62

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Surplus	10,500 00
Undivided profits	2,384 50
Circulation	25,000 00
Other liabilities	30,759 17
Deposits	204,583 95
	<hr/> \$373,127 62

## THE DIME SAVINGS SOCIETY

Of Marietta was incorporated in 1871. J. L. Mills served as president until 1884, when he was succeeded by Jewett Palmer, who served until 1890, when Thomas Ewart was chosen; and in 1893 W. G. Way was elected, who is still the president. E. G. Brigham is vice-president. Charles H. Newton, a native of Marietta, has been treasurer since 1877, except from February, 1879, to March 1881. At the latter date the deposits of the Society were \$39,000. At the present time they are over \$690,000.

The following is a list of the officers and a statement of the condition of the Society, December 7, 1901:

W. G. WAY	President
E. G. BRIGHAM	Vice-President
CHARLES H. NEWTON	Treasurer

## TRUSTEES.

M. F. NOEL,	A. J. RICHARDS,
M. R. ANDREWS,	J. E. VAN DERVOORT,
CHARLES W. OTTO,	HENRY WENDELKEN,
WILLIAM H. LORD,	GEORGE B. SUNDERLAND,
A. W. TOMPKINS,	JACOB SEYLER,

## RESOURCES.

Loans on real estate	\$230,430 82
Loans on other stocks and bonds	5,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	115,216 66
State bonds on hand	20,358 00
Other stocks and bonds	229,631 79
Real estate	23,414 88
Furniture and fixtures	1,530 00
Expenses	2,258 10
Cash on hand and due from banks	83,372 22
	<hr/> \$711,212 47

Total



## LIABILITIES.

Individual deposits	\$92,228.33
Undivided profits	1808.
Due banks and banks	none.
Other liabilities	none.
Total	\$711,212.47

## THE GERMAN SAVINGS, BUILDING &amp; LOAN COMPANY.

(The German Bau Verein No. 1.)

The first building and loan company in this city was started at a called meeting, held at the Court House, on September 14, 1870, and was organized September 19, 1870, by selecting Henry Bohl, president; Fred Blume, secretary; William Lorey, assistant secretary; and Martin Schmidt, treasurer.

The directors were: Jacob Mueller, Gottlieb Meister, Philip Schranim, George Bachmann, Henry Bahlman, Theobald Triem, Daniel Otterbein and B. E. Stoehr.

The first payments of dues were received October 3rd of the same year, at Otterbein's Hall on Ohio street; the business was conducted on the terminating plan, of which the fourth serial terminated was on October 19, 1896, and was succeeded by the present company.

The German Savings, Building & Loan Company, which is conducted on the perpetual plan, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided in 10,000 shares of \$100, has assets of \$305,000; loans on first mortgage of \$300,000, and a surplus fund of \$4,500, with 1,075 shareholders.

This company receives weekly payments and also issues paid-up stock certificates, which are in good demand.

The management is conservative, and the business comes unsolicited.

It is a source of congratulation to the officers having charge of the business that during the 31 years since the time the company was organized, not a mortgage has been foreclosed and not a dollar has been lost to the stockholders. The present officers of the company are: Jacob Rech, president; John Lenz, vice-president; John Bickert, treasurer;

and Fred Blume, Sr., secretary (who was also the first secretary in 1870).

Directors: Jacob Rech, John Lenz, Henry Blume, Jacob Gephart, Peter Grub, Charles Rech, John Oesterle, William Geyer.

## THE WASHINGTON COUNTY SAVINGS, LOAN &amp; BUILDING COMPANY.

Was organized April 10, 1890, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The capital has since been increased to \$1,000,000. The assets of the company are about \$465,000, which consist of first mortgages on real estate in Washington County, Ohio, and on the company's own stock. The company does not own any real estate. It loans money on first mortgage on real estate in Washington County only, loaning from one-half to two-thirds the value of the property securing said loans.

Since the company was organized it has taken in from members over \$1,300,000.

During the same time it has loaned over \$850,000, and has never lost a dollar, and never foreclosed a mortgage. Furthermore, it has not a mortgage on its books that a careful investor would not be willing to take off its hands.

From January 1, 1891, to July 1, 1901, the company paid its members \$106,616.47 in dividends. The office of the company is in the Law Building on Putnam street.

## OFFICERS.

D. R. ROOD	President
J. W. ATHEY	Vice-President
S. C. WIDHEIM	Secretary
G. J. LUND	Treasurer
J. P. WARD	Attorney

## DIRECTORS.

W. A. PATTERSON,	J. A. PEPPER,
W. E. HIGG,	J. W. ATHEY,
	D. R. ROOD.

## THE PIONEER CITY BUILDING &amp; LOAN COMPANY.

Was organized July 31, 1893. Thomas Ewart, A. L. Gracey, George Howell, Willis

Morris and John Kaiser were the incorporators. The company commenced with a capital stock of \$100,000, which has been increased from time to time to \$2,000,000. The directors and officers, except the secretary and treasurer, have served without pay over eight years, and during all that time have not failed to have a quorum of the directors present for the transaction of business every Saturday night except one—during the 1898 flood. The company has not foreclosed a mortgage nor lost a dollar in any way. It is purely mutual and co-operative, all depositors being members and sharing in the profits pro rata, according to the amounts to their credit. It pays dividends on paid-up stock for the time the money remains with the company, irrespective of the time of year it is placed with, or withdrawn from, it. The company now, for the first time, owns its own home, having recently purchased the building on Second street in which its office has been located during the past five years.

The present officers are: J. S. Simpson, president; J. S. H. Torner, vice-president; O. P. Hyde, secretary; O. P. Hyde, treasurer; J. C. Brenan, attorney. J. S. Simpson, N. Moore, A. L. Gracey, D. S. Boyle, W. H. H. Jett, J. M. Williams, S. J. Hathaway, J. S. H. Torner, and H. E. Smith, directors. The company's office is open for business on all business days, from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., and also Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

## ASSETS

Cash on hand	\$2,492.05
Internal revenue stamps	38.00
Loans on mortgage security	402,845.58
Loans on stock security	600.00
Furniture and fixtures	120.50
Due for insurance from borrowers	8.40
Real estate	15,000.00
	<hr/> \$421,106.13

## LIABILITIES.

Running stock and dividends, including credits on mortgage loans	\$97,531.82
Paid-up stock	314,000.00
Borrowed money	5,000.00
Fund for contingent losses	4,574.31
	<hr/> \$421,106.13

## THE PEOPLES BANKING &amp; TRUST COMPANY.

D. A. BARTLETT	President
A. D. FOLLETT	Vice-President
GEORGE W. HORNE	Secretary and Treasurer

## DIRECTORS.

D. A. BARTLETT,	WILLIAM READER,
A. D. FOLLETT,	JOHN H. BECKER,
H. C. LORD,	W. J. CRAM,
W. R. GRIMES,	P. J. DONNELLY,
	M. M. ROSE.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. A. BARTLETT,	W. J. CRAM,
	H. C. LORD.

This company began business in the St. Clair Building on Putnam street, next to the Post Office, opposite the Washington County Court House, May 26, 1902.

Money is received on deposit, subject to check. Interest is paid on time deposits at the rate of three per cent per annum, if left six months; and four per cent. if left 12 months.

Loans are made on good personal, collateral or real estate security at current rates. The feature that has, perhaps, proved most beneficial to the community is the loaning of money on real estate security.

In addition to the banking department, there are trust, safe-deposit and savings departments.

Besides these, there are in the county the Citizen's Bank of Beverly, organized in March, 1875, with E. S. McIntosh as president, and C. W. Reynolds, as cashier, and the more recently organized national banks of New Matamoras and Lowell, all of which are elsewhere mentioned.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## THE OIL INDUSTRY.

THE HISTORY SINCE COW RUN—OPERATIONS IN EACH TOWNSHIP—DRILLING—SHOOTING—PUMPING—ACCIDENTS—OPERATION—LEASING—CAPITAL INVESTED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY—THE FUTURE PROSPECTS.

THE HISTORY SINCE COW RUN.

Less than a half century ago, the oil territory of Washington County comprised but a few farms, situated in the valley of a small stream, known to all oil men as Cow Run. The wells were drilled in the crudest manner, many of them by the old spring-pole method. The tools in use were so light that the "toolie" could easily carry them to a blacksmith shop half a mile away to have them repaired. And when oil was found it was barreled at the well and carted for miles over the roughest country roads to the Ohio River, where it was shipped to some Eastern market. The following, taken from an old notebook, will give some idea of the cost of marketing a barrel of crude oil:

it brought in the field men of the very highest order of business ability; men whose motto was to act, and no matter what the difficulties were, no sooner were they discovered than they were mastered. And by their efforts they have brought the crudest industry to the most systematic and important in our county.

OPERATIONS IN EACH TOWNSHIP.

The producing territory has gradually extended from Old Cow Run until it has reached almost every part of our county; at least it is necessary to study it by townships to realize the extent of the developments.

By beginning at the northeast corner of the county we estimate the following producing leases:

Durham	0	producing leases
Belpre	0	"
Plum	30	"
Parfield	0	"
Decatur	2	"
Wesley	30	"
Total	500	

Thus, it can be seen that from a half-dozen farms with a very small area of production the industry has now extended to over 500 farms, with thousands of acres of developed territory. But this could never have been done without vast improvements in drilling, shooting and pumping the wells, as well as transporting the oil to market.

#### DRILLING.

The first improvement was the introduction of steam power for drilling; then, as oil was found to exist at greater depth, we see the stately 80-foot derrick in the place of the pole derrick, and the small drilling tools have changed until now we find on the end of a 2,000-foot cable a 60-foot stem of two tons weight, with long stroke jars and heavy bit of 400 pounds weight, so that four good men can send the bit into the Berea sand at a depth of 2,000 feet in a month of 30 days or even less.

#### SHOOTING.

Invention and skill in drilling has made it possible to find the oil-bearing rock, no matter at what depth Nature may have hidden it. But many places where oil was found in the right formation, the pump failed to take it out in paying quantities, and some ingenious operator suggested "blast it with rock powder;" no sooner said than done, and the results more than paid for the expense. If powder is good, nitro-glycerine will be better, until the shooting of a well is the rule, unless it should flow or show by some signs that it will pump 40 or 50 barrels per day, naturally.

Many wells that are now producing in paying quantities would have been abandoned as dry holes 20 years ago, because when they

were first drilled in, they showed so little oil that they would not pay for the pumping. In some fields, wells are found that will not pump five barrels per day, naturally; but after they are shot they will pump 50 barrels per day for months, and when they decrease again in their production a second shot will sometimes bring them back almost to their first production.

The glycerine is lowered into the well in long cans or "shells" as they are called, mostly about eight feet long and containing about 20 quarts to the shell. Sometimes the shell is not filled full, but when the sandrock is very hard two or three shells are put in, and in extreme cases as much as 200 quarts have been used. Upon the last shell is placed a cap, and when everything is ready a piece of iron called the "go-devil" is dropped in the well; this explodes the cap, which in turn explodes the glycerine.

Sometimes the glycerine is exploded by a jack-squib, which is a small shell filled with about a half a pint of glycerine and a time fuse attached; this fuse is lighted and the shell dropped in the well. When the fuse burns to the glycerine the explosion will follow. The last few years the electric shot has helped in the fact that in exploding the glycerine the casing was often so torn that it took many days to get the well in shape again, and sometimes it was destroyed entirely; but when an insulated wire is attached to the last shell, all the casing can be drawn from the well and the shot exploded by the electric spark, and then the casing can be put back again.

The force of the explosion seems to rend the rock for many feet around, and make crevices, all of which terminate in the shot hole; then when the well is pumped the oil from quite a distance around will continually fill up the shot hole and in this way keep a supply on hand all the time for the pump. Otherwise there would be so little in the shot hole that the pump could scarcely work.

#### PUMPING.

Next in importance to shooting wells is the modern method of rigging up and pumping

with the gas engine. In early times a boiler and engine were required at every well; a little later a boiler was placed in some convenient location and steam lines run to the engines that were left at each well, thus requiring an immense amount of fuel and labor to keep the wells pumping. And when a well got below five or six barrels per day the income would scarcely justify the expense.

Now, when a new lease is developed, a suitable location is selected for a gas engine and power house. A good 25-horsepower gas engine can be bought for less than \$500, a double eccentric power engine for as much more, both of which should be placed upon as solid a foundation as possible. The work of placing the timbers, building the power-house and engine-house will be about \$500 more, making the little plant cost about \$1,500.

By means of swings, rod-lines can be run out from the power in every direction to wells on any ordinary lease of two or three hundred acres, so that as many as 75 wells have been pumped from one power. The fuel for the engine, of course, is gas taken direct from the casing head and conducted to the engine, and is exploded in the cylinder on opposite sides of the piston alternately.

The actual cost of the pumping expenses is reduced to a mere nominal sum; the gas otherwise would be a waste product. The amount required to run a 25-horsepower gas engine is scarcely more than that required to run an ordinary cooking stove, and the attention required is so little that the lesesman can give his time to other work, as it is customary everywhere to go to the engine in the morning and oil and start it, and it very seldom requires any further attention until time to shut it down in the evening; its mechanism is so simple that any ordinary person can learn its requirements in one week's time.

If a lease is already equipped and adjacent territory is found on which the wells are not over 600 feet deep and will produce one barrel a day of white sand oil, it will be a profitable investment to drill for the same at the present price of oil, \$1.30 per barrel. Or if

a lease of 50 wells has produced sufficient oil to pay for itself and then is making but one-half barrel per day, or even one-fourth of a barrel per day, it is good property so long as the price of oil is above \$1 per barrel.

So it is certain that the little gas engine has brought into active and profitable operation territory that only a few years ago was of no value whatever.

#### ACCIDENTS.

Shooting wells is, of course, a very hazardous business; the shooter is in danger all the time; but probably the most accidents occur at the time the shells are lowered in the well; if the well should flow while the shells are being lowered into it they will, of course, be thrown out quickly, and in falling to the derrick floor will explode, and very often before the shooter can get far enough away to save his life. I was an eye-witness once when the shooter dropped a 20-quart shell into a well in which he had already lowered 20 quarts, and 20 more quarts were in cans on the derrick floor. The explosion followed very quickly and blew the casing out of the well, also the top of the derrick off, but did not explode the glycerine that was on the derrick floor. As for the crew and shooter, how they ran 200 feet, while that shell was falling 600 feet, was a mystery, but they did, and no one was injured.

The most disastrous accident in our county was at Whipple, when a jack-squib was dropped in the well, and by some unexplained cause was thrown out upon the derrick floor; when a number of bystanders went up to see the result of the shot, the squib exploded and killed seven of the party.

#### OPERATION.

As soon as a tank is filled with oil a division order is signed and sent to the Pittsburg office and is as follows:

Macketta, O., 12-1-1904.  
To the Buckeye Pipe Line Company—MACKSBURG  
Division.

The undersigned certify and guarantee that they







OIL WELLS AT MOORE'S JUNCTION



The same day the gauger telegraphs his runs to the Pittsburg office, where by reference to the division order and chart, credit is given in barrels to the land owner, and also to all who have any interest in the property. The lease owner's interests are referred to as W. I. (working interest) and the land owners R. I. (royalty interest).

The next day after the oil is run into the pipe line, any one of the owners can sell his interest in the same by calling at the nearest home office. He will receive the price at which oil is selling the day he asks to sell. If he thinks oil will advance he can leave his oil in the line and sell at his pleasure.

The Standard Oil Company attempts to lay all lines that lead from a particular field, so that the oil from the many tanks will flow by the force of gravity to some central location. This place is selected after a careful study of the streams of the region, and here they erect a station, which, consists of thousands of barrels of tankage, and a large boiler house and pumps with power and capacity sufficient to send all oil collected one relay toward the seaboard.

Many stations must be passed before the oil reaches the large refineries of the East; but the oil that leaves Washington County, Ohio, on Monday can be delivered in Philadelphia on the following Monday. But I would not have you believe that any such time is required for the delivery of an order for oil. As the lines are kept full all the time, a delivery can be begun almost before the click of the instrument that orders it dies away.

The amount of oil sent out of our county varies considerably from month to month, owing to new wells that are liable to come in and increase the production for a few weeks at a time. But the yearly production for the last five years does not fluctuate so much.

For the year ending October 31, 1901, Washington County, Ohio, sent to market 1,394,794 barrels of white sand oil, or a daily average of 3,874 barrels.

If this had been sold on October 31st, it would have brought into the county \$1,813,-

225. Or if it was sold daily as it was produced, it gave to our people \$5,036 every time old "Sol" made his circle.

#### LEASING.

Oil properties are bought and sold on their daily productions. Usually a 10-day option is taken at an agreed price per barrel. The property is carefully gauged for the 10 days, and should it make 180 barrels in the 10 days, the daily gauge would be 18 barrels, and if the option was at \$1,000 per barrel, the price is then fixed at \$18,000. This, of course, includes all machinery, tankage and everything pertaining to the operating of the lease.

The price of production varies as everything else. But it is perhaps a little higher now than it has been for the last 10 years.

It is almost impossible to find a good property, where all equipments are first-class, that the owners do not ask \$1,000 per barrel for the same. In fact there are many properties in our county that could not be bought for \$1,000 per barrel. With this as a basis, the producing properties of Washington County would sell for \$1,000 times 3,874, or \$3,874,000.

#### CAPITAL INVESTED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

To find the amount of money represented by the oil industry in Washington County it is necessary to add to the sum that represents the lease values the amount the Standard Oil Company has invested in pipe lines and Stations, which is as follows:

293 miles of 2-inch line pipe at 11½ cents per foot	\$177,000 00
70 miles of 3-inch line pipe at 24½ cents per foot	102,104 40
40 miles of 4-inch line pipe at 35 cents per foot	73,020 00
4 miles of 5-inch line pipe at 47½ cents per foot	10,032 00
37 miles of 6-inch line pipe at 60 cents per foot	110,160 00
	<hr/>
	\$483,225 00

The principal Pumping Stations are situ-

ated at Elba, Payne, Wolf Creek and Lowell, and represent \$50,000 at least.

The representation of the oil industry of Washington County, Ohio, would be, in money as follows:

Value of leases .....	\$3,874,000 00
Value of pipe lines .....	483,225 00
Stations .....	50,000 00

Total .....

\$4,407,225 00

This investment is larger than the appraised value of all the real estate in the city of Marietta, which in the last appraisement was \$4,113,360.

The Standard Oil Company paid for labor, in caring for their interests during the last year, \$150,000. This, added to the sale of oil, \$1,813,225.00, will give the annual income direct from the oil industry, \$1,963,225. The total value of all horses, cattle, mules, sheep and hogs that was reported by the assessors of the county for the last year, was \$803,343, or less than one-half the annual income from the oil industry.

#### THE FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In the list of townships, it will be noticed that all east of the Muskingum River are producers, and the four non-producing townships are well to the west, where they have not been thoroughly tested as yet. But the wild-catter is at work out in the west end as never before, and as he has been very successful, so we think his success will continue, and it will not be long until every township in the county will be a producer.

On the east side of the Muskingum, the following sands are productive: first Cow Run; second Cow Run, Salt, Maxon, Keener, Injun and Berea. On the west side the first Cow Run is practically the only one as yet tested. So with these facts before us, we do not fear any permanent decrease in production for years to come, but, in fact, we can safely believe that Washington County, Ohio, will receive an annual income of \$2,000,000 from the oil industry for the next 10 years at least.



# CHAPTER XVIII.

## CIVIL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

ESTABLISHMENT—STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION—CHANGES IN EXTENT—COUNTY SEAT—  
COURT HOUSE—INFIRMARY—OUR EARLY JUDICIARY—ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

Washington County, originally embracing about half the territory now included in the State of Ohio, was established by proclamation of Governor Arthur St. Clair on the 26th of July, 1788. Following is the law, which contains a full description of boundaries:

By the President, Arthur St. Clair, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of all the United States Northwest of the river Ohio,

#### A. D. 1788. A. S. C. 1788.

*To all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting,*

WHEREAS, By the ordinance of Congress of the thirteenth of July, 1787, in the organization of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, it is directed that for the due execution of process, civil and criminal, the governor shall make proper divisions of the said territory, and proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the part of the same where the Indian title has been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject to future alterations as therein specified. Now, know ye, that it appearing to me to be necessary, for the purposes above mentioned, that the said territory be immediately laid out, I have ordained and ordered, and by these presents do ordain and order, that all and singular the lands lying and being within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the north of the

Ohio river where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the branch to the mouth of the Scioto; thence down the Scioto; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1742, until it meets the road from the lower Shawneestown to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence with that river to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio to the place of beginning; shall be a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county named and to be called hereafter the county of Washington; and the said county of Washington shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdiction, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatever, to a county belonging and appertaining, and which any other county that may hereafter be erected and laid out, shall or ought to enjoy, conformably to the ordinance of Congress before mentioned. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed this twenty-sixth day of July, in the thirteenth year of Independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

(Signed) A. ST. CLAIR.

### STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

The population of Washington County in 1820 was 10,425; in 1830, 11,731; 1840, 20,664; 1850, 36,268; 1860, 43,244; 1870, 42,380; 1880, 48,245.

## Population by townships and towns:

	1840	1880	1890	1900
Adams, including Lowell	791	1856	1724	1495
Lowell			441	381
Aurelius, including Macksburg	886	999	1394	1254
Macksburg			533	448
Barlow	880	1200	1271	1454
Belpre	1296	2636	2678	2761
Decatur	439	1504	1493	1276
Dunham		900	962	1021
Fairfield			731	725
Fearing	1019	1275	1027	939
Grandview, including New Matamoras	511	2663	2466	2832
New Matamoras			590	817
Independence	335	1792	1611	1632
Lawrence	571	2335	1799	1726
Liberty	515	1614	1556	1461
Ludlow	539	1375	1218	1237
Marietta, including the city	2689	8830	9944	15764
Marietta city			8273	13348
Muskingum			1192	1204
Newport	1678	2548	2405	2564
Palmer		591	541	614
Salem	881	1638	1571	1500
Warren	931	1903	1709	1813
Waterford, including Beverly	1166	2128	2370	2269
Beverly			795	712
Watertown	1128	1894	1363	1348
Wesley	991	1402	1361	1323

It will be observed that in many of these townships the population is less than it was 20 years ago, but this by no means indicates decadence, on the contrary, the productive powers of each township were never greater than at the present time. The census figures simply indicate that a part of the farming population no longer needed in cultivating the soil has gone to the towns to manufacture the agricultural implements, which now make the labors of one farmer as productive as that of two or three in former times.

## CHANGES IN EXTENT.

In 1797 the formation of Jefferson County with its southern boundary corresponding with the present boundary between Belmont and Monroe and thence across nearly to the Tuscarawas cut off about one half of the territory included in Washington County, as first organized. The organization of Gallia County, in 1803, took off a large territory from the south. Muskingum still further reduced

it on the north in 1804; and Athens County was taken from the western boundary in 1805. The organization of Monroe County, in 1813, brought its eastern boundary still further down the Ohio; and Morgan County was carved from its northern border in 1818. A small strip of territory was taken in 1851 to contribute to the forming of the last of the 88 counties in Ohio, and thus Washington County assumed its present form.

## COUNTY SEAT.

In the civil history of the county, there is little that is exciting or curious. Many of our Western counties, and some in Ohio, have had their county seat disputes, intense in their bitterness, but the first settlement having been made at Marietta, that became the seat of justice as a matter of course and there has been very little disposition to remove it. About 1815 there was some effort made to remove the county seat to Waterford, which at that time would have been not far from the center of the county, and a petition a little later was to be sent to the Legislature asking for such removal. But this proposal was promptly check-mated by the erection of Morgan County which left Waterford out of the question.

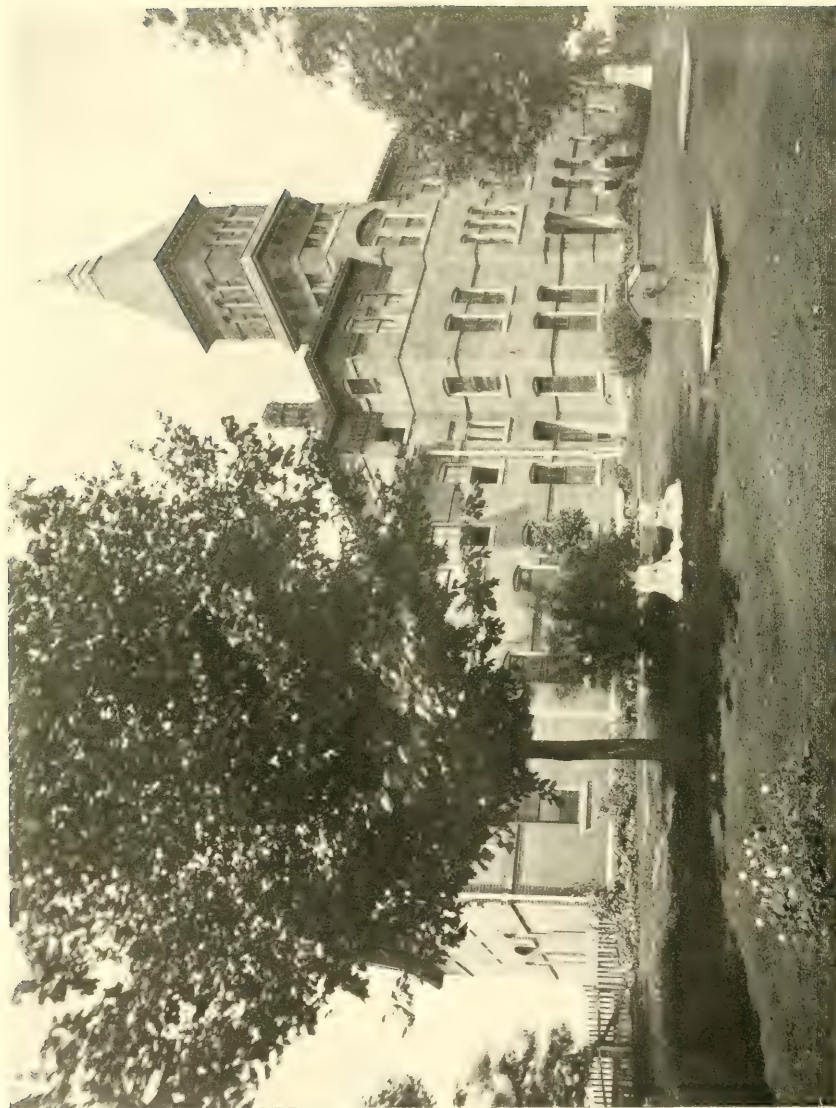
## COURT HOUSE.

The corner-stone of the new Court House, which looks in its grandeur as if it were built for the centuries, was laid with Masonic ceremony, April 9, 1901, and the building was ready for use in the summer of 1902. A description of the courts held in this county is given by the official reporter, Mrs. Lillian T. Wood.

## INFIRMARY.

In 1838, a farm was bought about two miles east of Marietta for a "Poorhouse," or as it has been called since 1851, "County Infirmary." Various additions and improvements have been made at different times. Of





WASHINGTON COUNTY INFIRMARY.

the origin of the Children's Home, which is situated on the Muskingum about a mile above Marietta, the reader will find a full description in chapter VII.

#### OUR EARLY JUDICIARY.

October 16, 1787—six months before the pioneers landed at Marietta—Congress had appointed James Varnum, S. H. Parsons, and John Armstrong to the judicial bench of the territory; but Armstrong resigning, John Cleves Symes was appointed in his place.

Until the arrival of Governor St. Clair—which occurred July 9, 1788—the judicial authority was represented by a code of laws nailed to an oak tree at "the Point." Upon the Governor's arrival, a form of government was organized in which the whole power was in the hands of the Governor and three judges.

The first laws entered upon the old "Book of Record" (a priceless volume which is still in existence in the office of the clerk of the court) was "For regulating and establishing a Militia," and was enacted July 25, 1788. Under date of the next day appears the Proclamation of Governor St. Clair, "Erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, East of the Scioto River, into the County of Washington."

On August 23rd following, a law was enacted for establishing General Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace (and therein the power of single justices) and for establishing General Courts of Common Pleas (and therein the power of single judges to hear and determine upon small debts and contracts); and also a law for establishing the office of sheriff, and for the appointment of sheriffs. This is recorded as "Published in the City of Marietta, County of Washington, Territory of the United States, N. W. of the River Ohio, and upon the 23d day of August, in the Thirteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, and of Our LORD One thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight."

Some of the provisions for holding said

courts were that there should be "a Court in each County, styled the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden and kept." That for the county of Washington should be "holden and kept in the City of Marietta on the Second Tuesday of March, June, September, and December." Full and elaborate provisions were made, regulating the exact power of these justices of the peace—one clause reading,—*"The Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace may hear and determine a sentence according to the course of Common Law, the punishment whereof doth not extend to life or limb, imprisonment for more than one year, or forfeiture of goods, chattels, lands, or tenements, to the government of the Territory."* Jurisdiction in one extended to all the counties, and all writs signed by the clerks, respectively, of one county were subject to service by any sheriff of the Territory; subpoenas, likewise, were issued into any county or place in the Territory. In this connection, it is history to relate that Joseph Gilman and Gen. Benjamin Tupper were appointed, by the Governor, magistrates for Marietta—Griffin Greene for Belpre—Robert Oliver for Waterford. Col. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed high sheriff, and Benjamin Ives Gilman, clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was the first prosecuting attorney.

The Court of Common Pleas was provided for in the appointment and commission by the Governor of a "number of suitable persons, not exceeding five, and not less than three" who should hold a court of record at fixed periods in every year, in each county, at the place where the General Court of Quarter Sessions should be kept. That for the county of Washington should be held on the Third Tuesday of March, and First Tuesday of September. The Judges so appointed should hold pleas of assize; and should hear and determine all manner of pleas, actions, suits, or causes of civil nature, real, personal, or mixed, according to the Constitution and laws of the Territory.

The sheriff was required to take the oath



of allegiance to the United States, and of office, and to give bonds in the sum of \$4,000; his duties, as set forth, do not differ greatly from those of the sheriff of today.

A Court of Probate was also established, with its jurisdiction, largely the same as that of today. The judge of Probate, however, was required to hold four sessions in each and every year, and "he may adjourn from time to time, or appoint a special session. The sessions for Washington County were to be held in the city of Marietta, upon the first Mondays of January, April, August, and October.

Then there was a still higher court, called the General Court which should "hold Pleas, Civil and Criminal, at some certain period or terms in each year, in such counties as the judges shall, from time to time, deem most conducive to the general good—timely notice of their sitting being duly given;" to the regular time should be the first Mondays of February, October, and December "provided, however, that but one term of Court be holden in each county in a year." "It is further provided in case neither of the Judges shall attend at the time and place aforesaid, and no writ be received by the Sheriff, it shall be his duty to adjourn the Court from day to day, during the first six days of the term to which the processes shall be continued." The laws for establishing General and Probate Courts are dated August 13th, although not recorded until after the establishing of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and that of Common Pleas.

On the 2d of September a law was passed relating to oaths of office—providing even then for those who would "affirm" instead of "solemnly swearing" he would faithfully perform the duties of office. On the 16th of September laws were adopted for crime and its punishment. Treason heads the list—a crime which then meant almost more than now. Then four lines and a half of terse and unflinching sentence for the crime of murder. Manslaughter had almost as wide latitude as it has now (although no record of any loop-hole of escape by way of the Insane Asylum appears).

Robbery, burglary, riots, unlawful assemblies, perjury, larceny, forgery, usurpation, assault and battery, fraudulent deeds, disobedience of servants and children (wherein the offender shall be sent to jail or to the House of Correction until ready to sufficiently humble himself to the offended parent or master's satisfaction), drunkenness,—“where convicted before two justices, the person shall be fined Five dimes for first offense and One dollar for each one succeeding.” Then comes improper or “prophane” language, with a “whereas” and a “wherefore” couched in language so dignified and profound, with such sonorous sentences, as to strike terror to the very soul of any offender who had indulged in improper swear-words, no matter what his provocation. It might be wished that offenders of today might be similarly dealt with.

The law for the keeping of the Sabbath had no uncertain sound, and also that for regulating marriages with its many curious phrases. The code is finished with the law of limitation, that for governing the militia, and for providing coroners.

But there was added a general law with the now familiar heading “An act for” &c.; this prohibits the sale of liquors to Indians, or soldiers, the trading of foreigners with Indians, and gaming of any kind.

September 2, 1788, was the real beginning of our judiciary. The scene of that pageant has been often painted for the present generation. The assembling at “the Point”—the dignified procession, headed by Col. Ebenezer Sproat, with his drawn sword—its flashing blade, and his superb height and martial air inspiring the beholder with respect for his newly inducted office. Following came (1) the citizens, (2) officers of the garrison at Fort Harnar, (3) members of the bar, (4) Supreme Judges, (5) the Governor and clergyman, (6) the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. It has often been told how this august procession wended its way through a path that had been cleared from “the Point” to the Campus Martius, to the house of Col. Ebenezer Battelle, in the northwest corner of the fort, and after the

judges had taken their seats, and that sturdy pioneer leader of their souls—Rev. Manasseh Cutler—invoked the divine blessing upon this, the foundation of all good government for the Northwest Territory; then Colonel Sproat, in mighty voice, proclaimed with solemn "Oyez, Oyez," that "a court is opened for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor as well as the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons, none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then only in pursuance of law."

Passing from this impressive ceremonial, we look at the record of that first court, as found in the old book, and dated September 9, 1788:

The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Washington, convened at the house of Col. Ebenezer Battelle, in Campus Martius, Proclamation being made by the Sheriff, and the Clerk's commission read, the Clerk then read the General Commission. The Court was then, by proclamation, opened for Business.

Paul Fearing was appointed as an attorney in all courts of record, and further was appointed as counsel for the United States in the county of Washington. The grand jurors were called, and William Stacy appointed foreman and first sworn; the rest were sworn by fours until all had taken the oath, Judge Putnam then gave the charge to the grand jurors "with great propriety."

At one o'clock the court was adjourned while the grand jury were out; convening again at half past one, the grand jury returned and presented an address to the court, to which Judge Putnam replied, after which court adjourned "without day."

December 9, 1788.—Court again convened, and two offenders were brought before Justice R. J. Meigs, charged with theft; the grand jury found an indictment against them, and they entered the plea of guilty and asked for time in which to endeavor to settle with the owner of the stolen goods. This was effected by the payment of \$20, after which the court assessed a fine of \$2 and costs to each offender. The bill of costs is unique.

March 10, 1789.—Court again convened at Colonel Battelle's house in the Campus Martius, and the grand jury were called, sworn, charged by the court and sent out, but soon returned, reporting no business to be done, so court adjourned.

The writer can find no record of a petit jury sitting on the trial of cases before the court; mention is made of a "Traverse Jury" but no one seems to know what that was. Judge Barker, however, speaks of the difficulty of getting together enough men for either a grand or petit jury, so it must be that trials were had by a petit jury the same as now.

In January, 1790, Charles Greene was ordered by the court to repair at once to Philadelphia with dispatches for the Governor of the territory or the President of the United States, informing them of the dangers and perils which threatened the little colony.

During this year court held regular sessions and several minor causes were tried, but, as has been written by Judge Barker, "these people had other things to engross them, and with all interested in the same object—the advancement and prosperity of the colony, and the great importance of setting well the foundation of their new home—there was no time nor disposition to go to law." From time to time the court made provisions for the comfort and safety of the people in various ways.

In January, 1791, the court convened on the 3rd but adjourned until the 10th "on account of an attack from the Indians on the Blockhouse at Big Bottom." Judge Barker says he has no recollection of any court being held during the four years of the Indian war, but there are brief records at irregular intervals seeming to indicate that court was assembled from time to time as special occasions warranted.

One incident is worthy of note, mentioned by Judge Barker. To collect a sufficient number to form a jury Colonel Sproat had summoned most of the "Revolutioners" from Belpre and Waterford, so that by what were legally required to attend, and those who attended through curiosity a larger number of Revolutionary officers met together at court

than assembled before or afterwards at any place; there was no public occasion which called the settlers together during the war, and after that the influx of settlers made it unnecessary to call many to any one point. It was the topic of general conversation that it was probable that never again would there be assembled so large a proportion of those who had been associated together in securing American independence.

During the war, the United States troops were detailed to assist the colonists in the erection of a suitable block-house at "the Point;" it was made with great care; "with strong puncheon floors, bullet proof doors" &c. It was used as a fortress until the close of the war, and was then taken for a Court House, and presumably used for that until the completion of the "First Court House," which we will touch upon later.

As near as can be ascertained, the location of this building which was first a fort and then used for a Court House was a little above where the First National Bank now stands, on Front street.

"Return J. Meigs, Sr., and Paul Fearing were the only professional lawyers at the beginning of court proceedings, and indeed until after the war. Colonel Sproat, as sheriff, and Benjamni Ives Gilman, as clerk of courts, held their offices until the reformation from Federalism to Democracy." After the close of the war, court was held regularly, and the record is complete.

From a sketch by Hon. Rufus E. Harte, we learn that in 1799 the first Court House was begun under the superintendence of Dudley Woodbridge and Griffin Greene. The main building was 45 by 39 feet, two stories; the walls were three feet thick and of 18-inch square, yellow poplar logs, neatly hewed, and held together by heavy iron bolts. The front room up stairs was the court room; it was lighted by seven windows, and warmed by two huge fire-places. "Here"—says Hildreth—"Paul Fearing, Return Jonathan Meigs, and Jacob Burnet, the earliest attorneys of the Northwest displayed their youth-

ful powers, and unfolded talents that few in this day can excel." And here a host of others have begun what proved to be a career of fame.

The Jail was in the back of this structure and "no malefactor ever broke jail here." This building stood on the site of our present "Old Jail."

In 1819 the necessity of a new Court House was apparent, and in 1823 the second Court House was finished—that is, the middle part of the structure which was so long familiar to the present generation. A hot controversy preceded the selection of a site ("History repeated itself" when the present building site was finally selected). Several locations were petitioned for, and at one time it was decided to put it on Fifth street. Governor Meigs' influence secured the present site, and through his influence, also, it was set far enough back as not to impede the fine view down Putnam street, which his friend, Dr. Hildreth, so enjoyed. The part first built contained four offices; later, the back part was added, to accommodate the rest of the county offices, and in 1876 the front of the conglomerate piece of architecture was added, which for more than 75 years served us as our "Hall of Justice."

"A new Court House" had been the cry for so many years, at regular intervals, that there were those who had despaired of ever seeing the ugly old building, with its totally inadequate accommodations (?) replaced with a modern, well-fitted Court House. But it has come; and even the doubter and scorner believed when, two years ago, the old building came down. Hot was the war which had waged, as to the site to be used; many were the places suggested, ranging all the way from the Campus Martius to "the Point," and from "Ice-Harbor" to the Elevated Square; but all that is now lost sight of, in the universal satisfaction and admiration which all her citizens feel in Washington County's new Court House.

The same old bell, which swung in the funny little cupola of the Court House built

in 1799, still "calls the people to come into Court." For over a century of time that bell has summoned the citizens of the county to come and adjust their differences, answer to their crimes and misdemeanors, prove themselves innocent or be found guilty, plead the cause of the accused or his accuser. To many, its voice is as familiar as that of friend or kindred, and long years of habit have made its tones the signal for the day's work to begin.

Within the recollection of these readers, the steps to what we call the "Old Court House" were worn into hollows by the passing tread of myriad feet. How many burdens of want, and care, and wrong, and black crime have been carried over those steps—records which do not appear on any journal, of proceedings within the walls of these old buildings, the full history of which will never be known.

In his address at Marietta's brilliant Centennial celebration in 1888, Judge Cox eloquently said "That Court of Justice of this State so solemnly opened, on the 2nd day of September, 1788, has, in all these hundred years, never been closed; it is still open to all classes who seek redress for wrongs." In our beautiful new building, the "Scales of Justice" hang over the judge's desk, an ever present reminder that to us all shall be weighed out that measure of justice which is ours by right.

To the early judiciary we owe the spirit of law and order which has prevailed in our midst; to those who established it, the example of great things accomplished with very limited resources.

#### ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

##### JUDGES OF PROBATE COURT.

- Rufus Putnam, October, 1788, Resigned December, 1789.  
Joseph Gilman, December, 1789, Resigned December, 1790.  
Paul Fearing, March, 1797, to March, 1803.  
Thomas W. Ewart, February, 1852, to October, 1852.

Note.—Under the first Constitution of Ohio, there was no provision for a Probate Judge; hence none were elected between 1803 and 1852.

- Davis Green, October, 1852, to February, 1858.  
William Donald, February, 1858, to February, 1859.  
C. R. Rhoeb, February, 1859, to February, 1861.  
C. F. Buell, February, 1861, to February, 1864.  
L. W. Chambers, February, 1864, to February,

1870.  
A. W. McCormick, February, 1870, to February, 1876.  
C. T. Frayzer, February, 1876, to February, 1882.  
F. J. Cutter, February, 1882, to February, 1888.  
William H. Loepp, February, 1888, to February, 1894.  
David R. Reed, February, 1894, to February, 1900.  
Charles H. Nixon, February, 1900.

##### CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

*Under the Territory the title for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas was Prothonotary. This office and the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions were appointed by the Governor. Under the State Constitution of 1803 the Court appointed its own Clerk for seven years. Under that of 1851 the people elect, for three years.*

- Return Jonathan Meigs, September, 1788, to June, 1795.  
Benjamin Ives Gilman, June, 1795, to July, 1803.  
Edward W. Tupper, July, 1803, to October, 1808.  
Giles Hempstead, October, 1808, to January, 1809.  
Levi Barber, January, 1809, to March, 1817.  
George Dunlevy, March, 1817, to October, 1836.  
Thomas W. Ewart, October, 1836, to October, 1851.  
William C. Taylor, October, 1851, to February, 1852.  
George S. Gilliland, February, 1852, to July, 1852.  
William C. Taylor, July, 1852, to February, 1854.  
O. Lewis Clark, February, 1854, to February, 1857.  
Jasper S. Sprague, February, 1857, to February, 1860.  
Willis H. Johnson, February, 1863, to February, 1866.  
Jewett Palmer, February, 1866, to February, 1872.  
Daniel B. Torpy, February, 1872, to February, 1878.  
Christian H. Etz, February, 1878, to February, 1884.  
J. M. Mitchell, February, 1884, to February, 1887.  
Wesley G. Barthallow, February, 1887, to February, 1893.  
L. E. McVay, February, 1893, to February, 1899.  
Orlando Trotter, February, 1899, to September, 1900.  
Elmer E. Trotter (appointed to fill unexpired term), September, 1900, to February, 1902.  
Elmer E. Trotter, February, 1902.

##### SHERIFFS.

*Under the Territory the Governor appointed. Under the State the people elect, for two years. Sheriffs are eligible only four years in six.*

- Ebenezer Sproat, September 2, 1788-1802.  
William Skinner, 1802-1803.  
John Clark, 1803-1810.

## JURISTS. CONTINUED.

William Slater, 1810-1812.  
 Timothy Buell, 1812-1814.  
 Alexander Hill, 1814-1816.  
 Timothy Buell, 1816-1820.  
 Silas Cook, 1820-1824.  
 Jesse Loring, 1824-1828.  
 Robert R. Green, 1828-1832.  
 Jesse Loring, 1832-1834.  
 Benjamin M. Brown, 1834-1838.  
 John Test, 1838-1842.  
 George W. Barker, 1842-1846.  
 Junia Jennings, 1846-1850.  
 Jesse Hildebrand, 1850-1853.  
 Marcellus J. Morse, 1853-1857.  
 Mark Green, 1857-1861.  
 Augustus Winsor, 1861-1865.  
 Jackson A. Hicks, 1865-1869.  
 Samuel L. Grosenor, 1869-1873.  
 George Davenport, 1873-1877.  
 William T. Steadman, 1877-1879.  
 Daniel B. Torpy, 1879-1883.  
 I. R. Rose, 1883-1887.  
 Arthur B. Little, 1887-1891.  
 William B. Dye, 1891-1897.  
 J. S. McAllister, 1897-1901.  
 Jesse C. Morrow, 1901.

## COUNTY AUDITORS.

*The office was created in 1820. The General Assembly appointed the first Auditor. In 1821 the Auditor was required to be elected by the people each year. In 1823 the law made the term two years. The successive Auditors have been:*

Royal Prentiss, 1820-1825.  
 William A. Whittlesey, 1825-1838.  
 James M. Booth, 1838-1840.  
 Joseph P. Wightman, 1840-1842.  
 James M. Booth, 1842-1846.  
 Sala Bosworth, 1846-1850.  
 Horatio Booth, 1850-1854.  
 Frederick A. Wheeler, 1856-1864.  
 Zadok G. Bundy, 1864-1868.  
 John V. Ramsey, 1868-1870.  
 John T. Mathews, 1870-1876.  
 Benjamin J. McKinney, 1876-1882.  
 B. B. Stone, 1882-1888.  
 David H. Merrill, 1888-1894.  
 W. A. Patterson, 1894-1900.  
 C. C. Chamberlain, 1900.

## COUNTY TREASURERS.

*The Governor appointed until the formation of the State. By the law of 1803, the Associate Judges appointed. By the law of 1804 the Commissioners annually appointed the County Treasurer. Since 1827 the people have elected, for two years. By the Constitution of 1851 the Treasurer is eligible only four years in six. The successive Treasurers have been:*

Jonathan Stone, 1792-1801.  
 Jabez True, 1801-1817.

Joseph Holden, 1817-1828.  
 Weston Thomas, 1828-1830.  
 Royal Prentiss, 1830-1832.  
 Michael Deterly, 1830-1832.  
 Michael Deterly, 1832-1836.  
 Ebenezer Gates, 1836-1838.  
 Robert Crawford, 1838-1850.  
 Abner L. Gouletau, 1850-1850.  
 Stephen Newton, 1850-1858.  
 Ebenezer B. Leget, 1858-1860.  
 William B. Thomas, 1860-1862.  
 Rufus E. Harte, 1862-1866.  
 William B. Mason, 1866-1868.  
 Lewis Andreson, 1868-1870.  
 Ernest Lindner, 1870-1874.  
 William S. Waugh, 1874-1878.  
 William R. Goddard, 1878-1880.  
 John Holst, 1880-1882.  
 Walter Thomas, 1882-1886.  
 Thomas J. Connor, 1886-1890.  
 George W. Stanley, 1890-1894.  
 G. J. Lund, 1894-1898.  
 H. P. Bode, 1898.

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

*This officer was appointed by the Courts under the Territory. The State law of 1803 gave the appointment to the Supreme Court, and that of 1805 to the Court of Common Pleas. Up to 1833 the people have elected. The term is two years. The successive Prosecuting Attorneys have been:*

Paul Fearing, September 9, 1788-1794.  
 Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., 1794-1798.  
 Matthew Backus, 1798-1808.  
 William Woodbridge, 1808 to February 6, 1815.  
 Caleb Emerson, February 6, 1815, to April 10, 1821.  
 John P. Mayberry, April 10, 1821, to October 30, 1829.  
 Arius Nye, October 30, 1829, to August 17, 1840.  
 Arius Nye, April 3, 1845, to March 8, 1847.  
 David Barber, October 26, 1840, to April 3, 1845.  
 William D. Emerson, March 8, 1847, to March 13, 1848.  
 William S. Nye, March 13, 1848, to March, 1850.  
 Davis Green, March, 1850, to April 5, 1852.  
 Rufus E. Harte, April 5, 1852, to October 4, 1852.  
 Samuel B. Robinson, October 4, 1852, to January, 1855.  
 Charles R. Rhodes, January, 1855, to January, 1857.  
 Samuel B. Robinson, January, 1857, to January, 1859.  
 Charles R. Barclay, January, 1859, to January, 1861.  
 Frank Buell, January, 1861, to April, 1861.  
 Melvin Clarke, April, 1861, to October 11, 1861.  
 William S. Nye, October 11, 1861, to January, 1862.  
 David Alban, January, 1862, to January, 1868.  
 Walter Brabham, January, 1868, to January, 1870.  
 Reuben L. Nye, January, 1870, to January, 1872.  
 Walter Brabham, January, 1872, to January, 1874.  
 Samuel B. Robinson, January, 1874, to January, 1876.  
 Frank F. Oldham, January, 1876, to January, 1880.  
 David Alban, January, 1880, to January, 1882.  
 L. W. Ellenwood, January, 1882, to January, 1884.



## PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—CONTINUED.

- John W. McCormick, January, 1881, to January, 1892.  
 John C. Preston, January, 1892, to January, 1898.  
 J. C. Brennan, January, 1898.

## COUNTY RECORDERS.

*Under the Territory the Recorder styled Register until 1795 was appointed by the Governor. By the laws, 1803 the Associate Judges appointed for seven years. By the law of 1809 the people elect, for three years. The successive Recorders have been:*

- Enoch Parsons, 1788 to 1790.  
 Dudley Woodbridge, April, 1790, to June, 1807.  
 Giles Hempstead, June, 1807, to June, 1814.  
 George Dudley, June, 1814, to June, 1817.  
 Daniel H. Buell, June, 1817, to October, 1834.  
 James M. Booth, October, 1834, to November, 1837.  
 Daniel P. Bosworth, November, 1837, to October, 1843.  
 Stephen N. Allen, October, 1843, to November, 1855.  
 William B. Mason, November, 1855, to January, 1892.  
 Mark Warren, January, 1892, to May, 1894.  
 William Warren (appointed) May, 1864, to January, 1895.  
 George J. Bartness, January, 1865, to August, 1866.  
 A. T. Ward (appointed) August, 1866, to January, 1867.  
 James Nixon, January, 1867, to January, 1882.  
 Joseph P. Ward, January, 1882, to January, 1888.  
 John W. Steele, January, 1888, to January, 1894.  
 John W. Allen, January, 1894, to January, 1900.  
 George W. Bonnell, January, 1900.

## COUNTY SURVEYORS.

*From 1803 to 1831 the Surveyor was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, and commissioned by the Governor. Since 1831 the election has been by the people, for three years. The successive Surveyors have been:*

- Levi Barber, November, 1805, to July, 1816.  
 William R. Browning, February, 1827, to May, 1832.  
 Benjamin F. Stone, May, 1832, to November, 1841.  
 Levi Bartlett, November, 1841, to October, 1851.  
 L. W. Chamberlain, October, 1851, to December, 1891.  
 R. W. St. John, December, 1861, to December, 1864.  
 Charles E. Gail (appointed) January, 1895, to December, 1895.  
 John A. Plummer, February, 1866, to January, 1875.  
 J. P. Hulbert, January, 1875, to 1881.  
 Daniel F. Dufer, January, 1881, to 1884.  
 A. A. Hollister, 1884, to 1887.  
 William Eldridge, 1887 to 1893.  
 Daniel F. Dufer, 1893 to 1896.  
 Levi Bartlett, 1896 to 1902.

\*Samuel N. Hobson was elected October, 1864, but resigned.

## CORONERS.

*Provision was made in 1788 for a Coroner in each county, to be appointed by the Governor. The first State Constitution also provided for one to be elected every two years by the people, and a law of 1851 continued the provision. The list appended is believed to be correct from 1812 to the present time, although some uncertainty as to the previous periods.*

- Charles Greene (Territory).  
 Joel Bowen, 1803.  
 Joseph Holden, 1806.  
 Alexander Hill, 1812.  
 Silas Cook, 1814.  
 Samson Cole, 1816.  
 Silas Cook, 1818.  
 John Merrill.  
 Griffin Greene, 1824.  
 Francis Devol, 1834.  
 Warden Willis, 1836.  
 Lawrence Chamberlain, 1838.  
 John T. Clogston, 1844.  
 Lewis Chamberlain, 1846.  
 Chauncey T. Judd, 1850.  
 Finley Wilson, 1852.  
 James H. Jones, 1853.  
 Chauncey T. Judd, 1855.  
 Benjamin F. Stone, 1857.  
 Louis Soyez, 1859.  
 Allen M. Creighbaum, 1860.  
 Lemuel Grimes, 1864.  
 Simeon D. Hart, 1866.  
 Herman Michaelis, 1868.  
 Philip Emrich, 1870.  
 Marcellus J. Morse, 1872.  
 T. C. Kiger, 1874.  
 Conrad Krigbaum, 1876.  
 J. F. Ullman, 1880.  
 John Bohl, Jr., 1882.  
 B. C. Gale, 1883.  
 J. B. Mallett, 1884.  
 J. J. Neuer, 1886.  
 Frank E. McKim, 1890.  
 O. W. Willis, 1896.  
 John B. McClure, 1900.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

*Provision was made for three such officers by a law adopted from the Pennsylvania code by the Governor and Judges in 1795, and confirmed by the Territorial Legislature in 1799. They were to be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The State law of 1804 provided for their election by the people, one each year, the term of office being three years. The following were appointed under the law of the Territory:*

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| William R. Putnam, | Jonathan Haskell, |
| Paul Fearing,      | Samuel Denning,   |
| Oliver Rice,       | Isaac Pierce,     |
| Gilbert Devol,     |                   |

*(Of these, Isaac Price served until 1804, William R. Putnam until 1805, and Simon Deming until 1806.)*

*The list of those elected in successive years is as follows:*

Nathaniel Hamilton, 1804.  
 John Sharp, 1805.  
 Paul Fearing, 1806.  
 Nathaniel Hamilton, 1807.  
 Joseph Barker, 1808.  
 Paul Fearing (resigned), 1809.  
 John Sharp (for two years), 1809.  
 Nathaniel Hamilton, 1810.  
 Daniel Goodno, 1811.  
 Henry Jolly, 1812.  
 Nathaniel Hamilton, 1813.  
 Daniel Goodno, 1814.  
 William Skinner, 1815.  
 Titan Kemble, 1816.  
 John B. Regnier, 1817.  
 Daniel Goodno, 1818.  
 Titan Kemble (resigned), 1819.  
 John B. Regnier (died), 1820.  
 Samuel Beach (two years), 1821.  
 Amzi Stanley (one year), 1821.  
 Daniel Goodno, 1821.  
 Joseph Barker, 1822.  
 William R. Putnam, 1823.  
 Daniel H. Buell (resigned), 1824.  
 Joseph Barker, 1825.  
 Thomas White (one year), 1825.  
 William Pitt Putnam, 1826.  
 Silas Cook (one year), 1826.  
 Anselm T. Nye, 1827.  
 Seth Baker (one year), 1828.  
 Joel Tuttle, 1829.  
 Jabesh F. Palmer (two years), 1829.  
 Anselm T. Nye, 1830.  
 Jabesh F. Palmer, 1831.  
 Ebenezer Battelle, 1832.  
 William Pitt Putnam, 1833.  
 John D. Chamberlain, 1834.  
 Robert K. Ewart, 1835.  
 Daniel H. Buell, 1836.  
 John D. Chamberlain, 1837.  
 William Dana, 1838.  
 Daniel H. Buell, 1839.  
 John D. Chamberlain, 1840.  
 James Dutton, 1841.  
 Douglas Putnam, 1842.  
 Hiram Gard, 1843.  
 William West, 1844.  
 Douglas Putnam, 1845.  
 Boyleston Shaw, 1846.  
 Lewis H. Greene, 1847.  
 Douglas Putnam, 1848.  
 John Breckenridge, 1849.  
 George Stanley, 1850.  
 Douglas Putnam, 1851.  
 Walter Curtis, 1852.  
 Benjamin Rightmire, 1853.  
 William Mason, 1854.  
 Walter Cuttis, 1855.

Charles Dana, 1856.  
 William R. Putnam, 1857.  
 Joseph Penrose, 1858.  
 Zachariah Cochrane, 1860.  
 James McWilliams, 1860.  
 J. J. Hollister, 1861.  
 William Thomas, 1862.  
 Antony Sheets (resigned), 1863.  
 J. J. Hollister, 1864.  
 George Benedict, 1865.  
 James Little (one year), 1865.  
 James Little, 1866.  
 Seymour Clough, 1867.  
 George Benedict, 1868.  
 Thomas Caywood, 1869.  
 Mark Green (resigned), 1870.  
 Joseph Penrose, 1871.  
 Cyrenius Buchanan (two years), 1871.  
 John Hall, 1872.  
 Pemberton Palmer, 1873.  
 John Pool, 1874.  
 John Potter, 1875.  
 Moses A. Malster, 1876.  
 John Hoppel, 1877.  
 Philip Mattern, 1878.  
 Robert Mullenix, 1879.  
 William Thompson, 1880.  
 Phillip Mattern, 1881.  
 William Thompson, 1882.  
 B. J. Williamson, 1883.  
 J. M. Fearson, 1883.  
 J. M. Murdock, 1884.  
 J. M. Farron, 1885.  
 Mason Gorby, 1886.  
 J. Warren Thorniley, 1887.  
 — Fleming, 1888.  
 J. Warren Thorniley, 1889.  
 John A. Gage, 1890.  
 Mason Gorby, 1891.  
 Samuel S. McGee, 1892.  
 C. M. Grubb, 1893.  
 John Randolph, 1894.  
 Samuel S. McGee, 1895.  
 C. M. Grubb, 1896.  
 John Randolph, 1897.  
 William L. Hadley, 1898.  
 Henry Strecker, 1899.  
 Daniel R. Shaw, 1900.  
 William L. Hadley, 1901.

#### INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

*These officers were appointed by the Commissioners from 1836 until 1842, when they were required to be elected by the people, one each year, to serve three years.*

Samson Cole, 1836-1842.  
 Eben Gates, 1836-1842.  
 Wyllys Hall, 1838-1842.  
 James Dunn, 1842-1849.  
 Thomas F. Stanley, 1842-1844.  
 William R. Putnam, Jr., 1842-1845.  
 Samuel Shipman, 1844-1847.

Brooks, Pizzardi, 1845-1851.  
 John C. Dunn, 1847-1850.  
 James M. Booth, 1849-1850.  
 James Dunn, 1850-1851.  
 James Dutton, 1850-1853.  
 James S. Cady, 1853-1856.  
 Robert E. Cheatham, 1860-1863.  
 Julia Jennings, 1861-1870.  
 John Dowling, 1862-1865.  
 William West, 1863-1866.  
 James Dunn, 1865-1868.  
 F. A. Wheeler, 1866-1875.  
 Samuel E. Fay, 1868-1871.  
 H. W. Corner, 1870-1873.  
 Charles Athey, 1871-1874.  
 George W. Richards, 1873-1876.  
 William Caywood (3rd), 1874-1880.  
 John Dowling, 1875-1878.  
 Charles A. Cook, 1876-1879.  
 John Dowling, 1878-1881.  
 John Strecker, 1879-1882.  
 Charles W. Athey, 1880-1886.

John D. Terrell, 1881-1884.  
 Henry Van Bergen, 1882-1885.  
 William T. Harness, 1883-1886.  
 Thomas D. Hoff, 1884-1886.  
 Robert G. Miller, Jr., 1885-1887.  
 William G. Harness, 1886-1888.  
 James F. Briggs, 1887-1890.  
 Robert G. Miller, Jr., 1888-1891.  
 William G. Harness, 1889-1892.  
 James F. Briggs, 1890-1892.  
 Russell O'Neill, 1891-1893.  
 George Richards, 1892-1894.  
 Russell O'Neill, 1893-1895.  
 William Schnauffer, 1894-1896.  
 George Richards, 1895-1897.  
 Russell O'Neill, 1896-1898.  
 William Cranston, 1897-1899.  
 William Schnauffer, 1898-1900.  
 George W. Smith, 1899-1901.  
 William Cranston, 1900.  
 J. K. Gregory, 1901.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### BENCH AND BAR.

#### *Personal Sketches.*

MAJ.-GEN. SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS was born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1737. He graduated at Harvard College in 1756; studied law in the office of his uncle, George Matthew Griswold, and was admitted to the bar in 1759, and settled at Lyme in the practice of his profession. In 1761 he married the daughter of Richard Mathew of Lyme, and in 1762 was elected member of the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, and by successive re-elections held that position until 1774, when he removed from Lyme to New London.

In the stirring times preceding the Declaration of Independence by the Colonies, Mr. Parsons was an ardent patriot, and to him has been attributed the first suggestion of a meeting of commissioners from the Colonies to consult as to their general welfare. Mr. Parsons was one of the bold men who in conjunction with Col. Etham Allen conceived and carried out the project of capturing the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, whereby the command of Lake Champlain was obtained for the Americans. This was the first offensive blow struck by the Colonies in their war for independence.

In 1775 Mr. Parsons was commissioned by the Colony of Connecticut as colonel of a regiment raised for the defense of the Colony, and was actively engaged in the battle of Long Island.

In 1776 he was appointed by Congress, brigadier-general and was with the army at the battle of White Plains. The most important operation of the campaign of 1777, to wit, the capture of the prisoners and the destruction of the enemy's ships and supplies at Sag Harbor, was designed by General Parsons and executed under his directions, and received from Congress a complimentary notice. During most of the years of 1778 and 1779 he was stationed at West Point and the Highlands and rendered valuable service. In 1780 he was commissioned by Congress as major-general. For his bold and successful enterprise for the relief and protection of the inhabitants between New York and Greenwich, he received the thanks of Congress. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law at Middletown, Connecticut.

In 1786 General Parsons, with General Butler, of Pittsburgh, and George Rogers Clark, by appointment of Congress, held an important treaty with the Indians at the mouth of the Great Miami.

In 1789 he was appointed by Congress one of the judges of the Supreme Court for the "Territory Northwest of the river Ohio," and in May, 1788, removed to Marietta and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

In 1789 he was appointed by the State of Connecticut a commissioner to hold a treaty with the Wyandot Indians of the Western Reserve, and visited that country to make preparations for holding the treaty. In descend-

ing the rapids of the Big Beaver River, on his return he was drowned, November 17, 1789, aged 52 years.

GEN. JAMES MITCHELL VARNUM was a descendant of Samuel Varnum, who emigrated from Wales to this country in 1649, and settled at Dracut, Massachusetts. He was born at Dracut in 1749, graduated at Providence College (now Brown University) in the first class in 1769, studied law in the office of Oliver Arnold, Providence, Rhode Island, was admitted to the bar in 1771, and settled at East Greenwich in the practice of his profession. He took an active part in the controversy between the Colonies and Great Britain, had a taste for military life, and shortly after the battle of Lexington, was appointed colonel of one of the three regiments raised by Rhode Island in 1775. During 1776 he served as colonel in the Colonial Army, and in 1777 was promoted by Congress to the rank of brigadier-general. During 1777 and 1778 he was with the army and commanded at Red Bank and Mud Island. In 1780 he was elected a delegate to Congress from Rhode Island, and was an active and influential member of that body. After the war he resumed his practice of law at East Greenwich, and was engaged in most of the important cases in the State. As an advocate and orator, he was considered the equal of Patrick Henry. In 1786 General Varnum was again elected Representative to Congress and was noted for his brilliant eloquence. In 1787, upon the organization of the Ohio Company of Associates at Boston, he was elected a director of the company, and soon after the passage of the ordinance of that year establishing the Northwest Territory, he was elected by Congress one of the judges of the Territory; in the spring of 1788 he left his home in Rhode Island for Marietta and arrived here in June, and entered upon the discharge of his duties of his office. He was the orator of the day at the celebration of American Independence held at "the Point" in Marietta, July 4, 1788, and his address was noted for its many beauties of sentiment and language. He

was in poor health when he arrived at Marietta, but was able to attend the meetings of the directors of the Ohio Company, and assisted the Governor and other judges in forming a code of laws for the government of the Northwest Territory. He died at Marietta, January 10, 1789, at the early age of 40, and his funeral was attended with great ceremony.

GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM was appointed by the President, 1790, one of the judges of the Supreme Court for the "Territory northwest of the river Ohio," and served until 1796. An account of the events of his life is contained in a succeeding chapter, on "Sketches of Pioneers."

JOSEPH GILMAN was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1736. In the struggle of the colonists for liberty and independence, he took a decided part for the Whigs, and had their entire confidence. He was chairman of the Committee of Safety for New Hampshire, and, as such, made large advances from his own personal resources for the purchase of supplies for the State troops. Upon the formation of the Ohio Company, he became an associate, and, with his wife, Rebecca Ives Gilman, and his son, Benjamin Ives Gilman, removed to Marietta in 1789.

By Governor St. Clair, he was appointed to and held the offices of Probate judge, judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1796 he was appointed by the President of the United States one of the judges of the General Court for the Northwest Territory, and attended the sittings of that court at Marietta, Cincinnati, Detroit, and other places at which the court was held.

Judge Gilman was highly respected and esteemed for his learning and abilities as a jurist and scientist, and for his pleasing qualities. He died in 1806, aged 70 years.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR., served by appointment of the President of the United States, as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory from 1798 until 1803. A sketch of Colonel Meigs appears in a succeeding chapter of this work.



PAUL FEARING was born in Wareham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, February 28, 1762, and was the son of Noah and Mary Fearing. Of his early childhood, but little is known; but as the boy is said to be the father of the man, he was doubtless an upright, open-hearted youth. The minister of the parish prepared him for college, as was common in that day, and he was graduated at Harvard in 1785. Having decided on law for a profession, he studied in the office of Esquire Swift, of Windham, Connecticut, and was admitted as attorney in the courts of law of that State in September, 1787. During this year the Ohio Company was matured, for establishing a colony in the Northwest Territory, and was a general topic of conversation in New England. The glowing descriptions of the country and climate in the valley of the Ohio caught the fancy of many young men, as well as older persons, and he decided on visiting that region. On the 1st of May, 1788, he embarked at Boston for Baltimore, where he arrived on the 16th of that month. There he put his trunk into a wagon, and commenced the journey across the mountains on foot. He reached Pittsburgh on the 10th of June, and embarked the same day in a boat for Marietta, where he arrived on the 16th. On the Fourth of July he participated in the first proceedings had on the banks of the Muskingum in honor of the day, and on the 20th listened to the first sermon ever preached in the English tongue northwest of the Ohio River. On the 2nd of September, 1788, he attended the first Common Pleas Court held in the county, and was admitted an attorney-at-law of the courts of the Territory. On the 9th of this month, the county Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace sat for the first time, and he was appointed counsel in behalf of the United States for Washington County.

The last of January, 1789, he set out on a journey to New England, in company with several persons, among whom was General Parsons. They went up the Ohio in a boat, but when about half way to Wheeling, the

floating ice became so troublesome that they left the river and went by land. The travel over the mountains was accomplished on horseback in 26 days, from Wheeling to Middleborough, Massachusetts. He returned in August, by way of Alexandria, and, being a fine pedestrian, again crossed the mountains on foot. He reached Red Stone, a famous port for boats on the Monongahela, on the 14th of the month. While waiting here for a rise in the river, Commodore Whipple came on with his family and that of his son-in-law, Colonel Sproat. With them he embarked in a small boat on the 26th of November, and reached Marietta on the 30th.

The following year was passed in attending to his law business, which began to increase some, as the emigration this season was very great. In November, 1790, he was appointed deputy contractor for supplying the troops at Fort Harmar with fresh meat at the low rate of \$13.33 a month and rations. Labor of all kinds was at a depressed state, a common hand on a farm getting only \$4, and a private soldier, \$3.

Mr. Fearing's first attempt as an advocate before the Court of Quarter Sessions was rather discouraging; but the embarrassment he first experienced vanished in his next trial, and he was able to deliver himself fluently and with fine effect. His frank, manly civility and sound, discriminating mind made him a favorite with the people, as well as the courts, and he had at his command much of the law business of the country.

Hon. Return Jonathan Meigs was his first competitor at the bar, and for the favor of the public. Mr. Meigs was the more prompt and witty, with a ready flow of language, and Mr. Fearing was the more industrious and patient in investigation, so that in final results they were very well matched.

When the troops left Fort Harmar, Mr. Fearing's intimate friend, Major Doughty, made him a present of his dwelling house, a well-finished log building, standing in the southwest angle of the fort. During the war,

Mr. Fearing and his father occupied the house, which afforded a safe retreat from the attacks of the Indians.

In the month of November, 1795, Mr. Fearing was married to Cynthia Rowe, at his own home at Fort Harmar.

In 1797 he was appointed judge of Probate for Washington County.

After the close of the war, the county filled up rapidly, and in 1799 the first Legislature held its session in Cincinnati. In 1800 the second session was held, and in this he was a member. During this period he was chosen a delegate to represent the Territory in Congress, which post he filled for 1801 and 1802, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people.

After his return to private life, he resumed the practice of law with increased reputation. On his farm, a little below the mouth of the Muskingum, he erected a neat dwelling house, and planted an extensive orchard of the choicest fruits, of which he was an intelligent and successful cultivator. He was one of the first in Ohio who paid attention to the raising of Merino sheep. His flocks embraced several hundred of these valuable animals, propagated from a few individuals bought at enormous prices.

In 1810 he was appointed associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In this office he served seven years with much credit as a sound, just, and impartial judge.

In 1814 he was appointed master commissioner in chancery.

From the first entering of the lands of the Ohio Company for taxation by the State, he acted very extensively as an agent for the shareholders in the Eastern States. In this way a large portion of his time was occupied.

In his disposition, Mr. Fearing was remarkably cheerful and pleasant, much attached to children, and never happier than when in their company. He had great sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, and he was ever ready to stretch forth his hand and open his purse for their relief.

He died on the 21st of August, 1822, after

a few days illness, a victim to the fatal epidemic of fever which ravaged the country for two or three years, aged 60 years. His wife died the same day, a few hours after, in the 46th year of her age.

ELIJAH BACKUS was born at Norwich, Connecticut; he was a graduate of Yale College, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in the year 1800. Shortly thereafter he came to Marietta and engaged in the practice of law. Wyllys Silliman, of Zanesville, was associated with him as a partner.

Mr. Backus held the office of receiver of public moneys of the United States. In 1801 he established the *Gazette* newspaper, of which he was editor. In 1803 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. He was owner of the island in the Ohio River, now called Blennerhassett's Island, and sold it to Mr. Blennerhassett.

In 1808 Mr. Backus removed to Ruskin, Illinois, and died there in 1812.

LEWIS CASS was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. In 1799 he was employed as a teacher at Wilmington, Delaware, where his father, Maj. Jonathan Cass of the army, was stationed. In 1800 he removed with his father's family to Marietta, studied law there, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar and removed to Zanesville and commenced practice.

In 1806 he married Elizabeth Spencer, of Wood County, Virginia, and the same year was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. From 1807 to 1813 he was State marshal. In the War of 1812 he was colonel of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, under General Hull, and was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

In 1813 he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and held that office for 18 years. In 1831 he was appointed by President Johnson, Secretary of War, and was at the head of the War Department at the commencement of the Florida War. In 1836 he was appointed minister to France, and served in that capacity until 1842 when he resigned. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator from the State of Michigan. In 1848 he was

the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, but failed of election on account of a division of his party in the State of New York. In 1849 he was re-elected to the Senate for the remainder of his original term. As Senator he opposed the "Wilmot Proviso," although instructed by the Legislature of his State to vote for it. He did not vote for the "Fugitive Slave" bill. In 1851 he was again elected Senator from Michigan. In 1852 he was a candidate before the Democratic convention at Baltimore for the nomination for the Presidency, but was not successful. In 1857 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan. In December, 1860, disapproving of the action of the President in refusing to reinforce Major Anderson and provision Fort Sumter, he promptly resigned his office as member of the cabinet. Through the War of the Rebellion his sympathies were with the national cause.

General Cass died at Detroit June 17, 1866.

He was a man of integrity, of great ability as scholar, jurist, and statesman, and his public career of more than half a century was honorable to himself and the nation.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, February 21, 1783. He attended the Brooklyn Academy, and graduated from that institution. He studied law with Judge Peters, at Hartford, and was there admitted to the bar.

In 1807 he moved to Marietta, Ohio, and here pursued with success the practice of his profession. His profound learning, skill and care as a counsellor won for him public commendation.

In 1810 he was elected by the Legislature of the State to succeed Calvin Pease as president judge of the Third Circuit. Shortly after his election to the judgeship, he moved from Marietta to St. Clairsville.

In 1815 he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate, and resigned the office of judge after having ably filled it for five years.

In 1821, and again in 1827, he was re-elected to the Senate of the United States, and during his career of 18 years in Congress as Senator from Ohio, he rendered valuable services to his State and the nation. For many years he was chairman of the Senate committee on claims.

He was president of the caucus, held at Washington in 1824, which nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for the Presidency.

In 1833, at the expiration of his third term as Senator, he retired from public life and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, especially the cultivation of fruits and the introduction of choice varieties.

In 1840 he was favorably spoken of, in various parts of the country, for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

He died at his residence in St. Clairsville, September 2, 1857. As a statesman Judge Ruggles had the confidence of the Senate and of the people. As a jurist, his great ability was not as conspicuous in open court as in chambers. Though lacking, in some measure, the gifts of an orator, as a consulting attorney he had few superiors. As a private citizen he was highly respected. He was generous in his impulses, liberal in his views, and exerted an excellent moral influence wherever he was known.

THOMAS BACKUS was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1785; graduated at Yale College; studied law in the office of his father, Elijah Backus, at Marietta, and was there admitted to the bar in 1808. He was married to Temperance Lord in 1810, and in 1811 removed to Franklin, Franklin County, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of law, and in 1820 was appointed prosecuting attorney.

In 1823 he removed to Union County, Ohio, and was there appointed prosecuting attorney, and during his term of office died October 25, 1825.

WILLIAM WOODEBRIDGE was born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 30, 1780. He received his early education in his native State.

studied law in Litchfield, Connecticut, and, with his father, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1791, settling in Marietta.

In 1806 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and in the following year was elected to the General Assembly of the State.

From 1808 until 1814 he was prosecuting attorney for his county, and also a member of the Ohio State Senate.

During the latter year, without solicitation, he received the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, from President Madison, and removed to Detroit and entered upon the performance of the duties of his new office.

He was elected the first delegate to Congress from Michigan, in 1819, and forwarded the interests of his constituents in a manner to elicit the warmest approbation.

He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory in 1828, and performed the duties of that office four years.

He was one of the members of the convention which framed the State Constitution, in 1835, and was elected a State Senator under it in 1837.

He was chosen to succeed Stevens T. Mason as Governor of the State, in 1839, and served during one term. At the expiration of his term of office as Governor, he was elected a United States Senator, and served in that capacity from 1841 until 1847.

While in the Senate, he took a leading part in much of the important legislation of that body, both as a member of a number of the principal committees and also as a debater upon the floor of the Senate.

His last days were spent in retirement in Detroit, where he died October 20, 1861.

Governor Woodbridge was an eminent jurist and constitutional lawyer, and at the time of his death was the oldest and most distinguished member of the Detroit bar. He was a man of true principles and honor, who had served the public for many years with fidelity and integrity, and who died leaving to his children an unblemished name.

DAVID PUTNAM became a member of the

Washington County bar about 1808. A sketch of his life will be found in the biography of Samuel H. Putnam, in another chapter of this volume, devoted to "Sketches of Pioneers."

GUSTAV SWAN was born at Peterborough, New Hampshire, in 1787. By his own exertions he obtained a good clerical and scientific education. He studied law at Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar of that State. In 1810 he came to Marietta, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio. From Marietta he moved to Franklin County, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1812 and again in 1817 he was a representative in the Ohio Legislature. In 1823 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, and at the expiration of his term of office resumed the practice of law in Columbus, and continued there until 1843.

Judge Swan was an eloquent and able advocate, and his practice in Franklin and neighboring counties was large. After 1843 he devoted himself more exclusively to his duties as president of the State Bank of Ohio. He died at Columbus, February 6, 1860.

CALEB EMERSON was born August 21, 1779, at Ashby, Massachusetts. It appears from some fragmentary memoranda among the papers he left, written in the last years of his life, that he lost both his parents early; that his mother died when he was six weeks old; that his father lost his health in the Revolutionary War, and his property by Continental money; that he was brought up by persons who were not of his kin; and that he was a student at law and assistant editor for some time before he left New England for Ohio, in the fall of 1808.

There remain to his descendants very few of the letters he received previous to 1820. Of the documents connected with his New England life, the most important is a file of letters from James Elliott, Esq., a lawyer of Brattleborough, Vermont. Mr. Elliott appears to have been his early friend and counsellor, and showed much interest in his future advancement. In the earliest of these letters, dated January 3, 1801, he speaks of the young man's



correct and friendly letter (addressed to him from Mason, postmarked Amherst, New Hampshire), and says it bears the marks of an honest mind, and the promise of future excellence. He desires to know his age, profession and prospects, his place of residence, amusements of infancy and course of study, and wishes to correspond with him occasionally.

In a subsequent letter Mr. Elliott speaks approvingly of his purpose to go west, but advises him first to spend a year or two in a law office, as in a new country the farmer, merchant and lawyer might all be combined in one person. He recommends that he cultivate his literary tastes, and promises to aid him.

In February, 1806, then at Washington City, Mr. Elliott addresses him as a student at law at Amherst, New Hampshire, having ascertained his then residence from the publisher of the *Farmers' Cabinet* at that place, whom he was probably assisting in the editorship of that journal.

Mr. Elliott frequently posted him up in the proceedings of Congress for the subsequent two years, and was one of several well known persons in that part of New England to give him recommendations as to general good character and proficiency in law studies, when he left for Marietta, Ohio.

Governor Tiffin, of Ohio, had advised a friend of Mr. Emerson's, at Washington, that it was not necessary for an applicant for admission to the Ohio bar to appear before the judges in session, but he could apply to any judge separately, who, if satisfied of his competency, could give him his certificate, and then he would apply to another judge, and the several certificates he received would entitle him to admission.

One of his remaining letters is one of recommendation from Hon. Paul Fearing, then a judge, dated September 13, 1809 (to Gen. Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster, Ohio), of Mr. Emerson, as a suitable candidate for admission to the Ohio bar, and doubtless he was admitted about that time. He opened a law office at Marietta, visiting some of the neighboring County Courts.

He married, July 29, 1810, Mary Dana, daughter of Capt. William Dana, of Belpre, Ohio, one of the early emigrants from New England.

In the same year began his connection with the *Western Spectator*, a weekly journal of Marietta, to which was annexed a small bookstore. The first number seems to have been issued about the 23rd of October, 1810. He gave it up July 31, 1813, but continued the practice of law, and was appointed prosecuting attorney of Washington County in February, 1815, and was continued in that office until April, 1821. In October, 1820, while residing on Front, between Scammel and Worcester streets, the dwelling house he occupied was consumed by fire, and most of the furniture and clothing of the family, and nearly all his valuable papers were destroyed. He and his family experienced great kindness and hospitality from the citizens of Marietta. His law business was continued.

In 1822 a fever, supposed to result from the miasmatic influences of the Ohio shore, prevailed extensively in Marietta township and elsewhere. Mr. Emerson's family was down with it for a considerable time, usually leaving only one or two to wait on the rest. He was afterwards prostrated with a sickness which brought him very near the gates of death. After his recovery, he had an abiding conviction that close application to a law office was ruinous to his health; and though his connection with legal matters was more or less maintained to the last years of his life, his time was largely given to horticultural and other industrial pursuits, mingled with literary, political, and social activities, and efforts in behalf of religious, moral, and educational institutions in Marietta.

He and his wife joined the Marietta Baptist Church, which then worshiped four miles above the village, about the year 1822, and remained in its communion to the last.

Being one of the earliest trustees of Marietta College, and remaining such during his life, he displayed an abiding interest in its growth.

In the year 1836 he was editor of the *Mari-*



*etta Gazette*, a firm advocate for the right of free discussion. Certain lecturers about that time, in behalf of negro emancipation, were in danger of being mobbed, but the energetic philanthropists of Washington County secured for them fair treatment. In December, 1837, the *Marietta Gazette* passed into the hands of Isaac Maxon.

Several years later an advantageous sale of Mr. Emerson's three-acre lots near Marietta, gave him leisure for literary effort. He wrote much in favor of emancipation, for journals both at home and abroad.

During the last 10 or 12 years of his life, he took great interest in the early history of Ohio, and especially of Washington County, and made extensive collections of old newspapers and other documents calculated to preserve a knowledge of the past, and to some extent lectured on these subjects. His duties as master commissioner in chancery, and as administrator for several estates, gave him opportunities for travel, where he could gather up such material. Probably the most complete of his essays on these subjects was an article in the *North American Review*, which includes the details of Mr. Manasseh Cutler's mission to Congress in behalf of the Ohio Company, for the purchase of the well known tract which bears its name.

In 1845 he took an active part in bringing the celebrated case of the captured Ohioans, which involved, in part, the question of boundary between Ohio and Virginia, to the notice of the State authorities. His sympathies were strongly enlisted for the oppressed and down-trodden.

He died March 14, 1853, at his homestead in Marietta, aged 73½ years.

JOHN PENNYBACKER MAYBERRY was born March 1, 1790, at Pine Forge, near the village of New Market, Virginia. His home was located in the loveliest portion of the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah. This is now a historic location from the fact that during the late Civil War this homestead was the scene of many of the severest struggles for the possession of the valley.

His father was an Irish gentleman, having emigrated to America in early life. His mother was descended from German ancestors. Her maiden name was Rebekah Pennybacker. She was one of the large family of Pennybackers so well known throughout Pennsylvania.

John P. Mayberry, while in the valley of the Shenandoah, studied law under the eminent Judge Allen, of New Market, Virginia. Before completing his studies, however, in the year 1810, his father determined to seek a new home in the rich lands beyond the mountains, and his son, John, accompanied him, purchasing plantations near Belleville, Wood County, Virginia. They there settled. After a brief sojourn upon the plantations, he became deputy sheriff of Wood County. In 1812 he visited Richmond, and made application for admission to practice in the State courts, and was given a certificate.

After his return, however, wishing to pursue his studies and perfect himself in other branches of the law, he went to Ohio, attracted by the reputation of Judge Fearing, of Harmar, Ohio, who was the first lawyer admitted to the bar in this State, the attorney of the Ohio Company and the leading legal mind in the Northwest Territory. Here he had the advantage of an extensive library, and finished his studies with Judge Fearing in 1815. On the 15th of August, 1816, he married the only daughter of his preceptor, Lucy Willis Fearing, with whom he lived over 50 years. In 1817 he removed with his family to Parkersburg, Virginia, and soon after was elected as a Representative of the Whig party to the House of Delegates at Richmond and served during the term of 1817 and 1818. In 1818 he left Richmond to accept the position of receiver of public moneys, tendered him by the United States government. This necessitated his return to Marietta, Ohio, where he succeeded Col. Levi Barber, who was elected to Congress. The business of this office was very extensive, as the Territory was fast filling up, and the government lands selling rapidly. His experience while in office illustrates the purity and hon-

esty of the pioneer settlers of the Northwest. The law existing at that time required the receiver to deposit all moneys received in the United States repositories situated at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, and the payments were to be made in the same coin as was paid to the receiver. The gold and silver received during the quarter had to be transported from Marietta to the points above-named. At that time the woods were unfrequented and obscure, and the country sparsely settled, making it a perilous journey to transport \$6,000 or \$8,000 in gold and silver on horseback. Yet these trips were made at the expiration of each quarter by Mr. Mayberry, accompanied by his father, or Henry or Silas Fearing, and Col. David Barker, and during his term of office of over 10 years, neither he himself nor his messengers were disturbed in their journeys to and fro. Mr. Mayberry was receiver until the year 1829. During this period he was also elected prosecuting attorney of Washington County, faithfully performing his duties and giving entire satisfaction to the public.

Retiring from these two important offices, and after settling his affairs relative thereto, he left Ohio and returned to his old home at Parkersburgh, and engaged in mercantile business. As was the custom in those days, he made frequent journeys over the mountains to Philadelphia on horseback for the purpose of purchasing his stock in trade. While still engaged in merchandising, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Wood. In 1832 he was again called from private life, being elected to the House of Delegates. At the expiration of this term, he was re-elected by his well-satisfied constituents, and although not seeking or having any desire of office, he was again returned in 1837 and 1838, to the House of Delegates; his ripe experience and sound judgment making him a great power, giving him the foremost position among the legislators.

The first recognition of any material importance which Parkersburgh or Wood County received from the State Legislature of old Virginia in the way of improvement and bring-

ing them into public notice, was the establishment of the Northwestern Virginia turnpike road leading from Winchester in the valley of Virginia over the Alleghanies to Parkersburgh, a distance of 250 miles. This great work was completed while Mr. Mayberry was in the House of Delegates, and to his exertions, no doubt, is West Virginia indebted for this great benefit.

He acquired wealth by prudent investments in real estate, together with the inheritance which his wife received from her father's estate.

Mr. Mayberry, in his long public life at Marietta, Parkersburgh, and Richmond, made friends with all whom he came in contact, and such was his even temperament that even in sharp political contests his urbanity of manner and kindness for all humanity left his career destitute of enemies. He was a ripe scholar and a trained thinker, commanding in stature, with a pleasing address. He was a perfect type of a Virginia gentleman, of Washington's time, his manner and mien occasioning many of his friends to believe his resemblance to Washington very marked. Had his ambition led him to continue his public career, his political associates were confident he would have taken a ranking position in national affairs among the great statesmen of that day, but turning aside from the allurements of public life, he returned to the quiet old home he loved so well, in Parkersburgh. His house and grounds soon became shaded with the fine old trees he planted. His office door under the shade of the catalpas was a charmed spot to all who came under the restful influence of the peaceful atmosphere. Happiness and contentment followed him like a shadow. The old men loved to linger with him, and the young men to listen to the fine talk of the grand old gentleman. He devoted much of his time in later years to the rearing of blooded horses and to the improvement of the plantations he owned in the State. In his stables were some of the finest imported stock in the South and West, many of the descendants of the stables being favorite horses of the present time. He died

while his favorite horse, Lath, was running; he expired sitting in his carriage, November 15, 1866, closing a life of nearly 77 years, leaving his wife and son as the only immediate relatives to deplore his loss, as he was himself the last member of his father's family. When the news came that the pure and noble John P. Mayberry was no more, a multitude mourned over the loss of a great and good man.

ARIUS NYE was the son of Col. Ichabod Nye, and grandson of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, two of the pioneers who, with their families, made at the mouth of the Muskingum in 1788 the first settlement in the "Territory Northwest of the river Ohio." He was born in the Campus Martius—"the stockade"—at Marietta, December 27, 1792. During his boyhood days, educational facilities at the new settlements were quite limited, yet mainly by his own exertions he obtained what is now called a good common school education. In 1807 he went to Springfield, afterward to Putnam in Muskingum County, and engaged in merchandising.

In 1815 he married Rowena Spencer, daughter of Dr. Joseph Spencer, of Vienna, Virginia, and sister of Mrs. General Cass. He was director in the Bank of Zanesville before he was 21 years of age. During 1817-18 he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to make his mark in Muskingum County. In the autumn of 1822, or spring of 1823, he moved to Gallipolis, at the beginning of the "sickly season," when he was taken sick with the prevailing epidemic, or malarial fever. In 1824-25 he moved to Marietta and there acquired a large and lucrative practice. For several years after removing to Marietta, he served as cashier of the Bank of Marietta. In 1827 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1828. In 1831 he was elected State Senator and served two years. At the time of the great flood in 1832, he removed his office from Putnam street to the old Ohio Company's office on Washington street, where he kept his office until he was elected judge. He early acquired a large law library, and by 1837 probably had

accumulated the largest library of any lawyer in Southeastern Ohio. In 1840 he was again elected Representative in the State Legislature.

Judge Arius Nye was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and regarded his duties as a church man equally as important with his duties as a lawyer. It was mainly through his efforts that an Episcopal Church was organized at Marietta; and when organized it was supported and maintained largely by his contributions and labors. He was lay reader and senior warden of St. Luke's Church for a great many years; and for the first seven years, after its organization in 1826, he conducted nearly all the services. He was usually a delegate to diocesan conventions; and took a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the diocese. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Marietta owes him a great debt of gratitude.

His son, A. Spencer Nye, became associated with him in practice as A. Nye & Son, continuing as a firm until 1846. In 1847, Arius Nye was elected president judge of the district composed of the counties of Washington, Morgan, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, and Lawrence. The district was large and difficult of access during portions of the year, there being no railroads, and especially during the spring and autumn were county seats difficult to reach. His health broke down under his labors on the bench, and he resigned in 1850. After his health improved, he associated with him David Alban, and practiced as Nye & Alban until the commencement of the Civil War, when Mr. Alban enlisted in the army. Thereafter as lawyer, generally associated in business with some younger member of the bar, Judge Nye gave his attention to cases which were brought under his notice. His last illness was protracted and painful, but borne with fortitude. He died at his home in Marietta, July 27, 1865, in the 73rd year of his age.

Judge Nye was an original, self-reliant, self-made man—a man of feeling, thought, and conviction. He will long survive in the memory of his friends, in the impressions which he made on the community where he

lived and in the legislation of his native State. At the time of his death, he had obtained a wider celebrity than any other Marietta man. This was due to his strong character, to his industry, to his devotion to every accepted trust, to his public spirit, and above all to his inflexible integrity of mind and heart. As a jurist he ranked among the first chancery and criminal lawyers in the West. He was deeply read in the learning of the profession and thoroughly imbued with the lofty spirit of its great masters.

WILLIAM A. WHITTLESEY was born at Danbury, Connecticut, in 1796. In 1816 he was graduated at Yale College, and for some time thereafter was employed as teacher. In 1818 he came to Canfield, Ohio, entered the office of his uncle, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, as student at law, being fellow-student there with J. M. Giddings, and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. In 1821 he came to Marietta, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1825 he was elected auditor of the county, and for two successive years held that office, and received the public commendation for the faithfulness, care and ability with which he discharged his duties.

In 1839 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Representative in the Ohio Legislature, and was elected.

In 1841 and for several years following, he was associated with Gen. Charles B. Goddard, of Zanesville, in the practice of law in Washington County. In 1848 he was elected member of Congress from the district comprising the counties of Washington, Morgan and Perry. He declined being a candidate for re-election.

In 1856 and again in 1860, and again in 1862, he was elected mayor of the city of Marietta, and for six years discharged the duties of that office in an approved and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Whittlesey was an inveterate and inimitable story-teller; and it was not unusual to find half the lawyers of the city, with many of their friends, gathered about Mr. Whittle-

sey's office to listen to his stories; and no one went away dissatisfied.

For some time previous to his death, Mr. Whittlesey suffered from painful disease, but bore his affliction with fortitude and resignation. He died November 6, 1866, at Brooklyn, New York, where he had gone for medical treatment, leaving one surviving child, a daughter, now the wife of W. B. Mitchell, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. His remains were brought back to Marietta, and buried in the Mount Cemetery by the side of his deceased son, the lamented Capt. W. B. Whittlesey, a brave and noble officer, who was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge in November, 1863.

The following is an extract from the report of a committee, appointed by the bar of Washington County to give expression of the sentiments of the profession, in relation to Mr. Whittlesey's death:

"With feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of the Washington County Bar, have heard of the death of our late associate, the Hon. William A. Whittlesey. During the whole period of our connection with the profession in this county, we have been witnesses of the estimable qualities of the deceased.

"As a lawyer, his discriminating mind, his legal acquirements, the friendliness and honesty of his counsels, his urbanity in the court room, and his uniform courtesy and kindness toward the junior members of the profession have elicited our esteem, and endeared him in our recollections.

"As a citizen and neighbor, the kindness of his disposition, his liberality, his cheerfulness and his remarkable freedom from all feelings of envy, resentment and ill-will won for him the respect and friendship of all who knew him."

DAVID BARBER, son of Levi Barber, was born at Harmar, Washington County, Ohio, August 14, 1804. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1825. He studied law with the Hon. John P. Mayberry, of Marietta;



was admitted to the bar in 1829, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Harmar.

In 1840 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1845 he was again elected prosecuting attorney.

About 1876 he moved to the State of Illinois, and located near Quincy, where he extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died there in 1886.

LEVI HART GODDARD, son of Hon. Calvin Goddard, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1810. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in his native State. In 1835 he removed to Marietta, Ohio, and then engaged in the practice of his profession. After a short residence in Marietta, he returned to Norwich and there resumed the practice of law and continued the same until the time of his death. He died of pneumonia, in 1862.

Mr. Goddard was a lawyer of learning and ability, as counsellor and consulting attorney, and his amiable and cheery social qualities made for him hosts of friends. He was married, in 1835, to Mary Woodbridge Perkins, of Norwich.

RUFUS E. HARTE was born in Middlebury, now embraced in the corporation limits of Akron, Ohio. He attended the academy at Tallmadge and the preparatory department of the Western Reserve College at Hudson. In 1833 he was graduated at Yale College, Connecticut. He studied law with Hon. Gregory Powers, of Akron. In 1835, at the session of the Supreme Court at Medina, he was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he located at Marietta and engaged in the practice of his profession, associated with William A. Whittlesey, as Whittlesey & Harte.

In 1839 he was married to Julia Holden, daughter of Joseph Holden, of Marietta.

In 1845 he was elected Senator in the Ohio Legislature from the district composed of the counties of Washington, Morgan and Perry. In 1851 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Washington. In 1852 he was elected, by the trustees of the benevolent institutions of Ohio, superintendent of the institution for the blind, and resided at Colum-

bus four years, discharging the duties of that office.

In 1856 he returned to Marietta and resumed the practice of law, associated therein with Melvin Clarke.

In 1861 he was elected treasurer of Washington County, and held that office for a period of four years. In 1880 he was elected mayor of the city of Marietta, and discharged the duties of that office efficiently.

He died in the year 1891.

CHARLES F. BUELL, son of Daniel H. Buell, of Marietta, was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 12, 1814. He was a student in Marietta College and Kenyon College; studied law with Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Gallipolis, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He practiced law a short time at Gallipolis, and about a year at Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. In 1839 he returned to Marietta and engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1860 he was elected probate judge of Washington County. After serving three years in that office he resumed the practice of law at Marietta. He died here in 1881.

WILLIAM D. EMERSON, eldest son of Caleb and Mary (Dana) Emerson, was born at Marietta, July 9, 1813. He was prepared for college by Rev. Luther G. Bingham, then pastor of the Congregational Church at Marietta. At the age of 16 he entered the Ohio University at Athens, from which he graduated in 1833, with the highest honors of the class. He was one of the teachers in the High School which opened up in Library Hall, on Front street, which afterwards unfolded into Marietta College. In 1836 he was assistant editor with his father on the *Marietta Gazette*. His health failing in this department, he went west and spent two years as a common school teacher. The scenery of the wide West seems to have inspired his poetic fancy, and some of his finest poems, which afterward came into print, were produced at this time.

He returned to Marietta in 1839, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and for several years kept a law office with his father.



In 1845 he prepared and published the first map of Washington County. He was prosecuting attorney of that county for one year, ending March, 1848, filling the unexpired term of Arius Nye, Esq., who was appointed presiding judge. He was assistant clerk in the Commercial Court of Cincinnati from 1848 to 1852, and for four years after made up records in the clerk's office of the Cincinnati and Hamilton county courts. He kept a law office in Cincinnati until 1860. Since that time he devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. The bent of his mind was more for literature than jurisprudence. In 1851 he issued "Occasional Thoughts in Verse," for private distribution. In 1874 he issued a second volume of verse.

Mr. Emerson was much interested in poetry; and established in Marietta College a prize to encourage students and graduates to write poems of merit. He died in 1891.

ARIUS SPENCER NYE, son of Arius Nye, was admitted to the bar about 1840, and in company with his father practiced law at Marietta as Nye & Son.

In 1846 he was elected cashier of the Ross County Bank, branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and removed to Chillicothe, where he died in 1884.

DARWIN E. GARDNER, son of William and Sarah B. (Earl) Gardner, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, January 25, 1820.

Pursuant to his father's wishes, and to some extent under his supervision, he pursued a thorough course of preparatory studies and about 1839 was graduated at the Western Reserve College. He studied law with Judge Crowell, of Warren, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Newark in 1841.

The same year he located at Marietta and commenced the practice of his profession and successfully prosecuted the same at Marietta until 1851, when he removed to Cleveland, and soon thereafter to Toledo, where, until the time of his death, he was extensively and prosperously engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He died at Toledo August 5, 1867, at the age of 47. Mr. Gardner was an able lawyer, and an enterprising and successful man of business, and in the several places of

his residence had the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was married, in 1842, to Elizabeth P. Putnam, of Hudson, Ohio, who died in 1846, and in 1859 he married Sarah Williams, of Norwalk.

WYLIE H. OLDHAM, son of Samuel and Rebecca Oldham, was born November 21, 1819, at the old homestead in Ohio County, (West) Virginia, where his grandfather and father lived and died. When about one year old he was taken to the State of New York, where his father was employed as a missionary, teaching the Seneca Indians, lived in Cornplanter's town, remembered well the wild scenes in which his early boyhood was spent. Leaving there at five and a half years of age, he acquired such an education as the primitive schools of Virginia then afforded. In 1832 he entered the private academy at West Alexander, Washington County, Pennsylvania, under the charge of Rev. John McCluskey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that place and pursued his academic studies under Rev. Mr. McCluskey's care until September, 1836, when he entered the junior class in Washington College. He was a member of the Washington Literary Society, graduated in June, 1838, and took the first honor of his society and second of his class (the first honor of the class being by rule of the faculty due that year to the Union Society which alone prevented his obtaining the first honor of his class). In the fall of 1838 he went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and spent one year in teaching. In the fall of 1839 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and taught one year, near the home of Henry Clay, visiting him frequently in 1840. He studied law with Isaac Hoge, at Moundsville, (West) Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. Shortly after, he was elected prosecuting attorney. He represented Marshall County in the Virginia Legislature in 1846-47 and '48. He practiced law at Moundsville from the time he was admitted to the bar until May, 1865. May 23, 1844, he married Mary Curtis, daughter of R. C. Curtis, of Moundsville.

In May, 1865, he moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he resided until the time of his death, engaged extensively and successfully in the

practice of his profession. He died July 22, 1875.

Mr. Oldham was probably the greatest jury lawyer that ever belonged to the Washington County Bar. He was a polished orator, with a large vocabulary; but he never talked over the heads of his jury. His evident candor and sincerity inclined jurors to sympathize with his views of the case; and his knowledge of human nature enabled him to lay the stress of his speech where it was most needed.

He was for many years a railroad attorney; and in that early day made a practice (much more general now than then) of settling every case or claim that could be settled on reasonable terms. Indeed, he was inclined to favor the settlement of controversies generally.

The social qualities of Mr. Oldham were of a very high order. He was kind and cordial with every one. He enjoyed social gatherings, and showed it by his manner. He was a good talker, but at the same time a willing listener. His conversation was always entertaining, and usually instructive. He was quick at repartee; but there was nothing bitter about his wit. Socially he was a universal favorite with old and young, with rich and poor.

Mr. Oldham was an orator, and as statesman and lawyer his speeches and arguments were models of beauty and eloquence. He was a good citizen, an earnest churchman, a liberal contributor to benevolent enterprises, a man of principle, honor and fidelity, whose death was deeply lamented by all who knew him.

JOHN M. GUITTEAU, son of Benjamin Guiteau, was born in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1821.

He was educated at Marietta College; studied law with Hon. Arius Nye, of Marietta, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He commenced practice at Urbana, Ohio, associated with Hon. Thomas Corwin, and about 1843 moved to Cincinnati. After a residence of three or four years at Cincinnati he removed to New York City, where he engaged in the practice of law. He died there in 1898.

CHARLES R. RHODES was born at Zanes-

ville, Ohio, November 5, 1819, the third child of Dr. Dndley Woodbridge Rhodes. He went to school in the preparatory department of Kenyon College in 1835, entered the freshman class in 1836, and graduated in course in 1840, taking the second honor of his class.

He entered his name as a student of law in the office of Messrs. Goddard & Converse, Zanesville, and was admitted to the bar at Newark, Ohio, in 1843. The same year he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, to establish himself as a lawyer, where he remained until the fall of 1836. The same year, having married Mary E. Ward, the third child of Hon. Nahum Ward, of Marietta, he returned to Ohio, and made his residence in Marietta, where he still resides.

In January, 1855, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and continued in that office until January, 1857. In February, 1858, he was elected Probate Judge of Washington County, and continued in office until February, 1861.

During the War of the Rebellion the people living in the little townships along the Ohio River, were kept in a constant state of alarm, apprehending incursions from the lawless bands of rebels roving through West Virginia. Mr. Rhodes organized a company of from 40 to 60 men, which, through the friendly assistance of Col. William Craig, quartermaster of the United States Army, stationed at Marietta, he was able to arm and equip, and which he, as captain, kept in thorough drill and discipline, prepared for the emergencies of the times.

He was appointed by the Governor of the State (Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes) delegate to the National Commercial Convention, which met at Cincinnati; the following year he was again appointed by the Governor delegate for Southeastern Ohio to the same convention, which met at Baltimore.

Mr. Rhodes' whole life in Marietta was closely identified with the manufacturing and commercial enterprises of the town, and especially with the history and prosperity of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church and Sunday-school—for more than 30 years a member and secretary of the vestry, many times their

delegate to the diocesan convention, and for more than 20 years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He died in 1887.

MELVIN CLARKE was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, November 15, 1818, and was the oldest of a family of eight children. He was the son of Stephen and Roxy Alden Clarke, and of the seventh generation in a direct line from John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame. His early education was derived from the common schools of Whately, Franklin County, Massachusetts, a few terms spent in a select school, and a few months at the academy at Conway, Massachusetts. He came west in the fall of 1838, and taught school in Kentucky, at Parkersburgh, (West) Virginia, and in this county for a series of years. Meanwhile he was studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and settled in law practice at McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio, and continued in the practice there for 10 years.

In 1853 he removed to Marietta, and continued to practice his profession until the beginning of the war. He became a leading member of the bar, and an influential citizen.

Of his mind, the distinguishing features were clearness and strength of comprehension. He had the ability to analyze, arrange and present, in a forcible manner, the evidence in a case, and conducted, with marked talent, the important causes committed to him.

Impelled by motives of patriotism, he, with others, was actively instrumental, at the breaking out of the war, in raising and organizing the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed its lieutenant-colonel, and served in that capacity as a brave and gallant officer until killed by a shot from a 10-pound shell at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

He was buried with military honors in Mound Cemetery, at Marietta, and a monument erected to his memory by his army comrades and associates of the bar.

He married Dorcas Dana, daughter of William Dana, of Newport, Ohio, for his first wife, who died about 1850, and left one son, Joseph D. Clarke, who was killed in the war at City Point, Maryland, in 1864. He mar-

ried, as his second wife, Sophia Browning, of Belpre, Ohio. He was, at the time of his death, a member of the Congregational Church of Marietta.

SAMUEL B. ROBINSON was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1814, and was educated at Washington, now Washington and Jefferson, College of that State. In 1835 he was editor of the *Washington Reporter*. In 1836, with his widowed mother and her family, he moved to Lake Chute, and shortly thereafter to Beverly, Ohio. In 1837, at Beverly, in partnership with John Dodge, he engaged in mercantile business and continued therein for seven years. He studied law, Hon. Isaac Paine being his preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Beverly. In 1846 he married Colina N. Dodge, youngest daughter of John Dodge, of Beverly.

In 1846 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1873 he was again elected prosecuting attorney, and the duties of this office he ably and faithfully discharged. Mr. Robinson was never of robust frame and during the latter period of his life was in very poor health. On the night of January 2, 1878, while traveling by steamer from Beverly to Marietta, he fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered and buried by the side of his deceased wife in Beverly Cemetery. During his career in life as editor, merchant, and lawyer, Mr. Robinson deserved and received the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

DAVIS GREEN, son of Rev. Allen Green, was born in Tyler County, Virginia, February 11, 1822. In 1823 his parents came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Belmont County.

Davis attended, in the winter season, the schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of 21 years completed his education at Madison College, Guernsey County. In 1842 and the two following years he was partially engaged in teaching, and in the meantime studied law in the office of Judge Evans of Cambridge. For nearly a year after the fall of 1845 he was editor and part owner of the *Guernsey Times*.

In 1846 he was admitted to the bar at

Mount Vernon and in the fall of the same year located at Marietta and commenced the practice of law. By close application and diligence he soon became prominent in his profession. In 1849 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and for two years ably discharged the duties of that office. In 1854 he was elected Probate judge, and served his three years' term to the entire satisfaction of the public. In 1856 he was chosen one of the electors for Ohio of President and Vice-President of the United States, and voted for Fremont and Dayton.

In 1858 he was elected Senator in the Ohio Legislature from the district composed of Washington and Morgan counties, and was an eloquent, influential and highly esteemed member of that body.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he took a decided and prominent part in defense of the government, and labored unremittingly to encourage and promote the cause of the Union.

Judge Green was a man of great energy and industry; and his natural abilities were of a high order. Those who knew him best estimated his mental capacity the highest. At the time of his death he ranked as one of the best and most successful lawyers in Washington County. In the prime of his life and the midst of his influence, he died at Marietta, August 22, 1862. He was married in 1851 to Columbia Ferguson, who is now the wife of Dr. D. Walter. Mrs. Dr. Curtis is a daughter.

WILLIAM SPENCER NYE, SON OF ARIUS NYE, was graduated from Marietta College in 1843. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He commenced practice in Marietta, associated with his brother, Dudley Selden Nye, as D. S. & W. S. Nye.

He was elected and served as prosecuting attorney of the county from March, 1848, to March, 1850. About 1854 he was appointed attorney for the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company. In 1861 he was again prosecuting attorney of the county. Shortly thereafter he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died of typhoid fever in 1862.

Mr. Nye was an accomplished gentleman, and a lawyer of fine abilities and attainments. A rather sensitive and retiring disposition inclined him to shrink somewhat from the more rugged conflict of the court room practice and to thus take a less conspicuous position as a trial lawyer than his legal learning and acumen entitled him to occupy. It was for his breadth, soundness and candor of view, as a counselor, that he was best known in the profession.

His disposition was peculiarly amiable, and in his domestic and social life he was a most genial companion, and warmly attached to himself all who knew him intimately.

DUDLEY SELDEN NYE, son of Arius Nye, was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1843, of the supreme court, sitting in Morgan County. In 1847 he and his brother, William S. Nye, associated themselves in the practice of law at Marietta, succeeding to the business of Arius Nye & Son, as D. S. & W. S. Nye, and continued in practice until the autumn of 1852.

In 1852 he removed to Tennessee, and in the spring of 1855 removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in 1857 was elected county judge of Pottawattamie County, in that State. In November, 1862, he returned to Marietta, where he engaged in the practice of law.

Dudley S. Nye was a good office lawyer, and a safe counsellor. He served four years as postmaster of Marietta under appointment of President Cleveland. He died at his home in Marietta in 1901.

HENRY A. TOWNE was born January 5, 1826, at Litchfield, Herkimer County, State of New York. Upon the death of his father, Rev. Abner Towne, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Litchfield, his mother returned with her son, then five months old, to her parents at Amherst, Massachusetts, and coming afterward to Gallipolis, Ohio, the residence of her brother, Hon. S. F. Vinton, married May 28, 1831, Dr. Robert Safford, of Putnam, Ohio, now the Ninth Ward of Zanesville, at which time the subject of this sketch became a resident of Ohio. He entered Marietta College when 15 years of age, and graduated in 1845; was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, Ohio,



in 1840, and practiced law at Marietta, Ohio, in partnership with Hon. William A. Whittlesey, from 1840 to 1851, and afterward with Davis Green, Esq., now deceased, until his removal to Portsmouth, Ohio, December 1, 1855, where he entered upon the practice of law. He married, December 18, 1856, Harriet Nye, daughter of Arius Nye, now deceased.

In 1858 he was elected one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio, and held that position until July, 1870, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law at Portsmouth.

He has been connected with several of the furnaces of the Hanging Rock iron region, and is now a stockholder and director in the Globe Iron Company, of Jackson, Ohio; and is also a stockholder and director in the Scioto Star Fire-brick Works, at East Portsmouth, Ohio.

In April, 1879, he was elected mayor of the city of Portsmouth. In 1880 he was appointed supervisor of census of the Fourth District of Ohio, and superintended the taking of the census in the eleven counties comprising the district. He died in 1888, in California, where he had gone on account of ill health.

RODNEY M. STIMSON was born in Milford, New Hampshire, October 26, 1824. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, during three years preceding 1845, when he entered Marietta College and graduated from that institution in 1847. He studied law, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar at Marietta. Soon thereafter he removed to Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, and there established the *Register*, a newspaper which, as editor and proprietor, he successfully conducted for 12 years. In 1862 he removed to Marietta, and there edited and published the *Marietta Register* during the 10 years following. In 1869 he was elected Senator in the Ohio Legislature, and was re-elected in 1871, serving four years. In 1877 he was appointed State Librarian, and for two years acceptably discharged the duties of that office. His residence is at Marietta. He is a trustee of Marietta College, to which he gave a very valuable selection of books for its library. He de-

votes his time to literary pursuits. He has been twice married, first in 1851, and again in 1862.

SAMUEL S. KNOWLES, son of Samuel and Clarissa (Curtis) Knowles, was born in Athens, Ohio, August 25, 1825. In 1846 and the three years following he was a student in the academy and the Ohio University, at Athens. After finishing his course of studies at the University he read law with Lot L. Smith and L. Jewett, at Athens, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. During the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Athens County, was re-elected in 1853, and held that office for four years. In 1861 he removed from Athens to Marietta, engaging in the latter place in the practice of his profession. In 1864 he was commissioned captain of a company in the 148th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and served with his company, stationed at Bermuda Hundred until September of that year, when the regiment was mustered out of service. In 1864 he was elected mayor of the city of Marietta, and re-elected in 1866, serving four years. In 1865 he was elected Senator in the Ohio Legislature from the counties of Washington, Morgan, and Noble, serving two years. In 1875 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Third Sub-division, of the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Plants, and in 1878 he was re-elected for the full term of five years. He was married January 23, 1852, to Henrietta Devol, youngest daughter of Capt. Charles Devol, of Hockingport, Athens County. He died in Marietta in 1895.

THOMAS W. EWART, LL. D., was born February 27, 1816, at Grandview, Washington County, Ohio. His mother, Mary Cochran, was a native of (West) Virginia, of Scotch descent; and his father, Robert K. Ewart, a Pennsylvanian, of Irish parentage. Thomas received such early education as he could obtain in the common schools of that date, in which he was a diligent and ambitious student.

September 30, 1831, he left school and farm, and became an assistant in the office of







OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

clerk of the courts of Washington County, where he improved his time not demanded in the office in studies under private instructors. He was appointed clerk of the court of this county in December, 1836, and continued in office until October, 1851. While still clerk of the court, he was elected to represent Washington County and Morgan County in the Constitutional Convention of 1850, which formed the present constitution of Ohio, and was one of its youngest members. On the expiration of his term as clerk of the court, he was elected Probate judge of Washington County, the first under the new Constitution.

In the meantime, while in the prosecution of official duties as clerk of the court, he had pursued a rigid course of legal study under Judge Nye, and when he attended the Constitutional Convention at Cincinnati, in 1851, was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio.

He held the office of Probate judge one year, and resigned to practice his profession, in which he had a great degree of success, and attained a prominent position as a lawyer of recognized ability.

Thomas W. Ewart was an active partner in the following law firms, and was the leading member of all except the first,—to-wit—Clarke & Ewart; Ewart & Shaw; Ewart, Shaw & Sibley; Ewart, Gear & Ewart; Ewart, Sibley & Ewart; and Ewart & Ewart. These were the leading law firms of Marietta for about 25 years.

Mr. Ewart was a man of indefatigable industry; and spared no labor to make himself master of his cases. He was not a genius; but he had made hard work do the part of genius.

In politics he was a Whig, serving as chairman of the central committee of the county for many years. At the organization of the Republican party, he identified himself with that party.

As a citizen he was active, enterprising, seeking the welfare of the community; especially so in connection with the temperance and Sunday-school movements.

A member of, and liberal contributor to,

the Baptist Church, he was superintendent of the Marietta Baptist Sunday-school 40 years, and deacon of that church 30 years.

In 1838 he married Grace Dana, of Newport, who died in 1854; and in 1855 he married Jerusha Gear, daughter of Rev. H. Gear, late of Marietta, deceased. He moved from Marietta to Granville, Ohio, where he died in 1881.

WILLIAM R. RICHARDSON was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1824. In 1841 he entered Washington College, and there pursued a three years' course of study. In 1846 he enlisted as a volunteer in the "Steubenville Grays," a company raised for the Mexican War, and assigned to the Third Ohio Regiment. After his return from Mexico, he was engaged for several years teaching in Brooke County, (West) Virginia, and Harrison County, Ohio, and in the meantime studied law with Allen C. Turner, of Cadiz, and was there admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1853 he moved from Harrison County to Woodsfield, in Monroe County, Ohio, and after a year's employment as principal of the Monroe Academy, commenced there the practice of law in partnership with L. C. Wise, and afterward associated himself with Edward Nechold.

In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Monroe County, and was re-elected in 1857, and again in 1859. In 1861, soon after the attack on Fort Sumter, he raised two companies of volunteers, which were assigned to the Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, three years' service, of which regiment he was appointed major, and soon after lieutenant-colonel, and with that rank proceeded to the field. In 1862 he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment. In 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville, he was wounded in the right shoulder, and on account of the severity of the wound was an invalid for eight months. In January, 1864, he was detailed as president of a general court-martial at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, and in February following was placed in command of that post. In October, 1864, he was elected attorney general of the State of

Ohio, and it was his intention to retire from the army, but upon the urgent solicitation of Governor Brough, he resigned the attorney generalship and remained in the service. The same year he was breveted brigadier-general. In 1865 he was ordered to Charleston, from thence to Columbia, and finally to Darlington, in command of the district of East South Carolina. In June, 1866, he resigned his position in the army. In July, 1866, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth District of Ohio, and in November moved from Woodsfield to Marietta. In May, 1869, he resigned his office of collector, and then engaged at Marietta in the successful practice of his profession as a lawyer. As a commanding officer General Richardson possessed the confidence and esteem of his men. His services in detached positions were frequently commended. He was connected professionally with various enterprises, and was a director of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad. He was married in 1848 to Sarah E. Smith, of Brooke County, (West) Virginia, who died at Marietta, May 11, 1879. He died at New-castle, Indiana, in 1886.

DAVID ALBAN studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Gallipolis, Ohio. In the spring of 1855 he was admitted to the bar by the District Court sitting in Gallia County. In the summer of 1855 he removed to Marietta and commenced practice in partnership with Hon. Arius Nye.

In 1862 he volunteered as a private soldier in the United States service, and served with his regiment, until he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 13, 1862, and paroled.

In 1864 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and was re-elected in 1863, and in 1865, serving for six consecutive years. For several years he was associated with Hon. W. B. Loomis, in the law firm of Loomis & Alban, which was recognized as one of the leading law firms in the city. In 1879 he was again elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He died in Marietta in 1882.

WILLIAM B. LOOMIS was born in New

London, Connecticut, February 1, 1837. In the spring of 1840 he came with the family of his father, Christopher C. Loomis, to Marietta, Ohio, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. He attended the Marietta Academy, and completed his early education at the Marietta High School, having in 1853, graduated with the first class of graduates from that school. After leaving school, he was engaged for a few months as merchant's clerk, after which he was employed as deputy clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and clerk of the Probate Court of Washington County, Ohio. During his clerkship in these courts, he studied law with Messrs. Clarke & Ewart, and in April, 1857, was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Washington County. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Marietta, in partnership with Thomas W. Ewart, Esq., which relation continued until the fall of 1859. In the spring of 1860 he became the law partner of Melvin Clarke, and so continued until Colonel Clarke was killed in the battle at Antietam, in 1862. He was married October 1, 1860, to Harriet Frances Wheeler, daughter of F. J. Wheeler, Esq., of Marietta. In 1862 he was elected city solicitor of the city of Marietta, which office he held for four years. From the spring of 1863 to May, 1865, he was associated with the late Judge Simeon Nash, of Gallipolis, as partner in the practice of law at Marietta, when he became the law partner of Samuel S. Knowles, and so remained until June, 1868, at which time he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Subdivision of the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio, and held that position for five years.

In March, 1879, his wife died, and in June, 1880, he was married to Mrs. C. N. Hodkinson, of Marietta.

After his retirement from the bench, Judge Loomis resumed the practice of the law in Marietta, first as the senior member of the firms of Loomis, Alban & Oldham, and Loomis & Alban; and afterward alone. He built up a large business in both the State and Federal courts.

Judge Loomis had what is properly called a fine legal mind—a mind acute, discerning, penetrating, and analytical. He was a wide and intelligent reader, and not only absorbed but assimilated knowledge. He had a wonderful power of clear statement, which left no misty points. Taken all in all, he is believed to have been the most profound lawyer that Washington County has ever produced. He died suddenly, in January, 1898.

HENRY MANASSEH DAWES was born at Malta, Morgan County, Ohio, March 11, 1832. He was the eldest son of the late Henry Dawes, a prominent and active citizen of that county, and a grandson of Rev. Manasseh Cutler. His boyhood was spent at Malta, whence he came to Marietta about the year 1850, and pursued a regular course at Marietta College, graduating in 1855, after which he studied law in the office of the late Hon. Davis Green, and was admitted to the bar at the April term of the District Court of Washington County, 1858. He at once became a partner of Judge Green, and continued in the practice at Marietta until his death, which occurred August 13, 1860.

Mr. Dawes was endowed with a mind of unusual strength, quick perception, and fine reasoning powers, and his talents and acquirements gave promise of great professional success and distinction.

Decended from a line of ancestors who participated in the stormy events of the Revolution, he seemed to have inherited the patriotic spirit of that period, and developed an early fondness for the study of the political history of the county, and for active participation in political discussion. When yet a student, he delivered a course of lectures upon the life and times of Henry Clay, the "Great American Commoner," in which he gave evidence that he comprehended the spirit of our institutions. He was also a frequent contributor to the local press on these subjects.

A man of decision and firmness, unyielding where principle was involved, he was at the same time genial, generous, and courteous to all, and having a face full of tenderness

and indicating a frank and kindly nature, he was one whom to know well was both to respect and love. His untimely death was the cause of general sorrow and regret, and deprived the bar of a member who would have honored the calling.

FRANK BUELL was born at Lowell, Washington County, Ohio, April 24, 1837. He studied law with Hon. W. A. Whittlesey, of Marietta, and in January, 1859, was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1861, at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he resigned his office as prosecuting attorney and was commissioned as a captain of Company B, 18th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service. Afterward, in the fall of the same year, from recruits residing on the borders of Ohio and West Virginia, he raised an artillery company, the "Pierpont Battery," and by the Governor of West Virginia was appointed and commissioned captain of the same. With his command he was in the campaigns in West Virginia, under Generals Fremont, Schenck, and Sigel, was engaged in several severe artillery duels, and in the battles of Cross Keys, Port Republic and Cedar Mountain.

On the 22nd of August, 1862, at Freeman's Ford, in Fauquier County, Virginia, whilst engaged in an artillery skirmish, a shell from the enemy's battery struck the ground beneath his horse, and, bursting, a piece passed through the horse and broke the Captain's thigh. The horse fell dead across the Captain's body, inflicting internal injuries from which he died in a few hours.

Captain Buell, during his short career as a soldier, was the favorite with his command, and his services were highly commended by his superior officers. His speedy promotion to a colonelcy of artillery was contemplated by the government.

WALTER BRAHAM was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, September 29, 1812. He obtained his early education at the common schools of that county, and commenced the study of law with William Benton, Esq.



In 1835 he moved from Virginia to Ohio, and in Morgan County, and afterward in Washington County, was engaged for several years in the business of teaching, merchandising, and farming.

In 1859, having completed a course of law studies, under the preceptorship of Hon. Davis Green, of Marietta, he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law.

In 1867 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Washington County, and was again elected to the same office in 1871, and acceptably discharged the duties thereof until 1873. He continued the practice of law here until his death in 1882.

HERMAN L. GEAR, SON OF REV. H. GEAR, was born at Marietta, Ohio, December 1, 1842, prepared for college in the High School of Marietta, and entered Marietta College in 1858, and graduated therefrom in 1862.

After acting as tutor in Marietta College for one year, he read law with Thomas W. Ewart, and then removed to California, where he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of that State. He was an energetic young man, of a logical turn of mind, and entered heartily into the active business life of the community; and, while at Quincy, Plumas County, California, was elected prosecuting attorney. Subsequently he became editor of the *Plumas County Herald*, at Quincy, California, which position he held until his return to Marietta in the fall of 1870. Here he again engaged in the practice of law, as a partner in the firm of Ewart, Gear & Ewart, and continued in that business until the fall of 1872, when, impelled by the impression that he ought to preach the Gospel, as his father had done, he left the law and became a minister, preaching at Newport, Ohio, Norwalk, Ohio, and finally he was called to the position of superintendent of State missions of the Baptist denomination.

Mr. Gear afterward returned to the practice of law; and is now a successful practitioner and law writer in San Francisco, California.

FRANCIS F. OLDHAM, son of Wylie H. Oldham, was born at Moundsville, (West)

Virginia, March 3, 1849. He attended the Morgantown (West Virginia) Academy during the four years preceding 1865, when he moved with his father to Marietta, Ohio, and in 1866 entered Marietta College, and graduated therefrom in 1870 with the highest honors of the class. He studied law with his father at Marietta, attended law lectures at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Immediately after his admission to the bar, he entered at Marietta upon the practice of his profession, the first year in partnership with his father and W. G. Way, as Oldham, Way & Oldham; for the next four years in partnership with W. B. Loomis, as Loomis & Oldham, and since 1876 in partnership with R. L. Nye as Nye & Oldham.

In 1875 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of prosecuting attorney of the county, and was elected, and re-elected in 1877.

In January, 1876, he was married to Betty W. Lovell, granddaughter of A. T. Nye, of Marietta.

Francis F. Oldham removed from Marietta to Cincinnati in 1888; and has since practiced law there with success. For several years past he has given much of his time to legal work for the United States government, as special agent for the Comptroller of the Currency.

ANDREW W. McCORMICK was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania. He came to Marietta and published the *Marietta Republican* for some years preceding the fall of 1861, when he entered the military service, became captain in the 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., was wounded and twice taken prisoner during the war.

In 1867 he was admitted to the bar in Washington County. In 1869 he was elected Probate judge of the county, and was re-elected in 1872. He practiced law in Marietta from 1876 until 1878, when he removed to Cincinnati.

JOHN W. McCORMICK was born at Brownsville, Monroe County, Ohio, December 25, 1850. In 1869 he came with his parents

to Washington County, and at Marietta pursued a course of preparatory studies. In 1875 he was graduated at Marietta College.

He commenced the study of law with Messrs. Loomis & Alban, and completed the same with M. D. Follett, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1879 he

commenced the practice of law at Marietta.

He was prosecuting attorney of this county from 1884 to 1892. He died at Marietta, June 18, 1895.

Sketches of other prominent members of the bench and bar may be found in another part of this volume devoted to biographies.

# CHAPTER XX.

## PHYSICIANS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

### ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—THE TWELFTH MEDICAL SOCIETY— PERSONAL SKETCHES.

#### ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

For a time the Legislature of Ohio, largely through the influence of Dr. S. P. Hildreth, attempted to control the practice of medicine and to prescribe definite rules which should prevent unqualified persons from professing to be physicians. The following notices of different dates will show the workings of this law. After a time the Legislature found that in the warring schools of medicine it was as difficult to establish a school of one particular kind and exclude all others as it has already been found to establish a church of one particular faith and exclude all other sects, hence the well-meant laws for regulating the practice of medicine were repealed.

1818.—

#### MEDICAL NOTICE.

Candidates for the practice of medicine and surgery are to be examined in Marietta, Nov. 5th, by the following Censors: Drs. C. F. Perkins, J. B. Regnier, S. P. Hildreth, J. Safford, J. Cotton, and C. Bierce.

A few weeks later it was announced that licenses had been granted to Giles B. Hempstead, Ebenezer Bowen, Charles Ulmer, and Alexander McMillan.

#### THE TWELFTH MEDICAL SOCIETY.

1824.—

A law was passed at the last session of the General Assembly (1823-4) to incorpo-

ate medical societies. The members from Washington County to the Twelfth Medical District (Washington, Athens, Gallia, and Meigs counties) were Drs. John Cotton and S. P. Hildreth.

The Twelfth Medical Society of Ohio, which included Washington, Athens, Gallia, and Meigs counties, of which Dr. John Cotton was president, imposed these conditions upon the candidates in medicine, who were to present themselves at Reno's Tavern, November 30, 1824.

1st. The Candidate shall have such an acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages as is necessary for a Medical or Surgical education.

2d. He shall have studied three full years under the direction, and have attended the practice of some respectable Physician or Physicians, Surgeon or Surgeons, as the case may be, during which time he shall have studied attentively the most approved authors in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Obstetrics, and the Theory & Practice of Medicine, provided, however, that if such Candidate shall have received a degree from any regular Collegiate Institution, within the United States, or elsewhere, he shall be required to study only two years.

3d. He shall, previous to his examination, produce to the Censors of the said society a satisfactory certificate of his being duly qualified in the manner before mentioned, as also of his moral character.

After examination, a Dissertation or Thesis on some medical subject will be required of the Candidate to be read before the society.

COLUMBUS BIERCE, Sec'y.

November 1st, 1824.

#### "MEDICO CHIRURGICAL."

Waterford, Ohio, June 1, 1827.—

"At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the 12th Medical Society of Ohio, holden in Ches-

ter, in the county of Meigs, on Tuesday, 20th May, 1827, the following business was transacted, viz:

"Elected officers for the year ensuing, viz:

Doctor John Cotton, President,  
Columbus Bierce, Vice-president,  
Ebenezer Bowen, Secretary,  
S. P. Hildreth, Treasurer,

Censors.

Ebenezer Bowen,  
S. P. Hildreth,  
George N. Gilbert,  
Columbus Bierce,  
Eli Seigler.

"Dr. John Cotton was elected a Delegate to represent said Society in the General Representative Convention, to be holden in the town of Columbus, on the 2nd Monday of December, 1827.

"Dr. Abel J. Phelps was examined, approved of, and licensed to practice Physic and Surgery, in conformity to law within this State.

"William Thompson, of Alexander, in the county of Athens, was elected to receive gratuitous instruction at the Medical College of Ohio, at the ensuing session.

"The regular Physicians and Surgeons, authorized by law within this district, to practice, are Doctors John Cotton, S. P. Hildreth, Morris German, Ebenezer Bowen, Seth Hart, and George N. Gilbert, in Washington County.

"Drs. Chauncey F. Perkins, Columbus Bierce, Lewis Wolfley, Allen V. Medbery, and Bildad Curtis, of Athens County.

"Doctors James S. Hibbard, Fenn Robinson, Eli Seigler, and Abel J. Phelps of Meigs County, and

"Doctors Nathan A. McIntosh, Zatu Cushing, and Felix Regnier, of Gallia County, and

"Eliphaz Perkins, Ezra Walker, Ethan Stone, and Fuller Elliott, honorary members.

"Attest,

"EBENEZER BOWEN,  
"Secretary."

*Personal Sketches.*

JABEZ TRUE, son of Rev. Henry True, was

born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, in 1796. It was the practice of the time for clergymen to instruct the youth and prepare young men for college. Rev. Mr. True had a class of this kind under his instruction. His son, Jabez, acquired sufficient knowledge of the languages to enable him to pursue a course of medicine with advantage. He read medicine in his native town, and completed his course near the close of the Revolution. He volunteered his services as surgeon of a privateer and sailed for Europe. Soon after commencing the cruise, the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Holland, and the marines thrown on the mercy of the Hollanders. Dr. True remained in Europe until the cessation of hostilities, when he returned to America and began to practice his profession in New Hampshire.

Dr. True became a member of the Ohio Company in 1787, and came to Marietta in the spring of 1788. He built a small log office on Muskingum street. The new country did not afford a lucrative practice, but it was a fortunate circumstance that skilled physicians were present. He was employed at the opening of the Indian war as surgeon's mate for the troops and rangers, at a salary of \$22 per month. During this time he also taught school a part of the time in one of the block-houses of the garrison at "the Point."

Smallpox and scarlet fever broke out in 1790 and made it necessary for the doctors to visit the settlements, which, during the Indian war, could only be done by water, as none but trained rangers trusted themselves to enter the roadless forest; visits at that time even by water were extremely hazardous, but the sick required attention and Dr. True frequently risked his life to respond to the calls of duty.

Dr. True was celebrated for his kindness and sympathy. So far as it was possible he patronized the prejudices of his patient and never resorted to radical remedies, except in cases of absolute necessity. "The result of his calm, deliberative judgment was generally correct, and his treatment of diseases remarkably successful, which was doubtless owing to its

simplicity, for it is a lamentable fact that too many die from too many and improper remedies as well as from disease itself."

After the close of the Indian war, he improved a farm on the Ohio about a mile from Marietta, and took an interest in agricultural pursuits. His practice extended over a large area of territory, sometimes requiring him to ride 20 miles through forests and over bridgeless streams.

The practice of medicine at that time was by no means lucrative. The general poverty of the people necessitated low charges and in many cases no charges at all, neither for medicines nor professional services.

Dr. True's devotion to the church cannot be omitted from any sketch of his life, however brief. He joined the Congregational Church at an early period of its organization and was for many years a deacon. His house was a home for itinerant preachers, and his purse always open to needy charities. Dr. True, for several of the last years of his life, served as county treasurer, a position which afforded him ease and a moderate income.

In 1806 Dr. True married Mrs. Mills, the widow of Capt. Charles Mills, an amiable and excellent woman. He had no children, but the children of his wife were treated with all the love and affection of a real father. He died during the epidemic of 1823.

DR. SOLOMON DROWN is known rather as a scholar and a man of letters than as a physician. He came to Marietta in the summer of 1788, and attended on General Varnum as counsel during his sickness. He was selected to pronounce the eulogy at his funeral, which was published at the time in New England. He also delivered the address at the first "Seventh of April" celebration. About 1791 he was elected professor of botany and natural history in Brown University, of which he was a graduate. He filled the position for many years.

DR. THOMAS FARLEY came to Marietta in the summer of 1788 as the attending physician of General Varnum, who died of consumption

in January, 1789. He was a son of General Farley, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and studied medicine at Salem, under Dr. Holyoke, in 1782. Colonel Barker says of him: "He was a modest, amiable young man, always ready to obey the calls of humanity, and had the good will and confidence of all who knew him." He soon became discouraged with the new country and returned in the fall of 1790 to Massachusetts.

DR. WILLIAM PITT PUTNAM, fourth son of Col. William Pitt Putnam, and grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1770. He attended the schools of the neighborhood in the winter and worked on a farm in the summer. He was placed under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Whitney at the age of 16, and pursued a course in Latin and other studies preliminary to reading medicine. At the age of 18 he entered the office of Dr. Waldo, of Pomfret, the distinguished surgeon of the Revolution. He attended a course of lectures at Cambridge in 1791, and in 1792 came to Marietta. He spent a portion of his time at Belpre, where his brother lived, but the Indian war made general practice dangerous and unprofitable. In 1794 Dr. Putnam returned to Connecticut, when he married Berthia G. Glysson, and in company with his father's family, came to Marietta in 1795. In 1797 he purchased the lot on the corner of Fifth and Putnam streets, on which his brother David afterward built the Mansion house, now occupied by W. W. Mills.

Dr. Putnam in 1799, having become discouraged, although he was highly esteemed and had a fair share of patronage, determined to give up practice and turn his attention to farming. He purchased 200 acres on the Ohio River, eight miles above Marietta, and with characteristic energy, plied his hand in the clearing. The fatigue and exposure of forest life brought on bilious fever, of which he died, October 8, 1800, leaving no children to inherit his name or his fortune. His widow subsequently married Gen. Edward Tupper.

DR. JOSIAH HART.—A venerable physician during the early period of Marietta's ex-



istence was Josiah Hart, who was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in 1738. He attended Yale College for the purpose of preparing for the ministry, but after graduating in 1762 changed his intention and entered on a course of medicine. His first wife died in 1777, leaving seven children, two of whom settled in Ohio. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Abigail Harris, a blood relative of the celebrated Miles Standish, whom Longfellow has immortalized.

Dr. Hart came to Marietta in 1796, and was in active practice until 1811, when he removed to his farm, where he died from spotted fever in 1812. His wife died a few hours after and both were buried the same day.

Dr. Hart was one of the first deacons of the Congregational Church and was a consistent, pious Christian. He had a strong love for science and was a regular attendant at the meetings of a chemical society, composed of physicians and others. This society met two or three evenings in a week, where experiments were exhibited and lectures given. The seal of this society has been preserved by Dr. George O. Hildreth.

DR. WILLIAM B. LEONARD was born in England, in 1737, and was bred a surgeon. He was an associate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, and in the prime of life served as a surgeon in the British Army. In 1794 he determined to engage in woolen manufacture in America, and as machinery was at that time prohibited from being transported out of England, Dr. Leonard determined to clandestinely bring it on the vessel on which he had engaged passage, but was detected and imprisoned. Having been discharged, he came to America in 1797, and engaged in medical practice in Massachusetts until 1801, when he came to Marietta. Here he married Lydia Moulton, daughter of William Moulton, a highly respectable pioneer.

DR. JOHN BAPTISTE REGNIER.—All the old citizens of the Duck Creek and Muskingum valleys and of Marietta remember John Baptiste Regnier, and most of them cherish his memory as a personal friend. Medicine exerts a greater personal influence over its patients

than any other profession. The patient who recovers from a serious malady is likely to retain feelings of the profoundest gratitude toward the man who has rescued him from pain or death.

Dr. Regnier was born in Paris in 1769. His mother kept a small store for fancy goods and is said to have been a very handsome and stylish woman.

The family was loyal to the government and to the king, and as a consequence were sufferers from the convulsions which revolutionized France. John had acquired a good education and special attainments in architecture and drawing, which he intended to follow as a profession. Like all the better class of French students, he had also attended scientific lectures, and had paid particular attention to the department of medicine. In 1790, when the young men were all called upon to enter the ranks of the revolutionists, the Regnier brothers, who were loyalists, decided upon leaving the county. John B., who was 20 years old, and M<sup>d</sup>este, who was 14, joined the company of emigrants who had purchased land from Joel Barlow, and came to the United States. They reached Marietta October 16, 1790. After a few days they embarked on boats, and proceeded to lands purchased from the Scioto Land Company, and were among the founders of Gallipolis. Having lost their fortune, and dreading the Indians, to whom they were unaccustomed, the two brothers left their forest home and went to New York. On their way up the Ohio their boat was upset and all their effects thrown out. Among them was a curiously wrought octagonal cylinder, which was afterward found in a sand-bar below, and exhibited in an Eastern museum as a legacy of prehistoric art.

For the next eight or ten years Dr. Regnier suffered varying but cruel fortune. But those years of uncertainty and hardship threw him into the profession for which nature had intended him. In the year 1802 he entered the office of Dr. Lemoine, his French medical friend at Washington, Pennsylvania, and in

1803 came to Marietta for the purpose of entering the practice. Monsieur Thiery, a French baker, sold him a lot in Fearing township, onto which he moved and made improvements. It soon became known that he was a "French doctor," and from that time on his practice grew, and his purse was filled. There was an unusual amount of bilious fever, in the treatment of which he was remarkably successful. He also proved himself a skilled surgeon. One case particularly extended his reputation. A man had become caught in the branches of a falling tree and was bruised from head to foot. The pulsations of his heart had ceased and the body was already cold when the doctor arrived. He ordered the attendants to kill a sheep and bring him the warm pelt as quickly as possible. The steaming skin was wrapped around the bruised and naked body, and a cure, which seemed almost miraculous, was accomplished.

In 1808, Dr. Regnier removed to Marietta, where he had frequently been called as counsel, and attending physician. His practice was extended over a wide range of territory, and drew heavily on his physical powers. In Marietta he became a great social as well as professional favorite. He was a cheerful and interesting talker, was full of sympathy and always ready to give assistance.

He purchased a six-acre lot and laid out the finest garden in the city. "It was a model from which divers individuals improved their own and ultimately implanted a permanent taste for this refining art to the citizens of Marietta."

He was one of the original members of the State Medical Society, organized in 1812. In 1818 he was elected County Commissioner. In 1819 he sold his property in Marietta, to Dr. John Cotton, and purchased 320 acres of land on Duck Creek. He built a flouring and saw-mill and a brick dwelling house. Up to that time the country was unimproved, but in a few years a prosperous settlement had grown up. He left Marietta with the intention of freeing himself of his laborious practice, but found it impossible. He was still

called upon by his old patrons, in serious cases, and his strong humanity did not permit him to refuse. Broken down by overwork, he died of bilious remittent fever in August, 1821. Dr. Hildreth, his contemporary and friend, has said of him:

"Close discrimination and accurate observation of all phases and shades of disease gave him wonderful tact in prognosis, the base of all successful practice, while his knowledge of the proper remedies rendered him very successful in their application. His colloquial powers were unrivaled, and at the bedside his cheerful conversation, aided by the deep interest he actually felt in the sick, with his kind, delicate manner of imparting his instructions, always left his patients better than he found them, and formed a lasting attachment to his person in all who fell under his care. His death was lamented as a serious calamity, and no physician in this region of the country has since fully filled the place he occupied in the public estimation."

DR. NATHAN MCINTOSH.—The subject of this sketch possessed the characteristic energy of his family. He was the son of Col. William McIntosh, of Needham, Massachusetts, and born in 1762. His father was a man of considerable local note, having commanded a company in the Continental Army, and subsequently served as colonel of militia. He was one of the delegates in the convention in Boston, in 1788, on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Nathan McIntosh, after receiving a suitable education, studied medicine in Boston, and was admitted to practice in 1786. In 1788 he decided on going west, and started for Marietta on horseback. When he reached Meadville, Pennsylvania, he was attacked with smallpox, and suffered severely from that loathsome disease. He practiced for a short time at Hagerstown, Pennsylvania, and Clarksburgh, (West) Virginia, and then came to Marietta in 1790. He received the appointment of surgeon's mate at the Waterford garrison at the salary of \$22 a month. He married, in 1792, Rhoda Shepard, daughter of

Col. Enoch Shepard, of Marietta, and granddaughter of General Shepard, of Massachusetts.

In 1793 Dr. McIntosh decided to accept an invitation extended by leading citizens of Clarksburgh to locate at that place, and removed his family there in July, under escort of 15 soldiers. He was soon in possession of a large practice, but being full of adventure suffered a serious financial misfortune. He contracted to build a bridge across the Monongahela River at Clarksburgh, and warranted it to stand a certain length of time. But soon after its completion, the whole structure was swept away during a freshet.

Dr. McIntosh returned to Marietta in 1795 and resumed practice. His courteous and obliging manner and skill as a surgeon won him a large practice.

Jacob Young, the great itinerant Methodist, in his autobiography, commends the kindness of Dr. McIntosh in the most feeling terms. In 1805 the pioneer Methodist was stricken down by an attack of fever at a house where the surroundings were by no means pleasant. Dr. McIntosh took him to his house and not only doctored but nursed him during a long term of sickness.

In religion Dr. McIntosh was a Halcyon, a sect embracing nearly the same doctrines propounded by the Second Adventists. He had previously been a Methodist. He wrote and lectured on religious and moral topics, being particularly severe on the secret societies. He published a volume on the subject of "Scripture Correspondences."

Dr. McIntosh, about 1806, turned his attention to the manufacture of bricks and building brick houses, working diligently in the brickyard and on walls. He died of fever September 5, 1823, during the prevailing epidemic. His family consisted of four sons, and two daughters. The children were: Enoch S.; Rhoda, wife of J. M. Chamberlain; William Whiting; Nathan Henry; Samuel Doocy; and Lucy Hulda, wife of Samuel Maxon, of Gallia County.

DR. ROBERT WALLACE came from Penn-

sylvania to Marietta probably soon after the Indian war. He was here in 1801. Dr. Regnier speaks of him as "a very intelligent druggist." A society of physicians and young men of scientific tastes was formed in the early part of the century. Experiments were performed under Dr. Wallace's direction, and he also occasionally delivered scientific lectures. His oldest son, Matthew Wallace, was a Presbyterian clergyman. His second son, David, was a physician. The family removed to Cincinnati probably about 1809. Dr. David Wallace was one of the parties to the first and perhaps only duel in the history of the county. In the spring of 1801, a difficulty arose which resulted in Dr. Wallace challenging John Woodbridge to a duel. The island opposite Marietta was the place selected, and pistols were the weapons chosen. The parties accordingly met, but Wallace's courage failed and he was willing to ask pardon. Woodbridge was not thus easily satisfied. He cut a stick and gave Wallace a good dressing. They were both present at the "Seventh of April" celebration, which occurred soon after. The song composed for and sung upon that occasion closed with the stanza:

Here population lifts her hand  
And scatters round her jewels.  
And must honor take its island,  
Producing bloodless duels?

DR. SAMUEL P. HILDRETH. No preface is necessary in an outline of the life of Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth. The reader already knows him, but an index to the labors of his busy and youthful life will be of interest and value.

He was born in Methuen, Essex County, Massachusetts, September 30, 1783. He was a son of Dr. Samuel Hildreth, and a descendant of Richard Hildreth, whose name is found amongst a company of 20 from the towns of Woburn and Concord, who, in 1652, petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for a tract of land on the west side of Concord, or Masketaquid River, where they say "they do find a very comfortable place to accommo-

date a company of God's people upon." Samuel Prescott Hildreth was of the sixth generation from Richard. Until he was 15 years old he labored upon the farm, there acquiring industrious habits and the power of physical endurance. A social library in the town afforded access to books, and a taste for reading was acquired at an early age, and until his death he was a devourer of books. After finishing the course of the common schools, he spent four seasons in the Phillips Academy in Andover, and at Franklin Academy, which prepared him for entering college. In place, however, of completing a college course, he entered the office of Dr. Kittridge at Andover, and began the study of medicine. He received a diploma in 1805, from the Medical Society of Massachusetts, having attended lectures at Cambridge University.

Dr. Hildreth began practice at Hampstead, New Hampshire, the native home of Dr. Jabez True. He boarded in the family of John True, Esq., through whom he learned of the professional success of Dr. True and the prospects for a young man at Marietta. From his boyhood he had entertained a desire to see the far West, and in September, 1806, left his New England home in the hope of realizing his ambition. The journey to Marietta was performed on horseback and consumed about a month. He says in his autobiography, "It was a land of strangers, but he was young and his heart buoyant with hope and expectation of good fortune. He soon obtained a share of the practice, the only physicians then being Dr. True and Dr. Hart. Dr. Leonard had recently died and Dr. McIntosh had abandoned medicine. His rides sometimes extended over 30 miles through the wilderness, the settlements being few and far between."

Belpre was at that time without a physician, and at the solicitation of leading citizens Dr. Hildreth decided to locate there. He arrived at Belpre on the evening of December 10th, just in time to see the deluded Blennerhassett leave his island paradise to embark in Aaron Burr's perilous expedition.

The summer of 1807 was a busy one for

physicians. The epidemic which raged all along the Ohio was particularly severe in the neighborhood of Marietta. Few families at Belpre escaped. Dr. Hildreth was particularly fortunate in his treatment of these cases. Practice at Belpre was excessively laborious on account of the amount of riding necessary. Overexertion during the summer brought on an attack of inflammation of the hip, which continued for several months. In the spring of 1808 he returned to Marietta, where the practice required less riding. The epidemic of 1807 furnished him the subject for a paper in the 10th volume of the *New York Medical Repository*. From this time he became known as an acute, discerning investigator and faithful writer on scientific and historical subjects. He, however, continued his large and laborious practice until a few months before his death, in 1863. He said his profession, during earlier years, kept him busily engaged and his scientific and historical labor could be pursued only by saving the "odds and ends of time."

Dr. Hildreth was a man of decided political opinions. In 1810 he was elected to represent Washington County in the Legislature, and again re-elected in 1811, when he defeated Judge Cutler, the Federalist candidate, by 20 votes. Hildreth was a supporter of Jefferson and Madison, whose political teachings at this time had displaced the doctrines of Washington and Hamilton. In the same campaign Hon. William Woodbridge defeated Hon. William R. Putnam for the State Senate, Woodbridge being a Democrat and Putnam a Federalist. They were four able men, and after the administration of Monroe had broken party lines, all found a home in the political camp of the Whigs. Dr. Hildreth, however, was never again a candidate for office, but never neglected to vote. While in the Legislature, he drafted and succeeded in having passed the first law regulating the practice of medicine and establishing medical societies, which remained in force until the rivalry of different medical schools caused all laws on the subject to be repealed.

He held the office of collector of non-resi-

dent taxes for the Third Ohio District from 1811 until the office was abolished in 1819.

He became clerk of the trustees of the ministerial lands in 1819, and discharged the duties of the office until his death in 1863.

He was a Republican from the formation of the party in 1854.

Dr. Hildreth carried his research into almost every department of science, but natural history was particularly fascinating. In 1812 he published a paper in the *Medical Repository* on the American *Colombo*, with a drawing of the plant. It is proper to state in this connection that he had a remarkable genius in drawing. Insects and plants were represented with scrupulous accuracy, and engravings made from them have a permanent value. The illustrations in his geological and botanical reports were prepared by his own hand. They show artistic ability, as well as accurate observation and close discrimination.

In 1822 he published in the *New York Medical Repository* two articles, one on hydrophobia, and one on a curious case of Siamese twins, found in his obstetric practice. A full history of the epidemic of 1822-23 was published in the *Journal of Medical Science*, Philadelphia, in 1824. The author was well qualified to write on this subject, as he had visited daily from 60 to 80 patients, and in August, 1823, was himself attacked. He arrested the disease in a few days by taking *Jesuit's bark* in quarter ounce doses. This was a trial of medicine to which few patients would submit. Sulphate of quinine had not yet come into use in Ohio, or by it many valuable lives might have been saved. An article was published in 1825 on the malarial diseases, or sequela of the great epidemic in the *Western Journal of Medicine*, Cincinnati. In 1819 he wrote a series of papers on the natural and civil history of Washington County, which appeared in *Silliman's Journal* in 1826. One of these articles gave a drawing and description of the spoonbill sturgeon found in the waters of the Ohio. In 1827, his articles contained descriptions and drawings of several fresh-water shells found in the Muskingum,

of which nothing had been known. His series of meteorological registers, published in that journal from 1828 until March, 1863, are useful for reference to writers on the climate of Ohio.

At the request of Professor Silliman, Dr. Hildreth undertook to explore the coal regions of the Ohio, the result of which was published in the *Journal* for January, 1836, under the title of "Observations on the bituminous coal deposits in the valley of Ohio, and the accompanying rock strata, with notices of the fossil organic remains, and the relic of vegetable and animal bodies, illustrated with a geological map, by numerous drawings of plants and shells, and by views of interesting scenery." The *Journal* said editorially that this was one of the most important of Dr. Hildreth's scientific labors, and by far the most valuable contribution which up to that time had appeared on the subject discussed. It filled an entire number (185 pages) of the *Journal*, and was profusely illustrated by figures of fossils, sections, and original drawings, embraced in 36 plates on wood. Articles on the history of the North American locust, saliferous rock formation, with a history of the manufacture of salt from the first settlement of Ohio. "Ten days in Ohio,"—a geological description of the country from Marietta to Chillicothe by way of Zanesville,—and "the Diary of a Naturalist" appeared in the same journal from 1830 to 1836.

In 1832 he wrote a history of the floods in the Ohio since the first settlement, which was published in the volume of the transactions of the Historical Society of Ohio. In 1837 he was employed, in company with other geologists, to make a geological survey of the State. He delivered an address in 1839 before the Medical Society of Ohio, of which he was president, on the climate and diseases of Southwestern Ohio, which was printed.

In 1830 Dr. Hildreth commenced the collection of a cabinet of natural history. While out on his daily professional rides, he would stop to gather insects, shells, fishes, fossils, and minerals. He often employed boys in the



country to do this service for him. When he returned from a drive, he was in the habit of picking out the specimens he desired to keep, labeling them and placing them in cases. Duplicates were sent to Eastern friends in exchange for books or specimens of that section. In the course of eight years his cabinet contained more than 4,000 specimens, and his library, a choice variety of works on natural history. Shortly before his death he donated his cabinet and library to Marietta College, where it is known as the "Hildreth Cabinet." "This donation made Dr. Hildreth one of four or five of the largest benefactors of the College."

In 1840 Dr. Hildreth turned his attention to writing history of the first settlements of Ohio. He collected his material with great care from manuscripts and personal interviews, and wrote a book of 550 pages, which will always be of interest and value. He was the means of preserving a variety of important history and interesting anecdotes, which would otherwise have been lost to posterity. His second volume of "Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio" was published in 1852. These two books have a permanent place in history. Dr. Hildreth, besides, contributed many interesting historical papers to the *Pioneer*, and a history of the first settlement of Belleville was published in the *Hesperian*. A journal of diseases each month, with a bill of mortality, was kept from 1824 till his death. A large amount of manuscript of permanent value, though never published, besides many smaller articles were among the products of his pen.

Rodney M. Stimson in summing up the character of Dr. Hildreth says forcibly:

"He looked on the bright side of things—loved beauty, although of an eminently practical turn of mind—was very fond of flowers, which he cultivated diligently. Industry and system in all that he did may be accounted among his marked points. Besides his laborious medical practice, he accomplished, as he himself expressed it, by 'saving the odds and ends of time.' Without having a brilliant mind he exemplified the fact that 'industry is

talent.' He was exact in all his dealings, an honest man, a Christian. His was a complete life—he finished his work.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed that nature might stand up and say 'to all the world: This was a man.'"

Dr. Hildreth's able and productive pen gave him an extended acquaintance among the scientific men of his day. He was one of the first pioneers of science west of the Alleghany Mountains and was regarded as one of the most acute observers of facts of his time. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, his warm friend, has written a feeling tribute to his memory:

"In his private life he illustrated every virtue of a Christian gentleman. Bright and cheerful by nature, he loved nature with the simple enthusiasm of a child. Industrious and systematic in a high degree, no moment of life was wasted. In his family we have seen a beautiful example of domestic happiness and warm-hearted hospitality. He lived with nature and nature's God—and among the patrons and co-workers in this journal, who have left its founder almost alone, no one had shed a purer and more mellow light in the horizon of his setting sun—no one had departed more loved and regretted by the senior editor."

Dr. Hildreth died July 24, 1863, in his 80th year. He had been in his usual good health; a well-preserved and happy old gentleman until a few weeks before his death. He sank away gradually, his mental faculties being preserved to the last. His funeral was on Sunday, July 26, the services being in the Congregational Church, of which he was a member. These last sad rites were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wakefield, of Harmar, and President Andrews of Marietta College.

The following letters came into the hands of the editor in August, 1902, through the kindness of Dr. George O. Hildreth. We append them to the sketch already given of the life of Dr. S. P. Hildreth.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 2, 1855

DEAR SIR:

I returned from Europe last September, having been abroad since April 19, 1849. I came to this city a few

days ago, and in a bookstore saw for the first time a work by you, entitled *Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley and the early settlement of the Northwest Territory*," chiefly from original papers, etc. I purchased the book and subsequently ascertained that it was the only copy for sale in this city. The publisher remarked that it formed the first volume of the transactions of the Historical Society of Cincinnati, and that the manuscript of a work containing "ample" biographies of the first settlers of Marietta and its vicinity, would be published as the second volume of the transactions.

I enquired unsuccessfully at every bookstore in Washington but none had the book. I requested Messrs. Taylor & Maury to purchase it for me in Philadelphia or New York and in a few weeks they returned answer that it could not be procured in either place. Happening to think of the "Omnium Gatherum" Collection of Peter Force, the Bibliomaniac of this city, I there found the book and subsequently I saw a copy in the library of the National Institute. Now as I wish to obtain the 2d volume of the Historical transactions containing as it does an imperfect sketch of my venerated ancestor, Geo. Parsons, I will thank you to inform me whether it can be purchased in New York or New England.

I have read curiously the 1st volume of "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley," and as you are disposed to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, I beg leave to ask your attention to page 109 where you say: "The Board of Directors (of the Ohio Company Associates) employed Dr. Cutler to make a contract with the Continental Congress for a tract of land in the great Northwest Territory of the Union. In July following (1787) the Doctor went to New York, and after tedious and lengthened negotiations succeeded in contracting for a million and a half acres for the Ohio Company at two-thirds of a dollar per acre." Now my dear Sir, if the original documents in the handwriting of Samuel Holden Parsons, signed by him alone with his genuine signature, and preserved in the eighth volume of the Washington manuscripts, Page 226 and 230 numbered 41, can be relied upon, the "Memorial to the Continental Congress for a grant of land" and proposition for the purchasing of land in the Western Country was made by Gen. Sam. H. Parsons and presented by him as Agent of Associates and in behalf of the Ohio Company, May 8, 1787.

The memorial was read May 9 and referred to Messrs. Carrington, King, Dane, Madison and Benson and acted on July 23, 1787—I have a copy of the original documents in the handwriting of Gen. Parsons.—Subsequently, July 21, 1787, "Proposals of Samuel H. Parsons and others for the purchase of a tract of land in the Western Territory" were introduced in which Mr. S. H. Parsons as associated Agents—but Mr. Parsons is first named and the memorial is filed and endorsed, "Proposals by S. H. Parsons, July 21." So much for historical events based upon original vouchers.

Please address me Middletown, Connecticut, where I now reside, and oblige.

Yours truly,

S. H. P.

I hope in a few weeks to see you in Marietta.

MARIETTA. 11th April, 1855.

To S. H. Parsons, Esq.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 2d inst. is at hand. The brief sketch I have given in the Pioneer History, of the purchase of lands by the Ohio Company, is made on the authority of the original journal of their transactions now in the hands of W. R. Putnam, grandson of Gen. Rufus Putnam, one of the original Directors and superintendent of the settlement in Ohio. The journal says that on the 7th of March, 1787, at a meeting of the company in Boston, it was resolved that three directors be appointed for the company and that they make immediate application to the Hon. Congress for a private purchase of land, etc. When Gen. S. H. Parsons, Rufus Putnam and Rev. Manasseh Cutler were named and chosen, this Board of Directors authorized Mr. Cutler to make a contract with Congress for a tract of land, for which purpose he left home the latter part of June, 1787—called on Gen. Parsons at Middletown, Conn., the 2d of July and "settled all matters with reference to my business with Congress."

He arrived in New York on the 5th of July and in the 53 Vol. of the *N. American Review*, page 335 and onward, you will find the history of the "tedious and lengthened negotiations," contract with the Board of Treasury on which was based the purchase. "At a meeting of the Directors and agents of the Ohio Company held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, Aug. 29, 1787, the report of Mr. Cutler was read—That in consideration of the Res. of Congress of the 27th and 29th July, 1787—he had agreed on the conditions of a contract with the Board of Treasury of the U. S. for a particular tract of land containing in the whole as much as the company's funds will pay for, should the subscriptions amount to one million dollars agreeably to the articles of association, at \$1.00 per acre, from which price is to be deducted one-third of a dollar for bad lands and defraying expenses of the surveying," etc. Then follows the boundaries and other matters—"whereupon, Resolved, that the above report be received, the proceedings of Mr. Cutler be fully approved, ratified, and confirmed."

While Mr. Cutler was negotiating for the purchase in New York, he had requested the Directors to associate with him in this transaction—Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Board—which was done.

"Boston, Sept. 1, 1786.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Ohio Company at Brackett's Tavern—present—Gen. Putnam, Rev. Cutler and Gen. Varnum—Resolved, that Mr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent and they each of them be authorized and empowered to complete the contract made by them with the treasury Board of the U. S." And then directs the treasurer of the company to pay the treasury of the U. S. \$500,000 on the order of either Cutler or Sargent.

The deed of sale was made and executed the 27th of Oct. 1790, &c., signed by Mr. Lee and Samuel Osgood for the U. States, and by Mr. Cutler and Win-

NOTE.—The "immense old parchment" was left by William R. Putnam to the care of Marietta College. It is now in a frame on the south wall of the main library room. It confirms the statement of Dr. Hildreth.

third Sargent for the company and is in an immense old parchment (see Note), now in the possession of W. R. Putnam.

I have thus endeavored to explain to you the grounds and authority I had for saying that the contract with Congress for the Ohio Company lands was made by Messrs. Cutler and Sargent.

There is nothing more recorded in the journal of the doings of your grandfather, Gen. Parsons, in this transaction, that I have seen; had I been in possession of the facts you have stated in your letter, I should certainly have taken pleasure in noting them in my history of the matter.

Should a second edition of the work ever be required, it will be an act of justice to recall more fully the services of Gen. Parsons.

If you can point out any way by which I can send you a volume of "The series of the first settlers of Ohio," I will do so as I have several small ones.

Very truly yours,

S. P. HILDRETH.

DR. JOHN COTTON was a physician well known and highly esteemed in his time, and is still remembered as a successful practitioner of physic and skillful surgeon. He was the son of Rev. Josiah Cotton, and was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1792. Rev. Josiah Cotton was a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch entered Cambridge University at the age of 14 and graduated in 1810 with honorable standing in his class. He received his medical degree at Cambridge in 1814, and began practicing in Andover, Massachusetts. In 1815 he married Susan Buckminster and came to Marietta, being attracted by the climate. In the latter part of the year he opened an office on the west side of the Muskingum, and soon acquired a comfortable practice, which grew with age and experience.

Dr. Cotton was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of religion. Immediately upon his arrival, he set to work at organizing Sunday-schools, and in 1816 one had been opened on the west side and two on the east side. He continued an enthusiastic Sunday-school worker and teacher. He accumulated a large collection of theological books, and at the age of 40 studied Hebrew that he might be able to understand more fully and explain more

satisfactorily difficult passages in the Old Testament.

Dr. Cotton was ardent in his opinions. He soon became a local political leader, and in 1824 was chosen Representative in the Legislature. In 1825 he was chosen associate judge and filled the position until the time of his death. For a number of years he was chairman of the Whig Central Committee, and proved himself an adroit politician. He took delight in scientific studies, and often lectured in the Marietta Lyceum and the Young Ladies' Seminary. Astronomy was his favorite theme. He delivered an address in Latin on the occasion of the installation of the first president of Marietta College. He was one of the original trustees of the College and for many years president of the Board. He was also trustee of the Medical College of Ohio. He died unexpectedly after a brief illness of three days, April 2, 1847.

DR. JONAS MOORE was a native of New Hampshire, and was in the senior year at Dartmouth when his father died, necessitating his return home. He never went back to graduate. His whole family was soon after carried off by scarlet fever, and he came to Marietta where he taught school and studied medicine with Dr. S. P. Hildreth. He next went to Louisiana where he practiced for a number of years. He afterward became one of the leading physicians of Marietta, where he died in March, 1856. He was a trustee of Marietta College, and took deep interest in educational matters. He was of a scientific turn of mind and invented a number of mechanical devices for use in surgery. He was highly respected as a man.

DR. G. M. P. HEMPSTEAD, who was a native of Connecticut, came to Ohio in 1802, and found good facilities for obtaining an education in Muskingum Academy, where he was prepared for college. He was for a short time under the tutelage of Hon. Gustavus Swan, late of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Jonas Moore, of Marietta. He graduated from Ohio University, in 1813, being the first literary

graduate of that institution and consequently the first in Ohio. He received the degree of A. M. in 1822 and LL. D. in 1879. He began the study of medicine in 1813, and in 1816 went to Waterford, where the spotted fever had become epidemic. He was there three or four months, and thence removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was a prominent physician for many years.

DR. MORRIS GERMAN was a native of Chango County, New York. He attended lectures and received a diploma in New York City. He located in Harmar during the epidemic of 1823, and in a short time was in possession of a full practice, which he held until his death in 1835. Dr. German was a contemporary of Hildreth and Cotton, and held an honorable standing in the profession. He died at the age of 39.

DR. FELIX REGNIER, the second son of Dr. J. B. Regnier, was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1801. When he was two years old, his parents moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he received a liberal education and began the study of medicine under Dr. S. P. Hildreth. He received a diploma from the Medical Society of Ohio in 1824, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1831 he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained two years and then came to Marietta. He had an office in Harmar and was regularly engaged in practice here until April, 1866. During the succeeding 11 years he traveled, in the hope of improving his wife's health. After her death in 1877, he removed to Carthage, Illinois.

DR. HUGH TREVOR, a descendant of Sir Hugh Trevor, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1806. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He afterward spent nine years in the hospitals of Paris. He came to Marietta in 1834, and began the practice of medicine. His medical knowledge was of a high order, and he had the confidence of a large class of people. While in Marietta he married Maria Holder, daughter of Joseph Holder. In 1858

he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1881 located at Quincy, Illinois, where he died in April of that year.

DR. SHUBEL FULLER was born in Canada in 1806. In 1818 his parents came to Marietta. After passing through the schools of that period, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Cotton. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and opened an office in Marietta in 1835. Dr. Fuller was a successful physician, and conducted a large practice until the sickness which terminated in his death, February 17, 1857. Dr. Fuller was a descendant of the Plymouth Rock family of that name.

DR. G. J. STEVENS, an old practitioner, was located in Harmar for 13 years. He was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1805. He attended lectures at Fairfield Medical College, and received a diploma in 1827. He practiced in New York, and in Portage and Summit counties, Ohio. He died at his home in Harmar in April, 1881.

DR. WILSON STANLEY was born and spent his early life in North Carolina, and graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio. He practiced medicine for about 10 years in Marietta, and moved to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1866, where he died within a year.

DR. GEORGE O. HILDRETH, son of Dr. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, graduated at Ohio University in 1829, at the age of 17. He entered upon a course of medical study under the direction of his father, and attended lectures at Transylvania University, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1835. He was regularly associated with his father until the death of the latter in 1863. Since then he has been alone, occupying the same house and office on Putnam street. His practice has continued over a period of a little more than 60 years, with but a single intermission, during a period of four years—1849-53—which were spent in California. For the last five or six years failing health has compelled him to decline to visit patients. Until the summer of 1902 he con-



tinued to walk about the streets as actively as a man of 40, but since that time he rarely ventures beyond the door of his home.

DR. JOSIAH DEXTER COTTON, son of Dr. John Cotton, was born in Marietta, Ohio, May 18, 1822. He graduated at Marietta College in 1842, being the youngest of a class of nine students. He began the study of medicine in his father's office, and after attending lectures at the medical college in New Orleans and the Ohio Medical College, received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the university at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1847. He began practicing at Mount Vernon Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio, and there married Ann M. Steece, on July 6, 1848.

When his father died, Dr. Cotton returned to Marietta and has been engaged in active practice ever since, except three years during the war, when he was surgeon of the 92nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He was brigade surgeon of General Turchin's brigade at the battle of Chickamauga and medical director of the Provisional Division of the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee at the battle of Nashville. He was a member of the Council of the city of Marietta for 10 years, from which he resigned to enter the army.

DR. Z. D. WALTER succeeded to the practice of Dr. W. Stanley in 1866. He was born of Quaker parentage, and spent his early life in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He received his education and afterward taught for two years at Westtown boarding school, a Quaker institution, and attended medical lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in 1866. From that time he continued to practice in Marietta until 1889, and in that year he removed to Pueblo, where he continues the practice of medicine and takes a deep interest in scientific research. At the present time he is enjoying his experiments in managing a new automobile.

DR. H. N. CURTIS and his wife (the first lady physician in Marietta) occupy the old home and office of Dr. Walter in Marietta.

DR. SETH HART was born in Berlin, Connecticut, November 13, 1814, and came to Washington County in the spring of 1825, and on the 9th of April of that year opened an office in Watertown. He remained in practice until September 27th, when he returned to New York and attended a course of lectures at Fairfield.

Dr. Hart practiced in Watertown from the spring of 1825 until 1836, excepting the time he was absent attending lectures in New York. Since 1836 his office (until his death in 1891) was located in Harmar, with but two breaks. In 1865 he was called to Tennessee to assist his son at the army hospital at Tullahoma. After the close of the war he remained two years. In 1869 he took charge of a mining enterprise in the Rocky Mountains and remained one year.

Dr. Hart, ever after entering the practice in 1825, made a habit of keeping and preparing his own medicines. His first experience in compounding medicines was at a drug store at Palmyra, New York. Since then a long and busy life of practice gave him an intimate acquaintance with drugs and their use.

During the period of his practice in this county—more than 60 years—Dr. Hart always maintained the highest reputation for efficiency as a doctor and integrity as a man. His life was useful not only to himself and family but also to the community which he served for more than half a century. His visits were an inspiration to thousands of families in the hour of pain and distress, and his life was indeed an example of industry and uprightness. He joined the Presbyterian Church at the age of 16. When he came to Harmar, he united with the Congregational Church, where he held his membership until his death.

DR. SAM HART was born in Watertown township in 1830. He completed his studies at Marietta Academy in 1849, and received a degree from the Medical College of Ohio in 1852. He began practice in Marietta in 1853, and has continued till the present time, except during a period of four years of active



surgical practice in the army in charge of a hospital, and two years spent in Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Sketches of other prominent physicians

and surgeons of Washington County will be found in another part of this volume devoted more extensively to the biographical history of representative citizens.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### LATER HISTORY OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

We have described in a former chapter the early history of the conditional purchase made by the Ohio Company of Associates and the hard bargain which was extorted from them by the Congress of the Confederation. In that first contract, it was expected that the company would buy 1,500,000 acres of land about the Muskingum, and pay for the same \$1,000,000 in cash or in the hard-earned certificates, which they had received in lieu of money, from the government, for their services in the Revolution. The Indian war with its hardships and perils, and the subsequent opening of the large tracts of fertile land to the north and west, rendered it impossible for the company to find a sufficient number of shareholders, at \$1,000 each, to buy the full amount. There were but 819 shares subscribed and paid for. Finally Congress in 1792 directed that three deeds be given to the company, amounting in all to 1,064,285 acres, but really only 964,285 acres went to the shareholders, since 100,000 acres, which by the way included nearly all the best land available at that time, west of the present Newport township line, were given in lots of 100 acres each to actual settlers whether they were members of the Ohio Company or not. In no sense could this "donation" tract be considered a part of the land sold to the Ohio Company since it was paid for by the holders in actual military service in the militia in defending the frontier against the Indians, who were incited to make attacks by the British agents.

Each shareholder received one eight-acre lot near Marietta; one three-acre lot in the same vicinity; one city lot of one-third of an acre; one 160-acre lot; one 100-acre lot; one 640-acre lot; one 262-acre lot; making a total of 1,173 acres to each shareholder for the \$1,000 he had paid to the government. These larger tracts were rarely occupied by those to whom they were first assigned by lot. In the course of years they were bought up at a low rate by persons who could afford to hold them, in the hope that they would appreciate in value. Besides the money which the shareholders had paid to the government for the land, they had expended large sums in making the settlements, providing for the general defense and the welfare of the pioneers, and in carrying out the surveys and allotments. The total amount of these expenditures was very large and a grievous burden upon men who had spent so long a time in the prime of life in the service of their country.

In 1815 Gen. Rufus Putnam advertised a final dividend of the Ohio Company,—a payment of \$3.75 to each one of the shareholders who had contributed so much to the common fund, but it seemed as if the final settlement never would come, as the following extracts from Marietta papers of later date will abundantly show. Among these assets of the company were 43 Loan Office Certificates, for the sum of \$400 each, issued by authority of Congress and countersigned "by order of J. A. Treutlen, Governor of Georgia" by E. Davis, Jr.

Nahum Ward, believing that these certificates, whose genuineness was beyond dispute, represented a just claim upon the government, bought up the shares of the Ohio Company and in its name presented a claim against the government. The suit was continued after his death, according to the directions of his will, by his son, William S. Ward. In 1870 it was decided by the Supreme Court that there was no legal claim on the part of the plaintiff against the United States government and thus we may say that at this late date the affairs of the Ohio Company were finally settled.

#### NOTICE OF A MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS

Whereas, The Interests of this Company are multifarious, scattered and unsettled.—The Resolutions of January 1796, passed at the last meeting of the Ohio Company, in this place, making a provision for a speedy, final settlement and division of the residuary property, then in the hands of Benjamin Tallmadge, Esq., Treasurer of said Company, not having been complied with—as there are now in said Treasurer's hands, belonging to said Company, Loan Office Certificates, issued by order of Congress, dated 23d Dec. 1777, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, for the sum of \$17,200.—And as there are also large acts of land in the Ohio Company's Purchase, belonging to the shareholders (\$17 in number) yet held in escrow.

Therefore—the undersigned—owner and proprietor by Deeds of one hundred and fifty-two shares, and special Attorney for sixty-five other shares—Gives Notice that there will be a meeting of the Proprietors of shares in said Company, by themselves or legal representatives, on the 3d of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Exchange Coffee House, Boston—for the purpose of adopting such measures in regard to the interests of the Company as may then and there be resolved upon.

NATHUM WARD.

Ohio Company Land Office.

Marietta, O., May 12, 1831.

P. S.—Powers of Attorney to present shares in said meeting, postage paid, directed to me—care of A. H. Ward, Esq. Custom House, Boston—will claim my special attention.

Marietta, Ohio, November 10, 1831.—

"At a meeting of the Shareholders of the 'Ohio Company,' held this day, at the Court House, by adjournment from time to time, of a meeting of the shareholders of said company, at Boston, Mass., July 5, last past, at which Temple Cutler, Esq., of Lynn, was appointed Chairman, and John Skinner, Esq. of Boston, Secretary, and of which notice was

given in the newspapers; and the proceeding at Boston published, and forwarded to all the proprietors known to the members at said meeting.—Temple Cutler, Esq. resumed the Chair, and William A. Whitney, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

"Three hundred and twenty shares was represented as follows:

Hon. Levi Barber,	8
Col. Joseph Barker,	9
Nahum Ward,	230
Ephraim Cutler,	18
Temple Cutler,	44
Wm. Skinner,	10
William A. Whittlesey,	1- 320

"There not appearing at this adjourned meeting a majority of shares, as was fully anticipated, and not being disposed without further trial, notwithstanding the apathy of many shareholders, to abandon the interest we have in the undivided property of the company which cannot be obtained without a majority of the whole number of shares: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That when this meeting is adjourned, it be to the first Wednesday of May next, at this place, at 3 P. M.

"And it was further

*Resolved*, unanimously, That Temple Cutler, Nahum Ward and Joseph Barker, Esquires, be and are hereby appointed a committee to make a concise statement of the unsettled affairs of the "Ohio Company," and communicate the same to the shareholders, in such manner and form as shall be in their opinion most for the interest of all concerned; that those shareholders, not represented at this meeting, may, if possible, be induced to be represented at the adjourned meeting in May next, that the unsettled affairs of this company may be legally and finally closed.

"This meeting was then adjourned to the first Wednesday of May next, at 3 P. M., in this place.

"TEMPLE CUTLER, *Chairman*.

"WM. A. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary*."

Marietta, November 15, 1831.

"To the Shareholders, or Their Legal Representatives, in the Ohio Company.

"The undersigned, proprietors and share-

holders in the Ohio Company of Associates, which was first organized at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, at Boston, in 1786, having been appointed a committee to lay before you a concise statement of facts, relative to the unsettled affairs of this Company, that you may more fully comprehend the objects which we have in view, it will be necessary to a correct understanding of these matters, that we give an historical sketch of the Company from its formation.

"In the organization of the company, the following named gentlemen appeared as agents, and represented the number of shares against their names, viz.:

Joel Barlow, 10 shares.  
 William Corlis, 100 shares.  
 Arch. Cray, 15 shares.  
 M. Cutler, 80 shares.  
 Ephraim Cutler, 13 shares.  
 E. Downer, 18 shares.  
 E. Harris, 31 shares.  
 Henry Jackson, 13 shares.  
 John May, 35 shares.  
 S. H. Parsons, 91 shares.  
 Rufus Putnam, 59 shares.  
 Winthrop Sargent, 148 shares.  
 E. Sproat, 43 shares.  
 N. Freeman, 9 shares.  
 Benj. Tupper, 30 shares.

"The proprietors by these Agents appointed the Rev. Mr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, Esq., to contract with the Government for 1,500,000 acres of Land, and appointed Richard Platt, Esq., of New York, their Treasurer.

"A contract was entered into by the parties on the 27th of October, 1787, for 1,500,000 acres. Subsequently a patent was then taken out by the Directors of the Company for 750,000 acres only, in the present district of Marietta, Ohio. In 1793, Mr. Platt failed, and sunk a large sum for the Company. In the same year, Benj. Tallmadge, Esq., of Litchfield, Conn., was chosen as Treasurer, and all the stocks, notes, and effects, in the hands of Mr. Platt belonging to the Company, together with 43 Loan Office Certificates, the private property of Mr. Platt, paid to the Company to make good, in some measure, the loss they had sustained by him, were placed in the hands of Col. Tallmadge.

"About this period, Col. Hamilton, having established the Funding System, the Directors of the Company advised the turning of the stocks and effects of the Company in the hands of the Treasurer into cash, and to make arrangements with the Government, whereby no more land should be patented to the Directors in trust for the Company, than could be covered with the army warrants, then on hand. This arrangement was effected, and two dividends were made of the funds prior to 1796. The army warrants covered a tract of 214,205 acres, which was located on the west and north side of the first purchase, in ten townships.

"By the ordinance of Congress of May, 1785, it is therein enacted, there shall be reserved, Sections No. 8, 11, 26 and 29, for future disposition of Congress, and Section 16, for the maintenance of public schools. In the Contract with the Agents of the Ohio Company, Oct. 1787, by the Board of the Treasury of the U. S., it was expressly stipulated that in each township, or fractional township, Sec. 16 should be reserved for schools, and Sec. 29, for the purposes of religion. The Patent for 750,000 acres contains those reservations; but in the second Patent there are no reservations whatever. At the last meeting of the Company, January, 1796, the Agents made a donation of Sec. 16 for the use of schools, and 29 for the purposes of religion in the ten townships last patented, before a division was made of the land among the Shareholders, that these townships should not be disfranchised of their rights; and then they petitioned Congress for twenty Sections in lieu thereof, which, if granted, were to be sold for the benefit of the shareholders. What became of the petition to Congress, which is mentioned on the books of the Company, we have no knowledge.

"In April, 1802, Congress ordered other lands equivalent to Sec. 16, out of the reserve lands, to be given. And by Act of Congress, March, 1803, it was enacted, that the Sections of land heretofore promised for the use of Schools, in lieu of such of Section 16 as have been otherwise disposed of, shall be selected

by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the unappropriated land, most contiguous to said Townships, which was done accordingly and is recorded on the books of the Treasury. The several townships accepted of lands given by Congress in lieu of Sec. 16, is the undivided property of the Company. The Company have a fair and just claim on Congress for ten Sections of land, in lieu of the ten sections, 29, disposed of by Congress.

"There are also several tracts of undivided common land, at the mouth of the Big Hocking River, and in the vicinity of Gallipolis;—in all there is a fair and undivided claim of about 13,000 acres of land, which is a claim too large to be lost sight of.

"We will now remark upon the Treasury affairs of this Company. By referring to the resolutions of the Company, January, 1796, we find Col. Tallmadge was authorized to sell and dispose of all the funded or unfunded stock belonging to the Company, on the best terms he could, without limitation of price, and petition Congress or otherwise to obtain the payment of the Loan Office Certificates, which were received of Col. Platt, and when the Treasurer had turned all the stock, notes, and accounts, and other funds of the Company into cash, he be directed to make a final dividend of the same. Auditors were appointed to examine and report to the Superintendent, Gen. R. Putnam, a final settlement of the Treasurer's accounts, when requested so to do by the Treasurer, agreeable to the resolutions of 1796; and, by the same resolutions, the Superintendent was requested to deliver up the Treasurer's bond, and all receipts by him given for any effects belonging to the Company, when a final settlement was ready to be made, and dividend declared to the shareholders. The Treasurer's final account, as presented to Gen. Putnam Oct. 1804, is a very ambiguous document, which, by its own showing, was not final, as the Auditors say, 'We find a balance of \$818.12 due said Treasurer, which balance together with the interest arising on the same from the date hereof, he is at liberty to take and apply, from the avails of the

first property he may receive in behalf of, and on account of the Ohio Company.'

"On the presentation of this final account to Gen. Putnam, the Treasurer demanded his bond and receipts. Gen. Putnam informed two of this Committee, that he peremptorily refused to deliver up the bond and receipts of the Treasurer, but would hold them, as a sacred deposit for the shareholders to rest upon, until a fair and full development was made of the whole property in Col. Tallmadge's hands, and a final account of it rendered, agreeable to the resolution of 1796.

"It is well, however, that the frequent correspondence was carried on between the Superintendent and the Treasurer from 1804 to about 1814—upon the subject of funds in the Treasurer's hands subsequent to the 3d dividend being declared, and the rendition of his final account; when Col. Tallmadge proposed that he would divide among the shareholders the further sum of \$3,073—to this Gen. Putnam would not accede, but demanded, from his knowledge of the funds, a dividend upon the capital of \$6,241—and to Gen. Putnam's agency Col. Tallmadge paid a dividend on this sum being \$7.76 per share, ten years after his final settlement, and the demand of his bond and receipts, as some of the committee have heard him say, and have received dividends of him accordingly.

"What sum formed the capital, when the 3d dividend was declared, has never been made known to the Agents, nor is it known what property or effects were remaining in his hands on presenting his final account, out of which, some ten years afterwards, he acknowledged the sum of \$6,341 to be in his hands—no account has been stated or rendered since 1804, to our knowledge, yet immediately upon the death of Gen. Putnam, in 1824, Col. Tallmadge again demanded his bond and receipts and Gen. Putnam's Executor gave them up.

"The Loan Office Certificates, 43 in number for \$405 each, dated 23d Dec. 1777, made payable to Thomas Stone or bearer, on the first of Dec. 1781, with interest annually, at the rate of 6 per cent, signed, Samuel Hille-



gas, and countersigned E. Davis, were presented at the Treasury of U. S. Dec. 22d, 1781, and the interest paid on 31 of the 43 as certified by Samuel Illllegas, Treasurer. Those certificates now in the hands of Col. Tallmadge, Treasurer of the Company, and which he acknowledges belong to the Company, were presented at the Treasury in 1792 to be funded, but refused for some informality. Col. Hamilton, in his report to Congress '92, said 'It would be a hardship to individuals; who, upon the payment of the interest have been induced to become the purchasers of those certificates for a valuable consideration.' 'It remains for the Legislature to decide how far there are considerations strong enough to induce a special interposition in their behalf.' He says further—'There is no evidence that the Certificates were issued for any purpose of the United States.' Since that period, evidence has been obtained from Gentlemen of the highest standing, and familiar with the transactions of the Revolution, that they were legally signed and countersigned—and paid out in Georgia for the subsistence of the Continental Army. Setting aside whatever claims there may be upon the Treasury for funds many years on hand, and not distributed, the Loan Office Certificates, and the undivided lands together with the claims on the Government for the ten Sections will, when turned into money, make a sum worthy the attention of every shareholder.

'From the foregoing considerations we cannot but urge the shareholders by themselves or proxy to be represented at the adjourned meeting on the first Wednesday in May next. Without a majority local proceedings cannot be had.

"We are respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

"TEMPLE CUTLER,

"L. BARBER,

"EPHRAIM CUTLER,

"NAHUM WARD,

"JOSEPH BARKER.

"P. S. We are in justice bound to say that Nahum Ward, Esq., has been assiduously striving for many years, at a heavy ex-

pense, to bring this concern to a close—and had it not been for his indefatigable exertions and unwearied attention the claims of the Company, set forth in this report, would have been forever lost.

"The undersigned have placed unlimited confidence in Mr. Ward in the management of this concern, having, each of us, given him power to act for us when we are not present.

"TEMPLE CUTLER,

"E. CUTLER."

"ATTENTION, LATE OHIO COMPANY.

"Among the articles received by the Directors of the late Ohio Company from Colonel Platt, the first Treasurer of said company, towards the payment of the balance of his debt, were a number of Loan Office Certificates. These were duly deposited in the Treasury Department, to be funded; but on examination they were rejected, from some supposed informality in their issue. Application was then made to Congress to have them assumed and paid by the Government; and although repeated applications have been made to Congress, nothing favorable has yet resulted.

"Being very desirous to close this business, I deem it proper to make the following proposal. Each Loan Office Certificate for division, being for \$400 principal, it has been found utterly impracticable to divide them among more than 800 proprietary shares. If then the proprietors, or legal representatives of twenty-one proprietary shares, will unite and authorize some person to present their claims, the same being substantiated and allowed, said Agent or Attorney shall receive one of these Loan Office Certificates of \$400 principal, for every twenty-one proprietary shares. The original agents are already authorized to draw for their whole agencies; but no evidence of title to draw dividend, already paid, will be sufficient to substantiate a claim for the Loan Office Certificate, as those vouchers are filed away among papers and accounts closed.

"To save much trouble and expense from a

personal application, and to obviate the inconvenience arising from my occasional absence, I would recommend George C. Woodruff, Esq., Attorney at Law, and Post Master at this place, as a suitable person for the complainants to appoint to transact their business with me.

"Holding a few small unclaimed dividends, of long standing, belonging to said proprietors, this may notify all original proprietors aforesaid, or their legal representatives, whose dividends remain unpaid, that I wish them to

apply for the same, through the said George C. Woodruff, or in any other way that shall be agreeable to themselves. No application to me, through the mail, will be noticed, unless the postage on the same is paid; and in every application the original proprietary share and agency must be particularly noticed.

"BENJAMIN TALLMADGE,

*Treasurer late Ohio Company.*

"State of Connecticut,

"Litchfield, April 22, 1834."

## CHAPTER XXII.

### REMINISCENCES BY COL. JOSEPH BARKER.

SKETCH OF COL. BARKER'S LIFE—THE EARLY COURTS—STORE SUPPLIES—SHIP-BUILDING—THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS—INDIANS DISSATISFIED—SCARCITY OF FOOD—WHY THE INDIANS DID NOT KEEP THE TREATY OF HARMAR—BUILDING OF THE BLOCK-HOUSES—BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE—WOLF CREEK MILLS—PROVISIONS FOR DEFENSE—INDIAN ALARM—THE GARRISON AT "THE POINT"—INDIAN TROUBLES—FIRST ENLISTMENT OF MEN FOR THE INDIAN WAR—CULTIVATION OF LAND ENCOURAGED—BELPRE—UPPER AND LOWER SETTLEMENTS—REMINISCENCES OF PROMINENT PERSONS OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

COLONEL JOSEPH BARKER was born in New Market, New Hampshire, September 9, 1765. He was educated at Exeter Academy and afterward learned the trade of a carpenter.

In 1789 he married Elizabeth Dana, daughter of Capt. William Dana, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and with his father-in-law came to the new settlement on the Muskingum. Their mode of conveyance as far as Simrell's Ferry was an ox team; at the ferry they were joined by Isaac Barker from Rhode Island and Thomas Stanley of Connecticut. The three friends built a boat and in it floated down to Marietta. Throughout the time of the Indian war, Colonel Barker remained at Marietta serving in the militia and working at his trade.

In 1795 he moved up the Muskingum, about seven miles from Marietta. The next winter his cabin, work-shop, store house and tools were destroyed by fire, also nearly all the provisions laid up for the year. In that day the loss represented the destruction of many thou-

sand dollars in capital if we measure it by its importance to the owner. Mr. Barker returned to Marietta and resumed work at his trade; building a house for Paul Fearing, for William Skinner, for Rev. Daniel Story and the Blennerhassett mansion. He returned to his farm on the Muskingum and began to build vessels. In 1806 he built 15 boats for the famous Burr expedition.

He was commissioned by Governor St. Clair as justice of the peace in 1799. He also passed through the different grades, by promotion, in the militia until he became colonel of a regiment. In 1830 he was elected associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an office which he continued to hold until declining health forced him to resign in 1842. He died in September, 1843, aged 78 years.

Colonel Barker left a son, Joseph, who was for many years an enterprising citizen of Newport township.

Before his death Colonel Barker left in the care of Dr. S. P. Hildreth a volume of manuscripts describing men and scenes of the early

day in and around Marietta. From these manuscripts we have made selections which make up the remainder of this chapter:—

#### THE EARLY COURTS.

I do not remember any court being held in Marietta during the Indian war, nor do I recollect any circumstance which would induce me to believe there was at Cincinnati; subsequent to the war, they traveled by water up and down; it was easier, cheaper, and more expeditious traveling by water than land; there were no bridges—no roads—no taverns and but few cabins; aside from the danger from the Indians, when in a canoe or pirogue one could carry his kitchen, his dormitory, and his magazine, and could shift sides of the river to avoid danger.

In 1792 a mail route was established from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. Charles Mills—brother to Col. John Mills—who now resides in Gallia County, was employed to carry the mail from Marietta to Gallipolis once a week in a skiff or canoe for \$20 per month, and \$8 apiece for two hands; how long the mail was carried in this way, I do not remember.

In June, 1788, the Governor and judges commenced the duties of their office and the county of Washington was laid off, including the Ohio Company's Purchase, as far north as the Indian boundary. Joseph Gilman, Esq., and Gen. Benjamin Tupper were appointed magistrates for Marietta; Griffin Greene, Esq., for Belpre; Col. Robert Oliver, for Waterford; Col. Ebenezer Sproat, high sheriff; Benjamin Ives Gilman, clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Court of Common Pleas, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., prosecuting attorney.

The first Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas was held in September, 1788; the next court was held in March, 1790, at which a grand jury was empaneled and found a bill against Ezra Lunt for stealing a hog, who was later acquitted on his trial before a petit jury.

Return J. Meigs, Sr., and Paul Fearing were the only professional lawyers then, and

until after the war the court was held in the Northeast Block-house chamber, in the Campus Martius, where religious and other meetings were held; similar meetings were held at "The Point," in Buell's & Munsell's Old Red House Hall—where William Holden's store now stands.

To collect a sufficient number to form a grand jury or petit jury, Colonel Sproat had summoned most of the Revolutioners from Belpre, so that by what were legally required to attend, and those who attended through curiosity or the novelty of the case, a larger number of Revolutionary officers met together than had assembled on any former occasion or did afterwards; as there was no public occasion to call the settlers together during the war. After the war, the influx of settlers made it unnecessary to call many to any one point. They seemed to be perfectly aware of the circumstance, and it was the topic of general conversation that it was probable that no future occasion would require the assembling of so large a proportion of those who had been associated in securing American independence, and the fee of the land they had purchased for a home. There was a kindness of feeling and friendship which had been created by association in peril, and toils, and dangers, and which were renewed and strengthened by a re-union; in the toils and watchfulness in subduing and cultivating a wilderness and repelling the dangers which threatened their peace and security from a crafty and vindictive enemy, while securing a second independence,—a permanent competency for themselves and families.

Colonel Battelle lived adjoining the Court House and had brewed a keg of spruce beer for the occasion, and as they were all from the "Land of Flip," and it being no sin to drink flip in those days, and as their hours of convivial enjoyment were few and far between, each one who had not attended court in Ohio before was mulcted a pitcher of flip, and while the chord of friendship was still brightening, they gave the parting hand with a warm inquiry "When shall we all meet again?"

After the war, the Court of Quarter Sessions was held quarterly, composed of the justices of the county—Joseph Gilman and Benjamin Tupper of Marietta—Griffin Greene and Daniel Loring from Belpre—Robert Oliver from Watertown—Alvin Bingham from Middletown (Athens)—Philip Whitten from the Long Reach (then in Marietta)—and your humble servant from Adams (now Union and Adams); subsequently others were appointed as the population increased.

Colonel Sproat, as sheriff, and Benjamin Ives Gilman, as clerk, held their offices until the reformation from Federalism to Democracy took place.

Adam Smith says that "laws were made to protect the property of the rich, against the poor." It would seem to follow, where there is very little property, little law is required. I do not recollect of any civil suit being commenced during the war, nor but one criminal action; an officer from General Harmar's garrison struck a citizen with his cane, who complained; the officer was fined a dollar and costs. Although we had sufficient law, we had not sufficient means to carry it into effect. We had no place of confinement, and if your debtor had no property, taking his body would only be increasing the debt, unless he would consent to work, and then you must be your own bondsman. Much like the present time—if your debtor can secrete his property, you cannot take his body.

#### STORE SUPPLIES.

There were but a few merchants, and those with limited capital; no one came here with property who could do better with it somewhere else; the price of calico was from \$1 to \$1.75; coffee 50 cents; tea—young Hyson—\$2; salt, from \$4 to \$5 a bushel; nails, 25 cents; sugar, we made ourselves—sugar trees were plenty, but metal to boil in was scarce and dear, so that many settlers labored under the want of kettles who otherwise might have gone far toward supporting their families. When General Putnam was in New York, and ob-

tained the grant for the "donation" lands, Lady Washington sent out a keg of loaf made from maple sugar to be distributed among the ladies of the officers of the Revolutionary Army residing in the Ohio Company's Purchase; the demand for kettles for making sugar induced traders to fetch them on, and although very dear, 10 and 12 cents per lb., still it was an advantage to procure them at that rate.

#### SHIP-BUILDING.

Ship-building commenced at Marietta at the beginning of this century; the brig "St. Clair" was built in 1800 by Charles Greene & Company. Her burthen was about 100 tons; she was constructed by Stephen Devol from Rhode Island. The company loaded her with flour and pork principally; this was the first square-rigged vessel built upon the waters of the Ohio, and navigated to the ocean. She was commanded by Abraham Whipple from Rhode Island, who was a commodore in the Navy of the United States during the Revolution. In 1802 the ship "Muskingum," of 20 tons, was built by Captain Devol, and owned by Benjamin Ives Gilman; and the brigantine "Eliza Greene," owned by Charles Greene—both of Marietta. Several were built in Marietta, and ship-building was carried on largely at Marietta and above and below, and was a popular business for several years; these vessels were built principally by English goods; the workmen were paid by orders on the store, and these orders passed from hand to hand as currently as the present bank bills, and much of the same character. They would bring dry goods only. Groceries, such as tea, coffee, salt, and iron were cash articles, and were an exception as these dry goods banks did not pay specie for their notes. Prices of goods were very high, and vessel building with goods seemed to promise a profitable investment of capital, but on trial it proved disadvantageous to the owners, the workmen, and the country; the owners all became losers from numerous causes; the difficulty and expense of employing unexperienced workmen,



although they were paid cheap, their labor came dear, because it required from 50 to 100 competent men to perform the work; they frequently had to take the vessel to New Orleans or an Eastern port to be rigged, which was more than half of the expense, and thus from having to entrust the business to the care of an agent, was likely to be ordinarily and dearly executed; but, above all, the difficulty of selling to advantage; shippers say that a second-hand vessel is like a second-hand coat; if a man wants a coat, he chooses to make it himself, and will not buy a second-hand one, even if new; so, if a shipper wants a vessel, he chooses to build one to suit the trade he is in, and the arrangement of his voyages; it is a maxim of shippers that a second-hand vessel is always unsalable; with the skipper, much depends on the character of the vessel; the workman, to be sure, got his goods, but like a track in the water, they soon disappeared, and he was none the richer from year to year, while the country suffered for improvement and cultivation, which is a prominent addition to the capital of himself and society.

#### THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

In September, 1790, what have been called the French emigrants arrived, and were permitted by Colonel Sproat (who then had charge of the garrison) to take possession of all the vacant rooms at Fort Harmar; they arrived in the night, in six Kentucky boats, and said to be 450 men, women and children; this company came from Paris to settle on lands which were purchased from Colonel Barlow, and which they expected to find immediately below the Ohio Company's Purchase. General Putnam was one of the company who sent Barlow to France to sell land; finding the company would fail in giving a title from the United States, they made General Putnam agent, who brought out Major Burnham with a company of laborers who erected some houses for the reception of the emigrants, a part of whom went down the next spring and took possession; the greater part of these emigrants

were engaged in France in employment of companies and individuals who came out with them, paid their passage, and subsistence, and some wages, on to the Muskingum; they were to be employed—some as house servants, others in clearing and cultivating the land, others in building houses, others as carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, &c.—all kinds of trades. There were others—private adventurers and gentlemen—some single, some with families. Beaucaire was said to be designed for a priest, and others for subordinates in the ecclesiastical line; in fact, some of every trade from the marquis down to the porter. The Marquis Manassa and his son, the Viscount, seemed to be the ostensible leaders; a large number came out in his employ; M. Debutts—a German-Frenchman—had a number under him; there were companies of two or more who brought out parties, but for what particular purpose, it was difficult to ascertain. The Marquis got a house in the Campus Martius and had a number of domestics. M. Debutts resided at "the Point;" others at Fort Harmar.

Toward spring, they began to scatter; the Marquis, Debutts and some other gentlemen went over the mountains and back to France; quite a number went to Gallipolis; some to Canada; some staid about Marietta, and got "donation" lands. I suppose they had been defrauded in their purchase of land; they were disappointed—put out—and ill-natured; they grumbled; they *Sacre Fouted* the Yankees; they jabbered; there might have been more tongues in Babel, but they never went faster; take them all together, they were a trifling acquisition to our settlement.

#### THE INDIANS DISSATISFIED.

I was not in when the Indians were in for a treaty in 1788, and where they remained till the treaty was signed, the 9th of January, 1789. I arrived in Marietta, November 1, 1789; I was informed (by the concurrent testimony of all the inhabitants) that the Indians came in dissatisfied and uncheerful to the

treaty; they complained of being duped and deceived by the removal of the place of holding the treaty. They expected the treaty to have been holden at Fort Lawrence, on the Tuscarawas; it was Lawrence township; the north side of the Tuscarawas was a county, where a fort had been built and armed and garrisoned with a lieutenant's command; but circumstances convinced the Governor that it was unsafe to hold a treaty in the center of the enemy's country, as the Indians were strongly suspected of a design of cutting off all the whites with the garrison that were assembled for a treaty. General Harmar sent a party of soldiers in the Ohio Company's boat—"Mayflower"—who propelled her up the Muskingum, and brought off the garrison, arms, provisions, for the treaty down to Fort Harmar. As the Indians came in to the treaty, they employed themselves in hunting and disturbing the game for which they had no use (they drew rations from the public) except for the skins of the deer; so great was their industry and perseverance that in the fall and winter they brought in deer and turkeys and piled them up on the banks of the Muskingum, west of Doctor Cotton's, like a rack of hay, until the inhabitants were obliged to assemble and throw them into the river to abate the nuisance. The carcasses left about the woods brought in the wolves and panthers, and destroyed all deer. (A man by the name of Bagly coming from Wolf Creek, toward spring, one cold, snowy, frozen afternoon, was attacked by a large gang of wolves who drove him up a tree, where he had to sit and play the fiddle for them until they saw fit to leave him next day). When interrogated why they destroyed and wasted the game, the Indians answered they meant to "destroy and starve out every white-face north of the Ohio." They frequently alluded to the prospect of repossessing their lands, and recovering their hunting-ground. One old Indian, when he drew his blanket, threw it over his shoulders, saying he had got his corn-field on his back, but he would have it to walk on next year.

## SCARCITY OF FOOD.

It was said there were better than 400 Indians—men, women, and children—and so thoroughly did they destroy the game, within 10 miles of Marietta, that barely a deer could be seen where before a good hunter could kill from 10 to 15 of a day; I have heard Hamilton Kerr (who hunted for General Harmar and supplied his garrison with wild meat the year previous) say that the hills between the Muskingum and Duck Creek were the best hunting-ground he had ever seen, and he could leisurely kill 15 deer of a day, and frequently of a morning. The Indians were burning the woods every year to keep down the undergrowth and made good pasture for the deer, and good hunting for themselves. To the circumstances of the Indians destroying nearly all the game in the neighborhood, combined with that of a severe frost in the early part of September, 1789, may be attributed the very great scarcity of bread and meat in the spring and summer of 1790. Many families were destitute of cows; there were a few yoke of oxen, which could not be spared from clearing and the plow; and no young stock except a few breeding sows. A large majority of the emigrants had literally strewn all their money on the mountains, and in the enjoyment that they had got to the "Land of Promise" they forgot to provide for the future; in fact there was very little to be bought, for those who had money. Where wild meat had formerly been very plenty, there was very little brought in; some few from over the Ohio; but those who had not means could not buy, and by the middle of May the majority of people were out of bread, meat, or milk, and especially those families—the largest and most necessitous—where poverty, improvidence and scarcity meet; charity and benevolence only could give relief. It was no time for catch-penny and chuck-farthings. Genuine hospitality prevailed; those who had, dealt out freely but sparingly, without money or price, to those who had not, which soon brought on a gen-

eral scarcity; then the most free-handed adopted the strictest economy, and management that they might assist the needy; nettles were the first herbs up in the spring, and were freely used; next, pig-weed and poke sprouts.

The latter part of May, General Putnam wrote on to Col. R. J. Meigs to "open a hole of potatoes" he had at the Campus Martius and "distribute them among the people for planting at 50 cents." They were all taken in a few hours (although very much grown, they answered well for planting). When the potatoes were up, the tops were used for greens; coffee, tea, and sugar were out of the question; spice-bush and sassafras were the common drinks; some maple sugar was made, but most people were not prepared for want of metal to boil in—in this way, the people got along until the season brought relief in squashes, beans, then potatoes, then green corn, which was considered a complete relief, and then wheat harvest, and the hand mill was considered a luxury.

It was the fore part of June, 1789, before the great cornfields on the plains extending from near the Wilcox house up to Washington street, containing 70 acres, were fenced, grubbed, and girdled and fit for planting; all hands had been employed during the summer of 1788, and most part of the winter, in the employ of the United States surveyors in building log cabins, sawing planks, and putting up the block-house, and other buildings in the Campus Martius, for the Ohio Company—in building a large, heavy bridge across Tiber Creek, where the stone bridge now stands (from which a man by the name of Lot Cheevers, goldsmith from Boston, fell and lost his life)—until it was too late to think of clearing and fencing; there were small patches of bottom land which were too much shaded for cultivation. A large number associated together to go to work and inclose a large field on "the Plain" and each one occupy in proportion to labor he put in, to prepare the field for planting; the field was planted with a great variety of vegetables and would have yielded a fair return, had the frost held off as in or-

dinary seasons. But the crop being planted late, and the frost coming early, the whole was injured; the appearance of some of the corn induced a belief that after being dried through the winter it would do to eat; but, on making bread of it in the spring, it produced an effect similar to "sick wheat." Charles Greene had a crib at Belpre of 30 bushels which had the appearance of being good, but on trial none could eat it; it even made the hogs sick. Corn soon rose, in Marietta, from 50 cents to \$1.50 and \$2 a bushel. Here Mr. Williams' benevolence stepped, in of which you are sufficiently acquainted. Capt. Jonathan Devol and Isaac Barker got into a canoe and came up to Mr. Williams'; they had half a guinea in gold; they told him their families had no bread and they came to get the worth of their money in corn. "How many is there of you?" said Mr. Williams. "Rising of 20," was the reply. "Dang it"—says the old man—"there's a heap of you; but you must have half a bushel apiece;" and they had.

At a meeting of a small circle of elderly ladies, the most reputable and independent the country afforded, while discussing over the collapsing times—over a cup of spice-bush tea, and a piece of dry johnny-cake, without meat or butter—mutually agreed that should they live to see the return of a bare comfortable plenty, they would never again find fault or even complain of their living.

#### WHY THE INDIANS DID NOT KEEP THE TREATY OF HARMAR.

I am not enough acquainted with the relative transaction of the parties of that time to be able to make up anything like a correct opinion; but think it probable the reason may be found in the circumstances that the Western Indians were continually committing depredations on the south side of the Ohio River until the commencement of hostilities; that the Miamis and Wabash Indians utterly refused to come into the treaty, which was the cause of considerable difficulty between them and the Wyandots and Delawares, with a majority of

the individuals of the tribes who did come in were opposed to the treaty, and in particular the influence which the British garrison and the British agents on the Maumee, who received their skins and furs and delivered them arms and ammunition, had, to induce them to commence hostilities against the United States. Governor St. Clair sent the late Governor, Return J. Meigs, to Detroit with a dispatch to the British commander. Col. Thomas Gibson from Pennsylvania, who was afterward Auditor of the State of Ohio, was the licensed Indian trader, and had a strong block-house store on the bank, near where the steam-mill stands in Harmar. The tall, well-built, active, half-French and half-Indian Garoot, who was known to Colonel Gibson and bore a good reputation, agreed for a price to take Meigs upon one of his horses and escort him to Detroit; the writer well recollects that he sold Garoot, through Colonel Gibson a new saddle worth \$20 for which he has not got the pay. Creditors have the best memories. Meigs went out with the expedition in safety, found the British very sociable and polite, but the Indians were morose, distant, and cold; and from their looks and actions, and some information obtained from the inhabitants, he had well-grounded suspicions that they intended to waylay him, coming in, and take his life; he closed his business in the most private and shortest manner, procured a young half-French Indian, with some good horses, and started without the knowledge of British or Indians; they made forced marches, and short encampments, and got so far the start that the Indians gave up the pursuit, and he arrived safe. This same Charlie was one of the Indians, recognized by Meigs two years after, who waylaid him, wounded his young man, killed his boy, and chased him with a tomahawk to within protection of Fort Harmar.

#### BUILDING OF THE BLOCK HOUSES.

Early in the summer, Capt. Jonathan Devol was employed in furnishing timber for the corner block-houses; he erected two saw-pits

on the bank of the Muskingum, near the upper end of the present corn-field where a good spring comes out under the bank. Two sets of sawyers were employed. They furnished hewed poplar logs, which were whip-sawed into four-inch planks, of which the block-houses were constructed. He built a house for himself of the same material, on the south side of the Campus Martius, which received his family in the summer of 1789. I presume "the Garrison" was begun in 1788, and finished in the summer of 1789, as it was apparently completed—that is, that part which was built by the Ohio Company—when I arrived, in November, 1789. Governor St. Clair and his family arrived in January, 1790, and occupied the Southwest Block-house which was called the "Governor's Block-house," which was finished with good, smooth, poplar floors, doors, casings, &c., and a brick chimney, with three fire-places below, and three above.

In August, 1790, I was employed by General Putnam with two hands, Owen and Flagg, to line the pickets between the houses, with four-inch ash stuff, pinned on to the pickets so high as to cover a man, perforated with embrasures convenient for a musket. Likewise the plank of the block-houses had been sawed in a proper direction for embrasures which had not been cut out; they were cut out and filled with plugs, which could be taken out and put in as occasion required. I moved into the Campus Martius the 1st of December, 1790, after which some further repairs were made.

#### BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE.

Lots had been surveyed and drawn for by a number of persons who had associated to make a settlement at Big Bottom, who, about the beginning of winter, determined to go on and cultivate their land; those best acquainted with the Indians, and those best capable of judging from appearances, had but little doubt that the Indians were preparing to commence hostilities, and strongly opposed the settlement going out that fall, and desired that they remain until spring, by which time, probably,



the question of war or peace would be settled. Even General Putnam and the directors of the Ohio Company, who gave away the land to have it settled, thought it risky and imprudent, and strongly remonstrated against venturing out at that time; but the young men were impatient—confident in their own prudence, and ability to protect themselves, and sanguine in the hope of success, they went. They put up a large block-house, which might accommodate the whole on an emergency, covered it and laid puncheon floors, stairs, &c. The house was made up of large beech logs and rather open, and it was not chinked; this job was left for a rainy day, or some more convenient season; here was their first great error; here their building of Babel stopped, and the general interest was lost in that convenience of each individual, and with this all was lost. The second great error was that they kept no sentry; the Indians had got an Indian lad about 18 years old, who was born and brought up in Rhode Island, whose name I forget; he had been enticed by the Ohio Indians without the settlement and then restrained from coming back; they took him to Sandusky and round in their hunting parties and came on to the Muskingum about Christmas; they came down within about 20 miles of Big Bottom, and struck a camp for hunting; this lad had been employed to keep camp and do chores, but was seldom left alone; they told him he must stay and keep camp a day or two—that they were going to look for a better hunting-ground, but still wished to keep their present camp until they could find a better; the Indians proceeded down the westerly side of the Muskingum, opposite the block-house, where there was a high hill near the river, from which they could view as much of the bottom as was not obstructed by trees, see how every man was employed, and what was transacting about the block-house. As was observed, the general business of fortification and security had been suspended; stopping the cracks between the logs of the house, and picketing and a sentry had been neglected; no system of defense and discipline was introduced; their

guns were lying in different places, without order about the house; about 20 men in company in the block-house and each individual and mess cooked for themselves; one end of the block-house was appointed for a fire-place, and when the day closed in, all came in, built a large fire, and commenced cooking and eating their supper; the Indians from the opposite hill had watched their motions; the ground was frozen, the river was frozen over and strong, and covered with snow. When it began to grow dark, the Indians slipped across the river, surrounded the block-house, and each had a deliberate aim at the inmates through the door and the cracks in the logs. Part of the Indians rushed in at the door, others kept up the fire from without, and secured those who attempted to escape. Those who were not crippled at the first fire endeavored to escape by getting into the chamber, and some got through the roof, and jumped down, but were all killed or taken. Two Mr. Bullards had a small camp back in the Bottom, which probably had escaped the notice of the Indians, who on hearing the guns at the block-house, made their escape and got into Waterford and gave the alarm; the Indians took up the puncheon floor and built a fire, and attempted to burn the slain and the house; but, as the wood had been recently cut, and was all green, the fire subsided burning some so as to disfigure them—others partially—the arm of William James was found, clinching a piece of Indian bread in his right hand, which he was probably eating at the time he was shot; Mr. James was the largest and supposed much the strongest man in the colony; six feet and four inches high, and very strongly built; two or three sizes larger than his brother, John James of Pike County, whom you know, or his sister, Mrs. Bennett Cook; but physical power is lost when prudence and science are neglected.

These men, no doubt, had the power to defend themselves against the Indians, but they had no Revolutionary officer to plan and direct their defense; had they spent a few days in picketing their block-house and chinked well between the logs, and kept one sentry, which



would have required service from each of but one day in 20, the Indians would never have attacked them. They had no stock or other plunder to induce an attack; nothing but dry fighting could have been expected, at which the Indians have no relish, except on the most advantageous terms. The Rhode Island Indian boy suspecting they were on the Muskingum, made his escape, and after a day or two got in very much alarmed, and in continual fear lest the Indians should get him again. He embraced the first opportunity and returned to Rhode Island.

#### WOLF CREEK MILLS.

The destruction of Big Bottom was a signal for all the settlements to move into garrison, and fortify themselves against the Indians. The settlement of Wolf Creek Mills was the most of an outpost. Col. Richard Oliver, Maj. Haffield White and Capt. John Dodge and a few more families resided there. This being the only mill in the county, and resorted to from all the settlements for bread, was given up with reluctance, but as no pecuniary inducement offered to induce people to stay, they were obliged to abandon it. Colonel Oliver and Captain Dodge went to Marietta, and the rest to Waterford garrison, of which I know very little.

Wolf Creek Mills were built in the summer and fall of 1789 by Col. Robert Oliver, Maj. Haffield White and Capt. John Dodge, all from Massachusetts. The machinery was brought by two brothers by the name of Potts from Pennsylvania, who afterward built a mill on Mill Creek a little above William McFarland's, which was nearly completed when burnt by the Indians in the spring of 1791.

In January, 1790, the company were taking their millstones up in a small keel-boat: through carelessness of the hands, the water rose in the night and took the boat off, which was taken up by Captain Stone next morning at Belpre; it was followed by Major White, he being on a visit to Belpre. I assisted Major White up to Marietta with his boat and mill-

stones. In March following, in company with a number of neighbors from Marietta, I went to Wolf Creek Mills, which had been in operation a few days; we had a large pirogue and 60 bushels, principally of corn; we landed within half a mile of the mills at 10 o'clock; a four-ox team took our grain to the mills, and returned the meal, and we had all ground and started for Marietta at two and arrived at Marietta before sun-down. I saw a bushel of corn ground in those mills in two minutes by a watch. As there was no one living at the mills during the Indian War, the people set a day for grinding, and everyone went with his grist and his gun, and kept the guard while the mills were grinding.

#### PROVISIONS FOR DEFENSE.

In Marietta, the *Campus Martius* was sufficiently strong to offer security to the inhabitants in that quarter; but "the Point" had no blockhouse or pickets for defense. Arrangements were immediately adopted for the erection of a fortified enclosure, which would include a large portion of the inhabitants, with a sentry-box. A large block-house was erected on Front street, near C. Humphrey's house, where McLane now lives. Then a line of pickets extended westerly by Judge Cotton's to the bank of the Muskingum, where there was a small block-house with a sentry-box on top, which was occupied by some families; thence from the center block-house (the lower story of which was occupied by the guard and the upper story accommodated two families and a large sentry-box on the top, guarded with bulwarks to protect the sentry) a line of pickets extended southerly on a line diverging east from the east line of Front street, so as to include the old red Buell house, where Mr. Holden's store now is, to the bank of the Ohio River, where a small block-house with a sentry-box was occupied by some families, near which, on Ohio street, a strong gate was erected, sufficient to pass teams, and another the same size near the bank of the Muskingum, which were all the gates which led into the

garrison; a four-pound cannon was placed on the Ohio, and a four-inch howitzer at the center block-house; these pieces were fitted with cartridges, filled with cut pieces of iron, and ounce lead balls; this garrison was guarded by three sentrys—one on the center block-house, by day; and the same on each block-house by night. The enlisted men kept one sentry day and night on the center block-house—No. 4—the other was taken by routine from the inhabitants; alarm posts were assigned for all the inhabitants within, to which they were to repair in case of an attack or alarm; these alarm posts were—first, the block-houses, next such of the dwelling houses as were best fortified, or made so, against an attack by the Indians. The firing of a cannon was to be the signal for each one to repair immediately to his alarm post with his arms ready for defense; the cannon were fired in the daytime when news came of Indians in the neighborhood, and of the discovery of Indian signs in the vicinity, to put all persons out of the garrison on their guard; we had several alarms of this kind, but nothing like a serious attack.

#### INDIAN ATTACK

In the spring of 1791, a party of 20 or 30 Indians were in and hanging loosely upon the skirts of the settlement at Waterford, then at Marietta, then at Belpre. On a very rainy, dark night, the sentinel from the bastion of the Campus Martius saw by the help of a flash of lightning an Indian skulking almost under him; the cannon was fired, answered at "the Point," but nothing further was seen of the Indians, but plenty of their tracks in the morning. Some short time after, Capt. Joseph Rogers from Pennsylvania, and one of the men with him, were killed and scalped on the hill in the Indian path leading from Mill Creek to the Campus Martius. Edward Henderson, from Massachusetts, another spy who was with Rogers—although a number of balls passed through his clothes—made his escape, was followed by the Indians, but being an athletic man he outran them and, taking a cir-

cuitous route over Duck Creek, came in on the Ohio, and about 12 o'clock made the gate on Ohio street. He was immediately recognized by the sentry; Colonel Sproat was called—a cannon was fired, and answered at the Campus Martius and Fort Harmar. The story ran through the garrison, and from the simple statement that Captain Rogers was killed, and Henderson had been chased, it rose to that the Indians had chased him into the garrison, and were at the gates, making the attack. All was consternation, but everyone made immediately for his alarm post. Some little circumstances served to mark the propinquity of different individuals; the first person for admittance at the central block-house was Colonel Sproat with a box of papers; then came some young men with their arms; then a woman with her bed and children. Then came old William Moulton—from Newburyport—aged 70, with his leather apron full of old goldsmith tools and tobacco; his daughter, Anna, brought the China tea-pot, cups and saucers; Lydia brought the great Bible, but when all were in, mother was missing. "Where is Mother?" She must be killed." "No," said Lydia, "Mother said she would not leave the house looking so; she would put things a little to rights, and then she would come." Directly mother came, bringing the looking-glass, knives, forks and spoons, &c. Soon messengers were exchanged and hostilities were discovered. All returned to their homes in the morning. A party from "the Point" and the Campus Martius went out about 10 o'clock and brought in Captain Rogers, and buried him in Second street on the east side, a little north of the large brick house built by Waldo Putnam last year.

In the spring of 1792, a party of United States troops were stationed at "the Point," commanded by Lieutenant Tillinghast from Rhode Island, who erected the block-house, which, after the war, was occupied by the county as a court house and jail; it was built

by the United States troops, superintended by a carpenter from the citizens, paid by the United States; it was built of hewed logs 18 inches thick, the lower story 26 feet outside, with a suitable projection in the upper, and a well-guarded sentry-box on the top; well-chinked, good puncheon floors, and a bullet-proof door, &c. This house was set in the line of pickets, partly in, and on the east side of Front street, not far from where Mr. Buck's house now stands. This house was occupied by the United States troops, who kept a sentry and assisted in guarding the garrison until ordered down the river with General Wayne.

After the defeat of General St. Clair, Captain Haskell was ordered to "the Point," and took command of the garrison and military government. The gates were closed at sundown and sentries set on the adjacent block-houses, which prevented any passing until sunrise next morning. This produced some conflict between the military and the citizens. A number of families who had stock, houses, &c., outside the garrison, went out by day and returned by night; this made it difficult to conform to the strict policy of the garrison, as the citizen had to divide his own rations while the soldiers were fed by the public. Many necessary circumstances prevented the citizen from so arranging his business as to be in garrison before sunset; several families moved out to the houses in the vicinity of the garrison, and staid out at the risk of the Indians.

A considerable of land was cultivated about the Court House, and around by Mr. Slocumb's, and out on Hart street. People who were out there and about the Campus Martius were not disturbed by the Indians, and staid out until peace.

#### JOHN GROBELS

About the time General Harmar was sent out, Matthew Kerr, a native of Ireland, had located himself and family immediately above the mouth of Duck Creek; he had three sons—Hamilton, George and Matthew, all expert woodsmen—and a son-in-law, Peter Neiswan-

ger; their principal occupation was hunting. Hamilton Kerr hunted to supply General Harmar's garrison. They had cleared and cultivated a small field which supplied vegetables for the family, and feed for their stock; on the taking of Big Bottom, they all moved into the garrison, but left their cows, horses, hogs, corn and vegetables above the Creek, where they went daily in a canoe, and fed their stock and brought away such vegetables as were wanted. Late in the spring of 1791, the old gentleman got into his canoe, and went up and fastened it in the mouth of the Creek, and after taking care of the stock returned to his canoe with some potatoes; he had got into his canoe with his gun and pushed off when the Indians, who were secreted in the bush, shot three or four balls through him—run down—caught the canoe—and took his scalp and gun and fled, after shoving off the canoe. A party immediately pursued but did not overtake them; the canoe floated down the river, and was taken up a little above the garrison. The people standing on Ohio street heard the report of the Indians' guns, saw them run down the bank and take his scalp, and heard their yell of victory. Not long after, some of the young men went up to look after their stock, and found that the Indians had been there that morning, killed a large hog, and taken a part, with some potatoes, turnips and cabbage, and had gone. They came immediately back; a party was soon assembled from the Campus Martius and "the Point." Those who attended public preaching were required by law to carry their arms; it was about the middle of the forenoon service. The young men jumped to their arms, left the meeting, and were immediately in pursuit of the Indians. They followed them from the mouth of Duck Creek a few miles up the Little Muskingum, then they saw a smoke arise up a run, where the Indians had built a fire, commenced cooking, having their camp-kettles over the fire, filled with pork, potatoes, turnips, &c., and were in high spirits, enjoying the prospect of a good breakfast. Edward Henderson headed the party; he took a number of men and proceeded up the run under cover,

with a view to flank or get beyond the camp; but the concert of action was not such as to command success; when the first party got within gunshot, Henderson fired and wounded an Indian mortally, but not so as to prevent his running a quarter of a mile; the Indians—seven in number—sprung to their arms, and were out of sight in an instant; the rest of the party fired promiscuously, while the Indians were in motion, probably wounded one badly, as he threw away his blanket, but was assisted by the others and got over the hill and out of sight. The one first shot was assisted and exerted himself to near the top of the hill, where they left him with his gun loaded that he might have his revenge, but he was too far exhausted to use it to effect. They got one Indian—his arms—two blankets—the camp-kettles and their dinner—and some other small things, which were sold at auction for the benefit of the party, and returned without injury. In the summer of 1791, a cow belonging to 'Squire Russell came in to the Campus Martius with an arrow sticking in her side; the arrow was hickory with a tri-angular piece of tin fastened in the end. A scout was immediately raised, consisting of 20 citizens, led by Hamilton Kerr, and 22 U. S. troops who were stationed at Fort Harmar, commanded by a Lieutenant. This party proceeded directly to Shepard's Mills—now Robinson's. Another of 12 was ordered up the Muskingum to ascertain if the Indians had driven off the cattle. We found the cattle along by and above 'Squire Putnam's, and the trail of 20 or 30 Indians—fresh made—going up. They crossed Mill Creek and kept to the mouth of Second Creek, turned short round under the hill—lower side of Second Creek—and went up and, as was afterwards ascertained, went directly over the hill to the aforesaid mill, where they met the party of 40 from the Campus Martius. Sproat and Shepard had built a log cabin near where Robinson's house now stands, and cleared the land about 70 yards toward Marietta. As Kerr and his party arrived at the edge of the clearing, within 70 yards of the house, they saw the Indians coming up through the weeds

which were high, round the lower corner of the house; as they came up, one after another—eight or 10—they kept their eyes steady, examining the house, without noticing the party who stood directly facing them. The party could gain nothing by moving, and stood waiting for orders until Mr. Kerr fired and shot an Indian through the heart; the Indians dropped instantly down into the weeds and were out of sight, and soon down under the bank of the creek. George Kerr fired about the same time, but only one Indian was killed. A promiscuous fire issued from the rifles and muskets when there was nothing to be seen; the wounded Indian dropped his bow and arrows, and jumped down the bank, and ran through the high weeds 10 or 12 rods before he fell dead. The Indians ran across Duck Creek and over toward 'Squire Hobby's. The whites did not think proper to follow them, and came in without the Indian Kerr had killed, but in the afternoon they augmented their strength, procured a horse, and returned, and brought in the Indian whole. The party who scattered up the Muskingum as far as Barker's Ford, thought it imprudent to return by the river, and took back over the hills, over Tupper Creek and Mill Creek, and fell in with the party going out for the Indian, about where Sampson Cole's house now stands, on the top of the hill on the road to Duck Creek, and went out with them, and all came in together.

In the spring of 1792, Robert Wharff, a citizen residing in Fort Harmar, was shot while chopping on a log below the garrison, near where Mr. Fearing's house stands, and scalped by the Indians, who made their escape without being detected, until their mischief was completed.

In July the late Governor Return J. Meigs was returning from an eight-acre lot which he cultivated, a little below the garrison, on "the lower Point," with his hired man and a mulatto boy about 12 years old; while walking upon the westerly side of the run to cross back to the Campus Martius, where his family resided, when about half way up, he was fired

cealed near their path. The man—Joseph Simmon—was shot through the left shoulder, and instantly jumped down the bank and swam the river; an Indian pursued him to the river but did not think it prudent to follow him in deep water. While this was transacting, the boy got the path and ran to the Campus Martius; he had got up to opposite the upper end of the corn-field, on the east bank, below Washington street. He ran down the bank into the river to get across—the water being shoal on the sand-bar, to where it was about two feet deep—when the Indian overtook, tomahawked, and scalped him. There were men on the eastern bank but with no guns at the time. When he had got the scalp, the Indian swung it over his head, gave a shout of victory and ran up the bank, but men had run down and several guns were fired at him before he got into the bushes but without effect.

It is now time to return to Meigs—left with the other Indian. When the Indian saw Meigs made no use of his gun, he rightly suspected that it was not loaded, threw down his gun, and advanced upon Meigs with his tomahawk and knife. Meigs—knowing the other Indians must be near—threw his gun away, and took to his heels. When within 15 or 20 steps, Meigs recognized this Indian to be the same who two years before had escorted him in from Detroit, and said: "Is that you, Charlie?" The Indian threw his tomahawk and pursued him down to near the Steam Mill, Meigs having gained a good distance in the race. Charlie turned and ran back until he joined the other Indians where their trail was followed up the hill, opposite the Campus Martius; by this time the banks were strung with armed men but the birds were flown.

The Campus Martius was laid out, and the corner block-houses were built by the Ohio Company; the lines intermediate between the block-houses were built by individuals, except some short lines of pickets; the gates, the outside line of projecting pickets, the abbatiss, and other defenses had been done by the soldiers

and inhabitants in company in March, 1791. In consequence of the large number of Indian moccasin tracks around some large trees on the top of a hill, opposite the Campus Martius, on the west side of the river, a consultation was held by our white chiefs, who came to the conclusion that there must be a large party of Indians encamped in the neighborhood, who probably had or would have some British with a small field-piece, who would throw rockets from that hill and burn the Campus Martius; all hands were set to work—soldiers and citizens to cover the roofs with mud, to prevent the fire; they split white oak lath, one inch square, and 10 or 12 feet long, and nailed them within one foot of each other across all the roofs, and then carried up mud and covered all the roofs, about one inch thick. Had the covering been of good clay, it would have lasted some time; but as it was only of common earth the first heavy rain washed the whole off. But the British never came.

#### FIRST ENLISTMENT OF MEN FOR THE INDIAN WAR.

On General Harmar's being ordered to Cincinnati, about the 1st of September, 1790, the Secretary of War—General Knox—directed Colonel Sproat to take charge of the public property left at Fort Harmar. He enlisted for one month into the United States service one sergeant, one corporal, and 12 privates to guard and preserve the public property in and about Fort Harmar; in order to induce these men to enlist, the Ohio Company advanced their wages, in addition to the pay of a United States soldier, to \$8 per month, paid out of Greene & Meigs' store, and when the men were discharged, they gave Colonel Sprout a power to draw their wages from the Paymaster-General, which was sent on by Charles Greene and brought out in goods. This furnished a remittance to the merchant, and a footing to his store bill.

Half of this guard was stationed at Fort Harmar, and the other at the Campus Martius. This was the first enlistment of men for the







DEVOL'S DAM IN THE MUSKINGUM RIVER.  
NEAR JUDGE FAIRBANKS' HOUSE.

Indian war. About two months after, a full company was enlisted—officers and men—with three surgeons, and mates: these were distributed between the Campus Martius, "the Point," Belpre, and Waterford. The officers and surgeon's mates drew the same pay and rations from the United States as those of the same grade in their service, and the men the same as United States soldiers, made up by the Ohio Company to \$8 per month. Mr. Fearing was appointed commissary and supplied rations on a commutation to those who chose. These enlistments were renewed every three months the first year. To introduce a routine in the officers and men, after the first year, the Ohio Company stopped their addition to the pay of the soldiers, and they only received pay as United States troops and, although the pay and rations of the soldiers was not more than \$5 per month, yet there was a competition among the citizens for the berth, the means of getting money in any other way being extremely difficult. The officers and surgeon's mates continued to receive pay. The spies—six in number—Henderson and Shenn at Marietta, McGuffe and — at Waterford, Oakes and Delano at Belpre, and some occasional changes, received \$1 and rations per day; these different sums constituted by far the greatest part of the circulating medium until the fall of 1792, when there was a demand for all the corn that could be spared to supply the commissary's department at Fort Washington, Cincinnati, preparatory to Wayne's march against the Indians, at 40 cents per bushel, delivered on the bank. In the fall of 1793, large quantities, for the amount of settlement, were exported to Cincinnati. As the people worked in large parties and kept a sentinel and had escape an attack, they felt themselves tolerably secure from surprise, and almost every man had more or less of a corn-field for which he could get any kind of goods on credit or money by waiting till the return of the delivery of the corn.

## CULTIVATION OF LAND ENCOURAGED.

The proprietors of land near the garrisons encouraged every person to clear, wholly or partially, and cultivate as much land as they had means to accomplish; in this way everyone found means of obtaining the few things absolutely necessary, and by 1793 the travel up and down the river, added to the immigration into the settlement, furnished a ready market and demand for all the surplus produce that could be spared from home consumption. In the spring of 1793, Col. Alexander Oliver purchased four or five acres of land on the bank of the river at Belpre; he planted the 17th day of June, and in November I saw to the measure of 75 bushels of corn from the acre delivered into a boat belonging to Charles Reed to take to Cincinnati.

## BELPRE.

Belpre was the most thriving settlement; of the number of settlers there was a greater portion of Revolutionary officers, whose military education, mature judgment, enterprise, perseverance, and industry gave them a decided superiority and certain success over their less fortunate contemporaries. They were born and educated in New England, where knowledge, prudence, and industry were exalted to the height of the cardinal virtues; these were the elements which formed a reputable Yankee character, and of which it was disreputable to be without.

Belpre was surveyed, and the settlement commenced, and several small fields were planted in the spring of 1789. In June Captain King was killed and scalped by the Indians; he was shot while chopping a log in the "Middle Settlement." Considerable improvement was made in clearing and erecting houses in the summer and fall, and in the winter and spring of 1790. Most of the settlers got down on to their lots and by the 10th of June had a small corn-field planted on the front of almost every lot; they adopted the

plan of running a straight fence parallel with the river, carrying the path for traveling back of their corn-fields, and fencing on the river road the next winter. As the future wants of the settlements were to be supplied from present crops, every exertion was made by each to get into the ground as great a variety and quantity as possible amidst the wants and privations of the very necessities of life, and, as their corn-fields all bordered on the river, they showed a continued corn-field for miles, except at some intervals where there were no settlers. Being at Marietta, and wishing to get home, Major Goodale stepped into a flat-bottomed boat with an old Virginian who was bound for Kentucky, floated down, and as he lived at the lower part of Belpre he showed the Virginian the continued corn-field, as they passed along, and told him the quantity of labor which had been done in a few months. "Well—" said the Virginian—"I know one thing; you must have been ——— poor, or you would not have worked so hard." When that crop was matured plenty commenced, and want has never looked industry in the face since.

The rough journey over the mountains and the work and toil incident to a new settlement was great and the old clothes were giving out. Col. Ebenezer Battelle, from Boston, and Captain William Dana, from New Hampshire, in the spring of 1790, sowed flax, pulled it in the blossom in June, water-rotted it in swamps near the bank, dressed, had it spun and wove by William Dana, of Newport, and made it up into shirts and trousers, which were worn on the 4th of July at a meeting for the celebration.

On the commencement of the Indian War in January, 1791, all the settlers in Belpre built and went into one large garrison called Farmers' Castle, but found it very difficult to move their stock and feed for them to the vicinity of the garrison; those living nigh left all and went, and fed occasionally; those living at a distance had to haul their feed and make the best shift they could until summer.

When they had got their families into gar-

rison, all who owned stock formed themselves into a company for the mutual insurance of each other's stock; they appraised each other's stock, and each man became obligated to contribute to any loss of stock by the Indians, in proportion to the value of his own. A number of cattle were killed in the spring. Mr. Lasure had two cows killed. Capt. Benjamin Miles, from Rutland, Massachusetts, drove in his team, a yoke of extraordinary oxen as to size and value: they were a complete match—red, 15 hands high, girting eight feet, and equally good for work. As the stock was all thin in the spring, killing was sheer wantonness, as the Indians made use of no part of what they destroyed. These cattle were dressed and a part brought to Marietta, with a view to supply the troops, but in consequence of its lying in the blood for some time, and being so very lean, the soldiers would not eat it; but the insurance was immediately paid by the other stockholders. As the Indians had not wantonly destroyed the stock on the south side of the Ohio, the settlers on this side practiced turning their stock across onto the islands and on to the main, where they remained secure until fall.

In the garrison, guards were strictly kept by day and night. They were partly men enlisted in the service of the United States and partly drawn out by routine from the inhabitants; they were commanded by an officer in the pay of the United States, whose duty it was to provide the sentinels and see that they were regularly and strictly kept up; these were selected from the more experienced officers of the Revolution—what was called the "Senior" class. These served in rotation as officers of the day, and while on duty had command of the whole; they made it their business to see that the pickets, the gates, the houses, and every part of the garrison was kept in repair; to see that the wood and other combustibles were so arranged that they would be safe against a fire; to see that the stacks of fodder, pens, &c., were not brought so near as to make it a cover for the enemy; and to see that too many had not left the garrison at one time,—

and those without arms; to receive the reports of the spies, and to send and receive dispatches, as was found necessary. When spring returned, each individual must produce something to support his family. This could only be done by working in parties large enough to keep sentries to secure those at work while the spies were looking out for the whole; by making large circles around the settlement, by which it was difficult for the Indians to come in without leaving a trail or some sign, and there were very few instances during the war that the Indians were not discovered by their signs, and the news circulated through all the settlements before they made an attempt at mischief. It is surprising what a small circumstance will catch the eye of an experienced woodsman; a leaf has been moved—a tree broken—or a spear of grass bent—which will lead to a minute investigation and discovery.

#### UPPER AND LOWER SETTLEMENTS.

As the settler who moved in from a distance found it very inconvenient and expensive in time to carry on their land and maintain their families, they began to conclude that they could move back, and fortify and protect themselves; those from below built a garrison at the lower point of the island, on Major Goodale's farm, and those from above built one a little below the mouth of the Little Kana-wha, on land of Capt. Jonathan Stone, and called "Upper Settlement" garrison, in which Captain Stone, Capt. William Dana, Wanton Casey and Col. Silas Bent were the principal landholders. Maj. Nathan Goodale was proprietor of the land at the "Lower" garrison, and was considered one of the most industrious, persevering and well-bred farmers in the County; he had been an officer through the Revolution, and moved to this county from Brookfield, Massachusetts. Previous to his starting to this country, he selected the best bull and three of the best cows that he could procure; he broke them to work together in the yoke, and draw on to this country a wagon with part of his family. The breed of that stock

was disseminated through this county and is still held in high estimation to this day. In fact, they have been considered the best milkers that have been introduced into this county.

In the spring of 1792, Major Goodale was clearing and preparing some ground for planting, some 20 or 30 rods back of the garrison, within gunshot, with his team; he was moving some timber for clearing and fencing near the edge of uncleared land and had been there but a short time when the oxen were observed standing still, but he was not to be seen. After some little time, the team remaining still, anxiety was felt for his safety, an examination was made, but he was not to be found; moccasin tracks were discovered, which led to the conclusion that he had been taken by the Indians; but no certain information has been obtained of the manner of his capture, the direction he was taken, or the event of his fate.

At the treaty of 1794, some information was obtained relative to every prisoner captured by the Indians along the river and taken as far back as the Indian villages. Hence it is probable that somewhere in the intermediate distance, either from cool, deliberate barbarity, or in some struggle to regain his liberty, he fell, either by the rifle, the tomahawk or the knife. His loss made a vacancy hardly to be filled; his memory is still fresh and green in that of his contemporary pioneers, and still cherished with respect and affection by their descendants. His name is not lost; a son and a daughter still survive: Mrs. James Kilbourne, of Washington, and Dr. Lincoln Goodale, of Columbus,—one of the wealthiest and most reputable men in Ohio.

The members of the "Upper Settlement" of Belpre succeeded in fortifying and protecting themselves against the Indians, and were fortunate in the safety of their persons and property, while they adhered to the rules which had been adopted, and practiced for their safety. But in March, 1793, one of the settlers, Jonas Davis, from Massachusetts, found a skiff laid upon the ice at the mouth of Crooked Creek, three miles above the garrison, and as nails were a very scarce and dear article he



proceeded to take it to pieces for the nails; as he was at work at the water's edge, two Indians and a negro shot him from the top of the bank; one with a large-bored musket; scalped him and took his clothes and tools. They were not detected until he was found, and he related all the circumstances at Wayne's treaty.

Early in the year 1794, a party of about 20 Indians had made a large bark canoe about 15 miles down the Ohio; in which they crossed over to the Virginia side, sunk their canoe under water beneath some willows, and set out to hunt some prey between the river and Clarksburg. Taking the Little Kanawha in their route, they found a family by the name of Armstrong, living on the bank of the river, at the head of Blennerhassett's Island, about a mile below the Little Kanawha. The house stood immediately on the bank, and a little garden, inclosed with a brush fence, on the other side; the Indians got on the fence and pressed it down—the fence—to imitate cattle breaking over. Armstrong got up, unbound the door, and went out; when within a rod of the fence, he saw the Indians jumping over; he hastened in and barred the door, but the Indians were close upon him; the door not being sufficiently strong, they beat it down with their tomahawks; the man and his wife crept into the loft, burst a hole through the roof of the cabin, and jumped out; the man made his escape; the woman broke her leg in striking the ground and was despatched with an ax; a boy about 10 years old, in the house, was taken prisoner; the rest—four or five girls and boys—were tomahawked and scalped. One boy by the name of Hugh, whose brains were running over his face, was still creeping and moaning about the house—perfectly insensible, and who died that night. Two sons—nearly men—were in a small floating mill anchored in the Ohio, and escaped without injury.

*Reminiscences of Prominent Persons of the Early Settlements.\**

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, son of Joseph Gilman, was a prominent and talented citizen; he was the first clerk of the court in the county of Washington, which office he retained until the commencement of the Territorial government, when he was released. The subsequent history of himself and family is well known. He was a delegate from the county to the convention which formed the Constitution of Ohio.

WINTHROP SARGENT, a native of Boston, and secretary of the Northwest Territory, married the daughter of Gen. Benjamin Tucker, and resided in Marietta until the fall of 1790, when General Harmar was ordered down the river; he followed and tarried below.

CAPT. JOSIAH MONROE, a native of New Hampshire. He served through and commanded a company at the close of the Revolution; he came on directly after the company and subsequently brought on his family; he was the first postmaster in the county; he died at Marietta, but has left a number of descendants, by his son, Joseph Monroe, and by his daughter, the wife of Col. Daniel Converse, in Muskingum County.

Permit me to mention a circumstance to show how hard was the case with many a Revolutionary officer and soldier. At the close of the war, in 1783, Captain Monroe returned home, purchased a small farm, amounting to about \$1,000, paid a small part and got credit for the balance for four or five years, giving his brother-in-law, Captain Crosby, as surety, thinking by the time the money was due he should realize the money for his services—to the amount of \$800, and interest. In 1787 final settlement of the notes would bring but 12 to 15 per cent. on their nominal value. In

\*Lives of other pioneers are sketched in other chapters of this work, notably in Chapter XXX.

1788 he left his final settlement notes with his brother-in-law, who managed to keep off the execution until the Constitution was adopted, when they rose to 23 per cent. above par and paid all demands.

CAPT. WILLIAM MILLS, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, father of Col. John Mills, of Marietta, and brother of Col. John Mills, Adjutant General of the United States troops, who died in Cincinnati. He was appointed by the Governor captain of artillery, in January, 1790. He was sometime necessarily absent as administrator of his brother's estate in Cincinnati; subsequently he brought on his family, who resided in Marietta.

CAPT. WILLIAM KNOWLES, from Boston, a Revolutionary officer, a gentlemanly, intelligent man, resided in Marietta some two years without engaging in any particular business, then returned.

MAJ. CORDESWELL, COUNTY REEL MAJ. ASA COBURN, from Rhode Island, lived in the Campus Martius during the war. Their descendants are settled along the Muskingum. Phineas—Major Coburn's eldest son—came out with the Ohio Company, and now resides in the north part of this county.

MAJ. EZRA PUTNAM, of Danvers, Massachusetts, came early to the Western Country with his family, three sons,—two of whom were massacred at Big Bottom. He was an officer in the Provincial troops, at the taking of the Island of Cape Breton in 1745. He and his wife lived to an advanced age in the Campus Martius, and kept a domestic boarding house; he was prolific in the legends of the old French wars, and frequently sang a ballad of 70 verses, on the taking of *Copertoon*, when he could not remember whether he had his axe in his hand or had left it in the house!

CAPT. ENOCH SHEPARD, from Massachusetts, and brother to General Shepard, who commanded at Springfield when General Shays attacked the arsenal, came early to the county with a large family of children, one of whom still lives in Marietta, the wife of Maj. John Clark. He was a substantial, intelligent business man. In the summer and fall of 1790, in

company with Colonel Sproat, he expended a large amount of labor and property in erecting a saw-mill and grist-mill on a large scale. They had the frames and machinery ready for operation on the site where Robinson's mill stands, on Duck Creek, when the war stopped their operations and the mills were burned by the Indians, and the whole was a dead loss. But his industry and enterprise were not cramped by this misfortune, for many undertakings of magnitude and utility, after that, were executed by his judgment and perseverance.

DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE, ESQ., from Norwich, Connecticut. Himself and family removed here early in 1789. He was bred to the law, but subsequently engaged in trade, and was one of the first merchants in Marietta, which business he continued to pursue. He was one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, under the Constitution. His descendants are among the most reputable and prominent citizens of the Western Country.

WILLIAM SKINNER, ESQ., was a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the first settlers in the county, and was engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Skinner & McKinley. He was the second high sheriff, and the first under our present Constitution. His descendants are too conspicuous to require any further relation from me.

CHARLES GREENE, a native of Rhode Island. He was bred a merchant, and came early to Marietta with his mother-in-law (by the name of Sheffield) and Isaac Pierce, Esq., (whose wife was her daughter) and one other daughter who married Major Zeigler, of the United States troops. Mr. Greene was afterward in company in a store of goods, under the firm name of Greene & Meigs. This firm was established principally by the credit of the Ohio Company to provide the means of redeeming their outstanding orders in goods which were selling at a large discount; but as goods were a cash article, these orders immediately rose to par, and furnished a valuable medium; likewise, all the soldiers employed

by the company, and by the United States, and the spies, could get credit at the store, by hypothecating their wages which were paid in the East.. This induced all the retailers of goods to fall into the same plan; this was the introduction of the credit system in our county. Mr. Greene moved to Cincinnati, where his descendants are reputable citizens at this time. Orders on the store were as current then as bank bills are now.

*Belpre*

Let us now leave the city, with all its good, and all its necessary evil, and its root of all evil, and its professions where the Judge tries *all*—the Lawyer pleads for *all*—the Sheriff hangs *all*—the Doctor cures *all*—the Merchant cheats *all*—the Mechanic works for *all*—and the Soldier fights for *all*—and go into the neighborhood where the farmers pay for *all*.

MAJ. NATHAN GOODALE was from Brookfield, Massachusetts. He was a soldier and an officer in the Revolution, belonging to the infantry. He was an active partisan, faithful and persevering. Rufus Stone mentioned to me not long since that among the old family papers was a letter from his father, who was in the army, to his mother, where he mentions that Captain Goodale had just brought into camp 15 prisoners; his reputation was that of a faithful, enterprising and brave officer; he was one of the most industrious and successful farmers, for the time allowed that was to be found in the county. His loss threw a damper over the whole settlement; no one could be more regretted, as no vacancy would have been so difficult to fill.

CAPT. JONATHAN STONE, from New Bron-till, Massachusetts, was a soldier and an officer during the Revolution. He commanded a company of light infantry, and was principally engaged in partisan warfare, where his station was near the lines which separated the antagonistic troops, by which he was subjected to numerous perils, which demanded the utmost vigilance and activity, both of the soldier and the officer. Early in life he had qualified himself as a practical surveyor, and subsequent

to the Indian war completed the survey of the Ohio Company's Purchase, in company with Jeffrey Madison. He was run for a member of the first Territorial Legislature; but his chief characteristic was that of an intelligent and substantial farmer, and an industrious and useful citizen.

CAPT. JONATHAN DEVOL, a native of Rhode Island, came out with General Putnam, and his company, but was not in the Ohio Company's employ until they arrived at Simrell's ferry, where he was employed by General Putnam to build the Ohio Company's boat, which was called the "Mayflower," which brought the pioneers of the State of Ohio to Marietta; he was then employed by the superintendent in providing the material and erecting the block-house on the Campus Martius, where he built himself a dwelling house. Early in 1789 he removed his family to Belpre "Upper Settlement," where he remained until the close of the war, when he removed to Marietta, and from there up the Muskingum, where his descendants now reside. While residing in Belpre, Captain Devol, in company with Griffin Greene, Esq., built the first floating mill to be operated on and put in action by the current of the Ohio, in the quick water between the island and the main, above Farmers' Castle. This mill was placed upon two boats of unequal size, the water-wheel running between them, and the machinery and stones for grinding were placed in the larger, which likewise received the grain and the tenders and the customers, &c. This mill was anchored in the quickest water, and a communication with the shore was kept up by means of canoes and boats, which were the only traveling carriages incident to a country where there were neither roads nor bridges, but only the navigable streams. This mill—although but a makeshift—supplied the garrison and the scattered inhabitants for 20 or 30 miles up and down the Ohio. These mills were a risky piece of property, and gave the owners much watchfulness and expense in securing their safety; but like other floating capital, they were not subject to statutory provision to regulate the

remuneration of the miller, but by the law of custom he was allowed to crook his hand to any extent in stroking his toll-dish.

At the close of the Indian war, Captain Devol selected a suitable site, purchased land, moved his family, and commenced building another floating mill, in 1795. In the absence of all other kind of mills except hand mills and the means of purchasing from abroad, the exigency of the public demanded something that would reduce corn to breadstuff. Captain Devol had made one experiment, and was still to make improvements, and he persevered under very discouraging circumstances,—want of necessary funds, the difficulty of procuring iron, millstones, &c.: in the beginning of 1796 the mill began to grind, and although a mere circumstance to a mill—a mere temporary concern—yet it did the grinding, in the times of a thin population, for a distance of 50 miles above Marietta and 50 miles below, and even ground meal to go to Zanesville in its first settlement. Subsequently Captain Devol built a mill upon a larger scale, which stood prominent upon high stone pillars, with a water-wheel 40 feet in dimensions; this mill accommodated a large circle of inhabitants, as the Muskingum is the only perennial stream in the county; at the time of the year when mills ceased to operate was the most advantageous time for these mills, and the most beneficial to the public.

In 1801 Captain Devol built the ship "Muskingum," of 204 tons, launched in the spring of 1802, belonging to Benjamin Ives Gilman, Esq., and the brig "Eliza Greene," owned by Charles Greene, merchant, of Marietta.

In 1802 a number of vessels were built at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Marietta, and on the Muskingum, which were launched and floated down the Ohio, in April, 1803.

CAPT. WILLIAM DANA, a native of Watertown, near Boston, was some time in his country's service. He commanded a company of artillery previous to and for some years after the battle of Bunker Hill. He had leased a large farm and resided in the neighborhood of Worcester and was a devoted patriot.

the same to prevent a large sacrifice of property. He left New Hampshire early in May, 1788, with two sons, and arrived in Marietta the fore part of June. He built a log cabin on the corner of Market Square, exactly where the Post Office now stands; he was to clear and improve the land and give up his possession when the people required its use. As it was too late to plant, he and the boys cleared a small piece toward the Female Seminary and made a small kiln of bricks, which were probably the first kiln of bricks burned in Ohio. Bricks were made near the same place by Maj. Ezra Lant of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in the summers of 1789 and 1790. When I took possession of the cabin I purchased the lease, and cleared and fenced Market Square, and the common in front of the Muskingum, and sold my possession to Mr. Burlingame, and he to Dr. True, whose descendants now own it. I had a small chimney built of those bricks, and when I removed to the garrison of "Upper" Belpre in the spring of 1793, I took some hundreds of those bricks to build a small chimney in the chamber of Captain Dana's block-house, and when I moved up the Muskingum—December 1, 1795—I brought up in General Putnam's barge 500 bricks, a considerable number of which I took to Belpre and which were made in the first kiln made on Market Square, and are now about our premises.

COL. EBENEZER BATTELLE, a native of Boston, had been captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who could not be elected to that position without he had held a colonel's commission under the Governor of Massachusetts. He arrived with his family in Marietta in 1789, and removed to Belpre in the spring of 1790. He was liberally educated and was an active partner in a bookstore with Isaiah Thomas in Boston. He was educated with a view of his embracing a clerical life, but he did not embrace that profession. He moved to Ohio and became a farmer. He officiated as chaplain in the Belpre settlements during the Indian war. These patriots of the Revolution did not forget that

they were the recipients of the gifts of a protecting Providence, and did not neglect to meet on the holy Sabbath and offer up their prayers and adoration to our Gracious and Merciful Father, their constant and bountiful benefactor, and with thankfulness and gratitude for the present and past implore His protecting care for their country and themselves in time to come.

CAPT. NATHAN CUSHING, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution, and a true and valuable officer, came with his family early to the settlement, and settled in Belpre. Farmers' Castle stood partly on his land; he was head of the police and had principal charge of the military in that garrison. He was one of the most candid, industrious and valuable citizens. He had a large family, which he took the utmost pains to educate during the war, and who now occupy reputable and respectable stations in the country.

CAPT. ROLAND BRADFORD, a native near Plymouth, Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution, was a good man, a good citizen, and a good farmer. He left but one child now living—Robert Bradford, of Parkersburgh. He was a descendant of old Governor Bradford, of Plymouth, and brought to Marietta a number of articles of household furniture that belonged to his ancestors, several of which are now in possession of his son Robert. He had a rare escape from the Indians in returning from Scioto Springs, in 1794, with G. Greene.

CAPT. OLIVER RICE, of Rutland, Massachusetts, was an officer through the Revolution. He married after the war—lost his wife—came out early, and settled in Belpre—was afterward a major in the militia—a sterling citizen and among the best of farmers; his line is extinct in this country. He was a brave man at Stony Point, and was a lieutenant.

CAPT. JONATHAN HASKELL came early and settled in Belpre; subsequently he was appointed a captain in General Wayne's army. He was with General Harmar out against the

Indians; he came up with his company and resided one winter and a part of a summer in Marietta. He married a sister of Capt. Daniel Green. He was out with Wayne; he returned to Belpre, where he raised his family and made his exit; he had a daughter married to Mr. Lawton of Barlow.

LIEUT. GEORGE INGERSOLL, a native of Boston, came early to Belpre, having been an officer of the Revolution; he was a lieutenant of the first artillery company in the county. He was for some time under pay as an officer of the United States in the Indian war; he returned over the mountains after the war. He had some employment at West Point, where he got married and did not return.

The following were prominent citizens of Belpre and of the county all in the month of March, 1790.

COL. ISRAEL PUTNAM, son of Gen. Israel Putnam, of the Revolution, came with his son, Maj. Aaron Waldo Putnam, and returned to Connecticut, and in 1793 brought the residue of his family. Colonel Putnam was one of the largest capitalists of the time that emigrated to our county; he was an experienced and enlightened agriculturist; his example and precept were beneficial in giving an earnest tone and direction to farming in Belpre. Many of our Revolutionary settlers had been practiced to watchfulness and inured to danger, and disciplined to the use of the sword and gun, who were not familiar with the plow and the scythe and the sickle, but by the example of those better skilled, they soon became good farmers.

MAJ. A. W. PUTNAM, late of Belpre, was one of the most skillful, extensive and thorough farmers early in the settlement. His farm lay about half a mile below Farmers' Castle, and when the war commenced he moved into that garrison, but left his stock on the farm, where they required his daily attention. The Indians—who were secreted back on "the Plain," covered by the woods—watched those who went out to feed their stock; as Major Putnam was on his way to feed, and had got a sufficient distance, as they judged, they left their cover and endeavored to



cut off his retreat, but he early discovered them and gave the alarm to the garrison; the citizens flew to their arms and made a sortie with all speed down the river in the direction to meet Major Putnam and intercept the Indians before they should meet Major Putnam. When the Indians found they could not effect their object, they made a halt, fired several shots at Major Putnam and received several shots from the party without effect, then made their retreat to the woods; but the citizens did not think prudent to follow, lest they should be led into an ambush.

GRIFFIN GREENE, ESQ., from Rhode Island, was an early settler. He moved to Belpre in the spring of 1790. He had been engaged in mercantile business in Rhode Island and had been active in the cause of his country during the Revolution, suffering some loss which led him to Europe, where he observed a floating mill for grinding grain, near Amsterdam, which led to the erection of one of similar construction in Belpre, in company with Capt. Jonathan Devol, as related elsewhere. Esquire Greene was a man of genius, and a man of talents, a useful, enterprising and exemplary citizen. His after life and family are well known.

DANIEL LORING, from Massachusetts, was an early settler in Belpre; he was appointed a magistrate by General St. Clair, and subsequently a judge under the Territorial government; he was a substantial and correct man, and one of the best kind of citizens; his descendants are an exemplification of his worth and estimation in society.

ISAAC PIERCE, ESQ., a native of Rhode Island, was brother-in-law to Charles Greene; they came together early in 1789; he was an early settler in Belpre; he was bred a merchant, but he soon learned the trade of a farmer; subsequently he became a magistrate, and was much resorted to for those instruments of writing so necessary in society to keep its surface smooth, by keeping the rough even and the crooked straight. His physical powers were moderate, but his moral and mental were

such as made him a good man and a good citizen.

COL. ALEXANDER OLIVER, from the western part of Massachusetts, came on in 1789, and moved to Belpre in March, 1790; he had a large family; one daughter married Judge Daniel Symmes, another William Spencer, of Cincinnati. The family were reputable; his descendants are all settled in the western part of the State.

CAPT. BENJAMIN MILES, of Rutland Massachusetts, settled in the "Lower Settlement" of Belpre; his family was large and reputable. He was a substantial farmer and took much pains to educate his children, some of whom, I believe, occupy prominent situations in society.

WILLIAM BROWNING, from Rutland, Massachusetts, came on with General Putnam's family in 1790. COL. DANIEL BENT, from the same place. ISRAEL STONE, from the same place. All were settled in Belpre in 1790. They were all substantial farmers. CAPTAIN CURTIS, from Connecticut, MR. GUTHRIE and family, from the same place, were in garrison during the war, were settled in Newbury. The above persons had large families, some of whom occupy prominent stations, and all are reputable and noted.

I have been more particular with the first settlers of Belpre, because I consider they possessed in a more eminent degree those sterling qualities which form a base on which to erect this social edifice, and which are best calculated at once to cherish, guard, and perpetuate our republican liberties. They must have had some education in early life; they must have been practiced to industry and economy under the influence of a respect for morality and religion; they could not have been selected to lead their countrymen to battle for their country's rights merely for their physical powers (as of old) but they must have been chosen from their moral standing and superior intellect. They had a second education in the army of the Revolution, where they found the process of wisdom and

saw the examples of bravery and fortitude; they had been disciplined to obey and learned the advantage of subordination to law and good order, in promoting the prosperity and happiness of themselves and the rest of mankind.

I must not omit the name of one person; he deserves a rank with our best men—DANIEL MAYO, from Boston. He was educated at Harvard University; he came early to Belpre and taught school in Farmers' Castle in the time of the war; he was not only a scholar but a gentleman, a most esteemed citizen, and subsequently married a daughter of Col. Israel Putnam and moved to Newport, opposite Cincinnati.

DEAN TYLER, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, came out very early. He had been liberally educated. He possessed abilities, but his genius was eccentric; he had been exclusively confined to handling books and found it difficult to become accustomed to the ax-handle and the hoe, and without the means to live without, there were few implements which offered the means to keep the pot boiling, and instead of growing up with the settlement and becoming a guide and benefactor, he became worse than indolent, buried his talents and his errors should not be remembered.

WILLIAM GRAY, of Massachusetts, was a nephew to William Gray, an extensive merchant, for whom he was named, who lived some time in Salem, and subsequently in Boston. He came early with his family and settled in Waterford; his physical and mental powers were such as would command attention and favorable notice in any society had his passions been under the guidance of moral principle and his intellect under the discipline of education. He was some time employed as a lieutenant in the United States service, and his uncle—Billy Gray, of Boston—regularly sent him money enough to maintain his family, but he was deficient in the characteristics of the Yankee—industry, economy and regular habits. Two of his daughters are respectively married to the Messrs. Howard, of Waterford.

GILBERT DEVOL, ESQ., a native of Rhode

Island, came early to the county with his family, which were numerous. His oldest sons, Gilbert and Jonathan, settled in Marietta; they were both blacksmiths, industrious and valuable mechanics and good citizens. He was some time a judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in the time of the Revolution, when patriotism ran down the streets like a stream, and paper money like a flood. He was a man with a strong hand; had read much and had formed some eccentric theories by which he arrived at the conclusion that the moral and mental were and ought to be subordinate to the physical powers.

BENJAMIN SHAW, from Beverly, Massachusetts, came early to the country and settled at Waterford; he was a good citizen and a substantial farmer. He had a large family, who now hold reputable and respectable stations in society; his oldest daughter married Benjamin Dana, of Waterford; his youngest son, Boylston Shaw, now resides on and inherits the paternal property at Waterford.

BENJAMIN DANA, from Pomfret, in Vermont, came out with Col. Israel Putnam's family in 1704 and resided in Belpre until the peace with the Indians. He then purchased property in, and removed to, Waterford; he became one of the most extensive and successful agriculturists in the county. He inherited all the qualities analogous to the evergreen and granite of his native State, and adopted all the improvements and advantages incident to the more fertile soil and congenial climate of the State of Ohio. He very early began the cultivation of the fine-wooled Merino and Sax-on sheep; his flock is the largest and finest in the county. Very few men with the same means could have accomplished so much and still fewer could have done more.

Several other persons—Captain Davis for instance, father to a large family now scattered over the State. A Mr. Barlow, brother to Joel Barlow, the poet and land agent, who died in France; this man was probably 60; he got a lot—now a part of the William Dana farm—built a cabin, cleared a field, and raised a crop; he lived by himself, refused to go into

garrison, contending the Indians would never kill him while he had his Bible. But the Indians came in the spring of 1791, early in the morning, and seeing a little hut, which they took to be solitary, they began to whoop and halloo; the old man, taking advantage of this warning, after losing faith in his Bible, fled to the river undiscovered, and crept out on a leaning sycamore over the water. As the water was rising fast, it drove him into the top, and as he was out of hearing of the garrison, he had to stay until some time next day

before he got relief. A party from the garrison, knowing that the Indians were in, went down to see if Mr. Barlow's Bible had been a protection; they found the Indians had been at the house, the Bible torn to pieces, his bed emptied and the bed clothes and other clothing taken away, with all other things of value; his pots and kettle broken and strewed about; they heard some one hallooing at the river and found him on the tree. He immediately left for Vermont, where he was alive a few years ago, aged between 90 and 100.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### REMINISCENCES BY HON. GEORGE M. WOODBRIDGE.

SKETCH OF MR. WOODBRIDGE'S LIFE—A WATCH NIGHT MEETING OF FIFTY YEARS AGO—EARLY FLOODS IN THE "OHIO BASIN"—REVOLUTIONARY RECORD—A REPORT OF THE EARLY BURIALS IN WATERFORD TOWNSHIP—SOME DISTINGUISHED VISITORS DURING THE PAST CENTURY—RECOLLECTIONS OF SOME MEN OF FORMER YEARS—SOME EARLY RECOLLECTIONS—MOUND CEMETERY—MONUMENT TO MARK THE FIRST LANDING OF THE PIONEERS—THE OLD COURT HOUSE—CORN HUSKING TIMES—A HUNT IN 1832—THE PAST—THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL—A GENUINE PIONEER—DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

In the last 10 or 12 years of his life, Mr. Woodbridge, having then retired from active business, wrote many interesting sketches describing early events in Washington County, and it had been the hope of many that he would collect these sketches and publish them in book form. Our hope has not been realized. Fortunately the most of his articles, published as they were written in the local papers, have been preserved. From them we make liberal extracts, believing that they contain many items of general interest stated by one who was a keen observer and a careful writer. The persons and events described represent nearly every part of the county. As an introduction to the chapter we give a short biography of the writer, from the pen of Rev. David H. Moore, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

HON. GEORGE MORGAN WOODBRIDGE.—This distinguished Ohioan died in Marietta, March 23rd inst. (1900), in his 86th year. In the *Western Christian Advocate* of January 24, 1894, we printed his cut, a sketch "by a long-time friend," and editorial comment.

Now that he has entered into rest we cannot do better than to draw upon these for this memorial to his worth. He was born in Marietta, October 3, 1814. His grandfather, Dudley Woodbridge, came from Connecticut with the early colonists of Ohio, in 1790. His son, Dudley Woodbridge, Jr., father of George M., was a great merchant and business man of Marietta for about 50 years; of the courtly and gracious dignity of the old school.

From childhood George Woodbridge was a prince among his companions, honored for his wit, loved for his good-heartedness. He was an early graduate of the Ohio University, and was even then a brilliant orator, with prophetic promise of the eloquence that in after years captivated and swayed the multitude.

A politician born, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1842. As Representative from Washington County, 1842-43, he ranked well up among the remarkable young men of that General Assembly—such men as Robert C. Schenck (General Schenck); Caleb J. McNulty, of Knox (died on the Mississippi in 1846); LeGrand Byington, of Pike; John A.

Smith, of Highland; not to mention the famous Dr. Edson B. Olds. Mr. Woodbridge was not a candidate for re-election. He continued to take an active interest in political affairs for more than thirty years, until the shades of his evening were drawing nigh. He was a delegate to the first National Republican Convention, which nominated John C. Fremont for President; and he became assessor of internal revenue in 1862, in time of the War of the Rebellion, and continued in that position to the public satisfaction till about 1873, or a period of some ten years.

It was while in the Legislature that he met and won his bride, Miss Lizzie Hensley, of Kentucky, who for more than half a century graced his home, and added an unsurpassed charm to the society of Marietta. She preceded him into the rest for which both toiled and lived.

His oratorical powers were put to noble use at the outbreak of the Civil war, when, with his fellow-laborers, designated by the Military Commission of Washington County, he was largely instrumental in recruiting the Thirty-sixth, Sixty-third, and Seventy-seventh Regiments of Ohio Volunteers. During the entire struggle, his voice, influence and substance were on his country's altar.

He was a life-long and loyal Methodist. For more than seven months he was a great sufferer. During all that time his patience was unbroken and marvelous; and he never was aught but the same courteous Christian gentleman that he was in the class room, on the hustings, in the place of business, in the circle of his family. He talked freely with his daughters, who were constantly with him. Miss Woodbridge writes:

"He said that he was not afraid to die, and that he had 'a conscience void of offense toward God and man.' Nothing hurt my dear father more than a word against the Bible or the Divinity of Christ. Any man who had such ideas he seemed to fear, and really had a horror of. The Apostles' Creed, he said, expressed his belief."

And so, very peacefully, at four in the afternoon of Friday, March 23d, he fell asleep.

In the second year of my ministry I was his pastor, and learned to love him as a son might love a father. In 1896 I feared he would slip away from us, and so had the biographical sketch prepared in advance, from which I have drawn today. But I used it at once, explaining my decision by the editorial note which follows, and which, better than anything I could write today, tells the story of his worth and worthiness:

"Why should the above be filed to be used when the splendid genius it commemorates is no more? Rather let the incense of its sincere compliment regale the living; and let the young men of Plymouth and of our Ohio Company's purchase look for inspiration while they may upon a direct and immediate descendant of the Ohio Pilgrims.

"What a priceless privilege to be a Paul at the feet of such a Gamaliel—to be post-graduate in his unchartered school of oratory and Christian statesmanship!

"The chiasm of the beginning of the Northwest Territory was upon his brow, and he taught of the past of our country as one rehearsing his own experience. A careful student of the Constitution, he knew each man's relation to that imperishable document, and could point with inerrant finger to the parts contributed by Jefferson and Hamilton. Following him, our history was not as the weird wonders of half-explored caverns dimly lighted by the smoking torch of garrulous pride; but as the wide landscape seen from mountain summit when the sun bathes it in cloudless splendors. For such a country as he saw and described, it were sweet to die.

"In that earlier time there were sparkling and inexhaustible fountains of poetry in his nature. His soul deepened from boyhood. When a lonesome student at the old Ohio University, he threw himself weeping on the worn horseshoe tracks that marked his father's homeward journey. Ever within him was a holy place of tenderest feeling, in whose se-



clusion he might hide and weep alone. This it was which surcharged his speech with magnetic currents that leaped from heart to heart, and gave to his cogent reasoning and fertile fancy the unpurchasable spell of eloquence.

"After all, his life has been an outline. As when some artist crayons his grand conceptions on the waiting canvas, and passes on, nor ever returns to fill in the sketch with details that make its possibilities immortal in the finished painting; so he, poet, philosopher, statesman, orator, each in all and all in each, outlined his chef d'oeuvre, and then scorned to pay the price a selfish world would have exacted for the easel-stores its completed glories require."

#### A WATCH-NIGHT MEETING OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

At an early period in the history of Methodism that society adopted the plan of holding what was called a "watch-night meeting," including the last hours of the going-out year, and the segment of an hour of the incoming year, in which were held religious services. In accordance with this custom, public notice was given, the preceding Sunday, that at nine o'clock on the evening of the 31st of December religious services would be held in the church, to which all well-disposed persons were invited.

In accordance with this time-honored service, such a meeting was held in the Centenary Methodist Church of this place, commencing at nine o'clock on the evening of the 31st of December, 1842, and continuing until after midnight. The pastor, Rev. Frederick Merrick, was the conductor, aided by the local preachers of his charge and ministerial brethren from adjoining circuits.

When the hour came for the commencement of the exercises, to the surprise but gratification of the pastor and his official brethren, the church was filled to overflowing. The exercises were opened by the singing of that almost universally well-known hymn, commencing:

From all who dwell beneath the skies,  
Let the Creator's praise arise.

The conducting of this exercise was by Wyllys Hall, and almost the entire congregation joined in the singing. After prayer by one of the visiting brethren, and the singing of an appropriate hymn, three short sermons were listened to by the congregation, after which an hour was spent in prayer and praise by the religious people assembled; which was followed by a general experience meeting, led off by the official members of the church and others of other denominations. As usual such opportunities open the way for varied talks, some of which would naturally lead to criticism. One speaker, in a vainglorious way, spoke of his reformation, and of his having turned over a new leaf. A wide-awake but not irreverent listener remarked: "I trust he will pay me the \$3.00 that he has for a long time owed me." "Amens" were here frequent, and it is probable that most of them proceeded from those who had long since learned that the habit of the speaker had been only to pay his honest debts at the end of an execution.

The next speaker was one who announced to the audience that he was once more converted, and intended to follow in the footsteps of his Master. More than one of the listeners, in their hearts, felt, when he announced his conversion and good intentions, to exclaim "shoot him on the spot." But the talking was not all of that sort. Holy men and women, who by their lives and conversations, gave evidence that they were "born again," told of the goodness of God and the joys of His service.

The companionship, friendship and example of such people as the last could but bear one toward the heavenly country. They are gone now, but from their blessed habitations above they beckon us onward and upward. The hour of 12 o'clock was approaching, when the preacher in charge, evidently weighing the seriousness of the hour, invited all present, who had assumed the Christian name and resolved that in the coming year they would do more to advance the Master's kingdom, heavenly assistance being given them, to manifest such resolve by rising. A large proportion of the

audience responded to this call, and while they were still upon their feet, the same gentle, heavenly-minded man asked that all those present who had never assumed the Christian character, but who had resolved upon leading a new life should rise. Nearly every seat was vacated. With tears of joy streaming down his cheeks, he looked over the audience, and then, with eyes turned heavenward, for a moment seemed engaged in silent prayer; and then he said: "Brother Crawford, you pray." Such a prayer was never uttered in my hearing. I have heard bishops and far-famed clergymen of many lands offer petitions to heaven, but I think I never heard a prayer so impressive, the utterances of which were so suggestive and that seemed more like direct communication with the Almighty. To those who have heard this holy man pray, the above will not appear as an exaggeration. No language that the writer commands can explain the power and pathos of his utterances. He asked that all who had by rising expressed the resolve, strength being given them from above, to live lives of righteousness; and that they who had declared the purpose to seek redemption, he nerved on to duty.

The last words of that inimitable prayer still ring in my ears: "If there is one who is joined to his idols, and defiant, I pray God that he remember that the time is coming when the voice of pardoning and redeeming mercy will be silent throughout the universe of God." As if horror-stricken with this last thought, he exclaimed: "O Lord, that is not yet! Save them now."

The good pastor, that holy man of God, who but the other day laid down the cross to take up the crown, after a few touching remarks, said to the audience: "The last fifteen minutes will be spent in silent prayer. The old year has nearly gone, and a new year will soon commence."

Where are all that multitude that filed out of the church and hid to their homes? "Sacred to the memory of ——" is written upon the stone which stands at the head of the graves where most of them lie.

May God be with the few who remain, probably never again to meet such a crowd of earnest worshipers until they reach the circle where the saints and angels meet to join in songs of praise to the Great Redeemer.

#### EARLY FLOODS IN THE "OHIO BASIN."

It is presumable that there are few subjects of more interest to the general reader than that of the overflow of our rivers. This is a hackneyed subject, and to introduce anything particularly new is attended with difficulty.

There has recently fallen into my hands the journal of a Mr. Walcutt, who, in the year 1790, was a visitor among our people. Among the novelties encountered during a stay in this wilderness was a flood. Having the account of his journey before me I quote as follows:

"February 18, 1790.—I went out in the evening before I went to bed and found the back-water of the Muskingum had come into the creek at the door and above the bridge so as to cover our dam and fill the pond high. Toward night and in the evening, it rained very hard with thunder and lightning. Expect to be routed again with the high water.

"February 19.—We got up at sunrise this morning, the doctor calling, and telling us the water rose so fast that it would soon be in the house, when I immediately got up. We soon had the tea-kettle on, and got our coffee boiled, and before we could get our breakfast done, the water came in so fast that the floor was afloat, and we stood in water up to our buckles to drink the last dish. We had before got such articles upstairs as the water might injure. Everybody on the point below the great bridge is obliged to move. Only three houses are out of the reach of the water, owing to their being placed so high. Messrs. Woodbridge (merchant), Rockwell and Wells (tailors), Mr. Bent, Prince, Webster, Moody, Skinner, Mixer, Mills, Lucas, Neal, Tuttle, Barber, Landon, and Mathews were flooded sufferers. The flood carries away fences, barrels and everything that will float.

"February 20.—The river continues to rise.

The ice almost all passed down. But it is supposed there have been heavy rains, as well as the Allegheny probably broke up, that cause the present rise, which several besides Col. Gilman say it is about one foot higher than it was last May."

I find in an old scrap book, an article written by Caleb Emerson, Esq., on the "Ohio Flood in 1832," in which he says:

"Written Dec. 12, 1852.

"Some seventy years ago, when the Ohio basin was involved in its native wildness of wood and wild grass, there occurred a remarkable 'Freshet,' which, according to the relics and traditions indicated by Dr. Hildreth, was higher and more tremendous than any one since.

"In about thirty years after, say to the beginning of the year 1813, including some twenty years after the settlement of Marietta, such floods were frequent; but prior to December, 1808, we hear of none of such height and power as to be of any marked annoyance to settlers along the banks. Structures and fences, unfortunately placed on low bottoms, were sometimes invaded and misplaced, but no flooding to cause much disturbance on the higher bottoms along the beautiful river, where settlers almost uniformly chose to locate their dwellings, till the Christmas 'Fresh,' 1808.

"That flood at Marietta was two feet higher than any before, since 'the settlement.' This was alarming, in Belpre, the elder and most interesting of the 'company's' agricultural settlements, where the substantial farmers had begun to erect along 'the bank' their commodious farm houses, similar to those of New England. It was distressing to think of being driven back from the near view of the river, which had long been the main thoroughfare, where they could be gratified by gazing on the down-floating arks, with their freights of hopeful immigrants, or of up-river produce, or on the rarer sights of up-bound keel-boats, where the hardy boatmen tugged at the weary oar. But they had comfort in the hope that as no such 'Fresh,' had before occurred

since the building of Fort Harmar, 1785, so, in all likelihood, no other such uprisings might be apprehended for one or two generations hereafter.

"The fluvial history of the upper Ohio, in the last forty years, has by no means realized the hopeful anticipations. In midwinter, 1813, came the tremendously destructive 'Ice Fresh,' four and a half feet higher than the 'Christmas.'

"There had, indeed, been two intervening 'Freshes,'—a moderate one in the winter of 1811, and the 'Pumpkin Flood,' very destructive on the waters of the Allegheny. The pumpkins' and the cornstalks floated past Marietta from above, but there was no flooding here. The Muskingum did not sympathize with the Allegheny. It was so low that the back-water from the Ohio pushed back its current about twenty miles. Driftwood ran up, along the shore of Point Harmar, seemingly as fast as it ever ran down. Some down-river boats, in a foggy night, were interdrawn into this up-river current, and the navigators, when the morning sun dispersed the fog, found themselves drifting many hundred yards up the Muskingum. Marietta escaped, unharmed, this outburst of waters, while Pittsburgh suffered severely. But Marietta abode not long in its fancied impunity. The tremendous 'Ice Fresh,' with its signal afflictions was had.

"The first half of winter in 1812-13 was severe and snowy like New England. Good sledding endured for weeks. The snow, about Marietta, accumulated and condensed to the depth of one and a half or two feet; in higher altitudes, and more northern districts, the depth may have been much greater. There were some apprehensions of high water. The proverbial 'thaw of January' began about the 12th. A week of sunshiny, April-like days took away the earth's winter coating about the mouth of the Muskingum. No rain yet, snow agoing finely. On a fair Sunday eve the Muskingum, still low, began to rush and swell. The ice was not broken, but the dreaded rush of snow-water was running rapidly away, but the Muskingum 'saw another sight' by Mon-

day's lingering dawn of light. The horizon was densely shrouded, and the rain descended in torrents, and held on through the day and night. The ice was broken and was fearfully crushing and crowding down the currents. During Sunday night the water had swollen up to within 10 or 12 feet of overflowing the banks, from which almost every 'raft' was swept away.

"The light of Tuesday morning exhibited the waters swelling up towards the height of 'Christmas Fresh,' and pressing up the streets across Marietta 'Point,' where the people were in great trouble. The rising continued through the day, which was mild, but the temperature changed very suddenly at night. There fell about six inches of snow. The rain-water was arrested in descending the slopes. As the side current up the streets was checked by a downward current across the bottoms toward Duck Creek and down the valley between 'the Point' and 'the Plain,' nearly the whole surface of water among the houses at 'the Point' above Front street, was frozen over. This was a check to intercommunication, but saved many things from floating off.

"Notwithstanding the icy check, the rising continued till Thursday morning, when it had overpassed the 'Christmas Fresh' four and a half feet. It was the opinion of Gen. Rufus Putnam that if the mild weather had continued, the rise might have been from three to five feet higher.

"Much damage was done to the towns and the farms along the Ohio. But it was hoped that as this visitation was owing to peculiar circumstances, especially the sudden melting of immense masses of snow, the like might not again occur for an age or two.

"But the lapse of twenty-seven months showed the futility of these hopes. The light of 'All Fools Day,' so called, April 1, 1815, exhibited an overflow at Marietta, as high as the 'Ice Fresh.' Some twenty miles up the Muskingum it was said to be about seven feet higher than in January, 1813. March had been mild, peach trees were in bloom, and it may be doubted whether snow-water added much to its over-flow.

"Within about three years thereafter, three overflows of the Ohio occurred,—one in November, 1817, one in June, preceding or following, another which came within eighteen inches of the 'Ice' and the 'April,' perhaps after the wonderful snowfall of February of 1818. The three occurred, it is believed, within less than twelve consecutive months. After this was an intermission of nine or ten years, till January, 1828, when about the 8th, there was an ordinary flood at Marietta. But the crowning flood, hitherto, was that of February, 1832. Winter closed in severely by the first of December, 1831. The Ohio was soon frozen over, and so continued, with fine sleighing till near the middle of January, 1832, when there was a 'January thaw,' which sent off the ice and snow-water to our great comfort. But Old Winter rallied directly, with severe cold and snow. The Ohio was ice-bridged, till some days into February, when the sunshine and the gulf winds dissolved the snow, and then a general rain, commencing probably at head waters, deluged the Ohio basin and raised the waters at Marietta five feet above the 'Ice Fresh' and the 'April.' Immense damage was done to the 'river towns' especially to the Queen City, less proportionately to the town of Marietta than to almost any other. A long intermission followed, almost sixteen years. There were threatening high waters almost every year, coming quite near to an overflow and then receding. The extensive clearing of the banks, removing the overhanging and interposing growth of brush- es, and the removal of treetops, drift piles and snaggery and last, mayhap not least, the enlargement of the river bed by abrasion, principally from steamboat surfings, have rendered the beautiful river less susceptible of moderate overflows, such as occurred in the first twenty years after the first settlement of Marietta."

#### REVOLUTIONARY RECORD.

Messrs. Editors: Some interest of late has been manifested in the finding of human bones disinterred in the necessary excavation

of earth for drainage purposes in West Marietta. And no little interest has been manifested in the inquiry which has followed the finding of an ancient silver spoon. It was found imbedded in the earth three feet below the surface in a lot fronting on Post street, this city. But I confess to a more lively interest in being allowed the privilege of examining the record of his regiment kept by Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor.

Among all the writings and valuable papers that I have, through the courtesy and kindness of the owners, been allowed to examine, none have given me more pleasure and instruction than the record of his regiment kept by Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor during the years of 1776 to 1782, of the Revolutionary War. This record wisely cared for by the colonel's son and in later years by his grandson, Capt. Samuel Grosvenor, is worth the most careful examination of the curious, and indeed of all who care for the particulars of that noblest of all struggles,—that of our forefathers for liberty.

I feel that to have in your hands a book once held by a patriot, and read the record of a regiment celebrated for its country-loving character, is a pleasure beyond the ordinary.

To-day I shall return this book to its owner and in his possession it will probably be subject to the readers' inspection. I note a few among many things of interest gathered from its pages:

*Names and ranks of officers of the First Continental Regiment of Foot, formed Jan. 1, 1781, and dates of commissions.*

John Durkee, Colonel, Aug. 10, 1776, died May, 1782.

Thos. Grosvenor, Lieut.-Col., March 13, 1778; became Commandant May 29, 1782.

Robert Warner, Major, May 29, 1782.

Edward Eells, Captain, Jan. 1, 1777.

Erastus Wolcott, Captain, Jan. 1, 1777.

Simon Spaulding, Captain, June 23, 1778.

Samuel Clift, Captain, May 20, 1779.

John H. Buell, Captain, Jan. 20, 1780.

Jonathan Hart, Captain, May 1, 1780.

John Durkee, Jr., Captain, Oct. 26, 1780.

David Judson, Captain, May 29, 1782.

The reader will discover in some of the

above, as he would in the entire record of the regiment, names quite familiar to old citizens, and indeed many of the original Ohio Company shareholders.

The next thing we should speak of is the causes which led some of the soldiers to overstay their leaves of absence:

Lieutenant Elijah Ranson, one day beyond leave, occasioned by a storm.

Captain John Buell (leave granted by Col. Meigs) overstayed time seven days; occasioned by want of money.

Ensign George Cotton (leave of absence granted by Col. Sherman) overstayed his time sixteen days; excuse, married a wife.

Capt. Samuel Clift overstayed time two days, waited for cloth; his reason adjudged sufficient by a court.

#### From register of the dead of the regiment:

One death of consumption.

Of sore thigh amputated.

Of smallpox.

Killed in action near Jamestown.

Of sickness. Left old blanket and breeches in care

of Sergeant Avery.

Of cholera morbus or colic.

Of fever and flux.

Of fever and ague.

Apoplectic fit by drinking 12 gills of rum.

Of fever.

Of wounds received in boarding enemy's vessel.

Executed for an example.

Drowned, fell out of a canoe.

Killed by Col. Delany's thieves.

#### Crimes and punishments:

Repeated desertions: to suffer death, was pardoned on gallows; dismissed as unfit for a soldier.

Stealing public clothing, 50 lashes; received it.

Stealing a pack belonging to a recruit while in his tent, 100 lashes; received them.

Theft in taking tobacco from a sutler; badges taken off.

Threatening to desert, 50 lashes; received it.

Endeavoring to excite mutiny; to suffer death; executed May 13, 1782, by hanging by the neck.

The usual punishment for ordinary offenses was lashes from 10 to 100.

The men of the regiment were chiefly farmers and mechanics from the counties of Hartford, New London, Springfield, Windham, New Haven, West Morland, Fairfield, Litchfield, West Chester, Hampshire, Providence, Dutchess.



Three Guinea negroes and one Indian band were in one company.

Captain Durkee's company had 40 negroes and six Indians.

Who were the officers who were upon the Court Martial:

Capt. J. H. Birch	Col. Tupper.
Maj. Wally.	Capt. Tupper.
Capt. W. L. W.	Ensign J. B. B.
Col. Sherman.	Col. Meigs.
Col. Putnam.	Gen. Parsons.

All but one progenitors of Ohio men.

Of very great service would this record book of departed heroes be to those, their descendants, who are now engaged in the attempt to establish their rights as Daughters of Revolution, Colonial Dames, or Sons of the Revolution. I know not of another record in private hands.

#### REPORT OF THE EARLY BURIALS IN WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

A report of a recent visit made to the burial-grounds in Waterford township, by Henry Brokaw, of the Marietta Academy, gives us information with regard to early burials in that part of the county. The reader will observe that among the names here given are three of the 48 pioneers who first landed at Marietta, viz., Maj. Haffield White, Capt. William Gray and Peltiah White.

The following are inscriptions from the Waterford burying-ground:

1. "In memory of Dr. Silas Durkee, who departed this life May 8th, 1813, in the 47th year of his age."

2. "In memory of Jane Leget, daughter of John and Sarah Leget, who died in October, A. D. 1806."

3. "In memory of John Leget, Sr., who died Jan. 24th, 1804, in the 39th year of his age."

4. "In memory of William Leget, son of John and Sarah Leget, who died Jan. 24th, 1801."

5. "In memory of Mr. Sherman Waterman, who was wounded by the savages, being shot through the body on the 21st, and died on the 22nd of May, 1795, aged 27 years."

last man killed by the Indians in Washington County.

In the spring of the year 1795, some young men who had drawn "donation" lots on the south branch of Wolf Creek, about three miles from Waterford garrison, decided to clear their land in company. Their names were William Ford, William Hart, Jacob Proctor, John Waterman and Sherman Waterman. On the 15th of June, the fore part of the day was wet with heavy showers of rain at intervals so as to discourage them from their common work of chopping, and they decided to spend the forenoon in a little enclosure occupied as a garden near the house (a small block-house which they had built). During a hard shower they retreated into the house. Sherman Waterman, wanting some fresh bark to put in the bottom of his sleeping berth, had gone down to the creek, a few rods distant, to procure it, and a few moments thereafter the report of a rifle was heard. Each man seized his gun and stepped to a port-hole to discover the enemy. Directly Waterman came running toward them, and fell down exhausted from loss of blood, a few rods from the house. William Hart and one other man rushed out amid the shots of the enemy and brought him into the house, themselves unharmed. William Hart then volunteered to go and carry news of the disaster to the fort at Waterford. A party of men, led by McGuffy, soon came up and took the wounded man in a bark canoe down the creek to Tyler's block-house, where he died that night.

6. "In memory of William Gray, a native of Massachusetts, who died July 24th, 1812, aged 52 years."

7. "In memory of John Dodge, who departed this life Oct. 8th, 1805, in the 58th year of his age."

We turn again aside from the record to tell something of John Dodge and his connection with the Wolf Creek Mills.

Simultaneously with the settlement at Plainfield, a company of three men, Col. Robert Oliver, Maj. Haffield White, and Capt. John Dodge, with a number of laborers, commenced operations for the erection of a mill on Wolf Creek, about a mile from its mouth.

We leave the record here for a brief period to relate the incidents connected with the killing of Sherman Waterman, who was the

By great industry and perseverance the dam and mills were built in the course of that year and by March following, the grist-mill as well as the sawmill was in operation. The mill-stones were procured from Laurel Hill, in the vicinity of Brownsville, which affords a hard, conglomerate rock, very suitable for grinding Indian corn and rye, but not of a proper texture for the manufacture of flour. The iron crank for the sawmill was manufactured at New Haven, Connecticut, and is said to have been transported across the mountains to Simrell's Ferry on the back of a pack-horse and thence by water to the mills. When put in operation, they fully answered the expectations of the builders. From tradition we learn that the grist-mill, with good head of water, could grind a bushel of corn into fine meal in four minutes. In the summer of 1790, it furnished a large portion of the meal, used by the people of Marietta and the surrounding country. Early in the following year the Indian war broke out and the settlement at the mills was broken up and the mill company removed their families to Marietta. During the war parties composed of twenty or thirty men sometimes went up by water with their grain, a part of them marching by land in sight of the boats as guards. While the load was being ground, sentries were placed in the adjacent forest to protect the workmen from an attack of the Indians. It is a curious fact that the mills remained unmolested during the four years of the war, though signs of the savages were often seen in and around them. After the war closed, the mills were repaired and put in use again. They were the first ever built within the bounds of the State of Ohio.

From the Cedar Hill burying-ground we have the following records:

"In memory of Major Haniel White, one of those Revolutionary warriors who continued in his country's service from the commencement to the end of the perilous struggle which obtained the independence of our country. He was also one of the first settlers of the State of Ohio. He was born at Wenham, Mass., Jan. 3d, A. D. 1739. Died Dec. 13th, 1818, aged 88 years."

2. "In memory of Peltiah White, who emigrated

from Wenham, Mass., in 1788, to the Northwest Territory, and suffered many hardships in the five years' Indian blockade at Marietta. He died Feb. 17th, 1832, in the 63d year of his age."

3. "Sacred to the memory of Peleg Springer, a native of Rhode Island, and a pioneer of the Western forest. Endured many privations and encountered many hardships during the five years' Indian blockade in the first settlement of Marietta, Ohio. He died Sept. 28th, A. D. 1828, in the 63d year of his age."

4. "In memory of Susanna, wife of Peltiah White, who died Sept. 12th, 1823, in the 52d year of her age."

I much want other reports. I, at this time, will designate only two, one of which is in the neighborhood of Miller's schoolhouse in Marietta township, the other on the Henry Sheets farm, Newport township, not far away from the Barker schoolhouse.

#### SOME DISTINGUISHED VISITORS DURING THE PAST CENTURY.

Editor of the *Register*: If any complaint is made by your readers that the signature "G. M. W." so often appears in your columns, it may be charged to the promptness with which what I write appears. For instance, scarce was the ink dry with which was penned the article styled "Old Titles, Etc.," than I read it in print.

The ladies of the "Woman's Centennial Association" having planned a course of articles to be read before the Association, which embraces subjects of general interest. I have not the program before me, but I believe that the topic of one paper is to be "The Celebrities Who in Old Times have Made Marietta a Visit." I shall enlarge this theme by adding the names of some who have been mere passers-by.

In the year 1749, M. Celeron de Bienville, with three hundred men, was directed by the French government to traverse the country as far as the Appalachian Mountains.

This officer was furnished with leaden plates with the arms of France engraved on them; and he was ordered to bury them at particular stations. In accordance with this order M. Celeron de Bienville buried one of these plates on the west bank, near the mouth of the Muskingum River. This leaden plate is now

in the museum of the Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts.

On October 27, 1776, George Washington, in descending the Ohio River, made the following entry in his journal: October 27.—"Left our encampment a quarter before seven, and after passing the creek near which we lay and another near the same size and on the same side, and also an island about two miles in length, but not wide, we came to the mouth of the Muskingum, distant from our encampment about four miles, and there viewed some ancient earth-works."

In the year 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne made Fort Harmar the place of assembling his troops, before his celebrated and successful campaign against the Indians.

In the year 1796 William Henry Harrison (afterward President of the United States), as a lieutenant in the military service, was for more than a year a figure in the circles of Marietta society.

Tecumseh, the great Indian warrior, in the year 1792, after the murder of the Carpenters less than seven miles distant from this place, from the Virginia hill tops saw the ascending smoke from the cabins of the picket point.

In the year 1820, the great statesman and orator, Henry Clay, on his way to Washington City, spent several hours at the home of his friend and admirer, Col. Levi Barber.

Gen. La Fayette, the noble friend of this country in its struggle for independence, in the year 1825, was entertained at the hospitable home of our fellow citizen, Nahum Ward, and was honored, as no man since has been honored, by the turning out of every living being in the town to greet his coming.

John Quincy Adams, in the year 1843, was received by an overflowing house at the Congregational Church by the multitudes who felt proud to honor one of our greatest statesmen.

Thomas Ewing, Sr., one of Ohio's most distinguished men, honored us by his presence and made one of the greatest speeches ever listened to by a Marietta audience. He tried his first penitentiary offense here, in 1816.

In the political campaign of 1840, Cassius

M. Clay, one of the most brilliant men of his day, delivered, in our Court House, a telling speech.

Kind reader, don't suppose whilst this article fails to name scores of others than those mentioned, that they are lost to memory.

Thomas Corwin, President Hayes, Senator William Allen, Gov. John Brough, President Garfield, Governor Hoadly, Governor Morton, of Indiana, Senator Thurman, Senator Sherman, President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and Foraker have addressed our people. C. Vallandigham, an opponent of the War of 1861, also made his presence here and made a speech in 1863.

Among the distinguished divines who have honored us with their presence and filled our pulpits are Bishops McIlvaine and Hamline, Rev. Dr. Plumer, Dr. Lyman Beecher, each entitled to a chapter of many pages, but here is not the place to record their greatness.

Marietta has also been honored by visits from Generals Turchin, Crook and Steadman. Later on Senators Hoar and Daniels have been the honored guests of our city, and to assembled multitudes delivered addresses, the thoughts contained in which will dwell in the minds of listeners, as long as life lasts.

On one cheerless morning, many years ago, a steamer landed at Hall's wharfboat, which lay near the Third street landing, and was taking on wood for boiler fuel. Soon upon the shore was seen a man in foreign dress. Meeting a boy on Ohio street, he asked, "What place is this?" In reply the lad answered, "Marietta, the oldest settled place in the Northwest." To which the interrogator remarked (at the same time looking at the dilapidated, tumbled-down buildings on Third street).—"This does look settled." The speaker was no less a person than Dickens, the celebrated English author.

In my next I may speak of men who claim Marietta as their home.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SOME MEN OF FORMER YEARS.

If your readers have patience to follow me,

I will write briefly of some of those who lived here long ago.

Just outside the north corporation line, long years since, there lived Deacon William Rufus Putnam, a son of Gen. Rufus Putnam. He cultivated the land now owned by Marietta College. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and afterward repeatedly honored by his fellow citizens in being elected to places of trust. He died in the year 1854, leaving an only son to inherit his possessions. This son, William Rufus Putnam, after receiving a liberal education, settled down upon the home farm and by a life of quiet, good behavior gained the confidence of his fellow citizens, and soon after the breaking out of the War of 1861, was made commander of the post at Marietta with the title of colonel. Whilst he was an ardent and determined supporter of the Union cause, yet he was a lover of peace rather than warfare, and his peace-loving disposition was sometimes amusingly apparent during his career as a military officer.

At the time of Morgan's raid, when it was considered almost certain by the people of Marietta, that Morgan's troops would cross the Muskingum here, Colonel Putnam ordered that a large number of bales of hay should be placed in the bridge to impede their progress. Had Morgan's men ever reached this point they would doubtless have been rejoiced to find an abundant supply of food for their horses in waiting for them, whilst the waters of the Muskingum were then so low that they would have found not the slightest difficulty in crossing anywhere.

The story has been often told of how Col. David H. Moore, then at Athens, started out, mounted upon a fine horse and carrying a handsome gold watch, to fight Morgan's men, and of how he entered in a few days on foot and without his watch. A message was sent him from Marietta over the wires, asking him the time of day, and this response was soon received: "How many bales of hay was it that Colonel Putnam ordered put on the bridge for the use of Morgan's cavalry?"

Upon another occasion, during the war, the people of Parkersburg called upon the people of the surrounding country to aid them in their defense. A number of brave and enthusiastic young men from college here, volunteered their services, but before the party set out, the writer, who was to have charge of the expedition, was called aside by Colonel Putnam, who exacted a solemn promise from him that he would have his boats in readiness so that if the enemy should really come, all the students might be quickly transferred to this side of the river. "For," said he, "their parents would feel dreadfully, and would blame me if anything should happen to them."

Leaving the residence of Colonel Putnam and coming down Main street at the corner of that street and *Sacra Via*, at an early date was the home of John Newton, a most estimable citizen. Having been successful in the accumulation of property in the Cow Run oil district, he had much leisure in the later years of his life and spent many hours each day in caring for and guarding Mound Cemetery. A few rods below on the same street, in a large frame house still standing, lived Harry Shipman, a most worthy, industrious mechanic, much respected by everybody.

Recollection brings us next in view of the homes of two of the most honored and well known citizens, Col. Ichabod Nye and Gen. Rufus Putnam. A newspaper article would not allow of my writing of their meritorious lives and extended usefulness. Fortunately an abler pen than mine has recorded much of their history. Passing on down Front street, at the corner of Knox street lived Rev. Pardon Cook, who for many years was a traveling minister who preached the Gospel for the Gospel's sake.

Still further down the street, at the lower west corner of Wooster street, was the home of Azariah Pratt, who at a very early date located here, pursuing the following of a gunsmith and locksmith. His son, Elisha Pratt, later occupied the same house and pursued the same business. Both were very worthy men.

Nearby lived George Dunlevy, who was

quite a prominent citizen. For several years he was clerk of the court and an active member of society. On the adjoining lot was the home of Judge Joseph Wood, who in the last century moved from Belleville, Virginia, to Marietta and for many years was registrar of the U. S. Land Office. He lived to a great old age, always social and kindly. His home was a favorite resort for old and young alike, and his daughter, Miss Nancy, was in her day quite a belle.

Passing on down the street, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Hickock, lived Benjamin Putnam, an accomplished accountant and cashier of the Bank of Marietta.

In the square just below, in the house now occupied by Judge Follett, lived Gov. R. J. Meigs, of whose life and history much has been written. The dwelling house next below at that period was the home of Col. Ebenezer Sproat. His father-in-law, Commodore Whipple, was an inmate of the household.

In this same dwelling for many years resided Capt. Daniel Greene, a man of very character. His title as captain was won upon the ocean, where he commanded a merchantman for many years. He, like others in the same service, encountered not only the danger of the ocean, but of piratical attack. On one occasion, when near mid-ocean, his vessel was attacked by the crew of a pirate schooner, and while upon deck giving orders for defense, Captain Greene was shot through both cheeks. He bore the marks to the day of his death, and they are plainly discernable in his portrait, which now hangs in the "Relic Room." His fondness for the water was such that in after years he for many seasons commanded steamboats upon the Ohio. In the early days of which we write, there was no dwelling-house upon this street below those named until we reach Butler street. On the right of Main street, immediately south of Butler street, dwelt Dr. John Cotton, a man of rare mental qualities and superior medical education. For years he was the chairman of the Whig Central Committee. At the period of this service, the custom was to send out circulars to differ-

ent parts of the county, and never once was there a misstatement of facts or an unkind attack upon any opposing candidate or upon the party in opposition. He never sought an office, but was repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens in being selected to fill positions of responsibility.

On the left-hand side of the street, passing down, we first encountered the dwelling-place of Capt. Thomas Baker, who probably did more keel-boating on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers than any man of his day. Although strictly honest and a man of great industry, he became involved in debt, chiefly to a business firm in Wheeling. To that firm, Knox and McKee, he deeded about fifteen acres of ground. McKee had it laid off in lots, which he sold at a small price and, unless the writer is mistaken, it was added to the city corporation as McKee's addition. This part of the city has latterly been known as Texas.

The next dwelling below on the east side was the home of Jason R. Curtis, a man of various employments and great industry. He was especially prominent during the War of 1812, being upon the staff of Governor Meigs.

The remaining houses on that side of Main street were occupied by John Cunningham, Bailus Phillips, Titus Buck, L. Edgerton, Sr., and John Gibson. On the west side of the same street was the home of Nathaniel Holden. Next below lived Joseph Holden and family, and, if my recollection is correct, there was no other dwelling house until you reached the corner of Main and Ohio streets. On the ground where now stands the Bellevue Hotel was the dwelling of Joseph Lincoln, Esq. Not one of the persons named as inhabiting these dwellings at the time of which we write is now living.

#### SOME FARTHER RECOLLECTIONS.

Editor of the *Register*: Chiefly for the relief of my mind nowadays I write, and at times take up subjects, perhaps treating them in an uninteresting way. I shall not be dis-



committed if you, after reading them, consign them to the waste-basket as valueless to your columns.

The death of James Holden, as announced in your columns a few days since, has led to a train of thought which but few now living can verify. My recollection of men and their pursuits, in the twenty years succeeding 1828, is most vivid. Even previous to that date I have clear recollections of many things. South of the foot of Front street, over the Ohio River bank, sustained by wooden pillars, was a frame building divided into two store rooms, one occupied by Joseph Holden, the other by Nathaniel Holden. Perhaps it was in the year of 1833 that these gentlemen erected what was then considered a large building, where previously had stood the tavern-house of Shepard McIntosh. For many years the Holdens, in separate rooms of the building, sold merchandise. At a later date, Joseph Holden built a storehouse upon the corner of Front and Greene streets, the building latterly remodeled and now occupied by the First National Bank. At different periods dry goods, groceries and hardware were sold in that building by Joseph Holden, Sr., and for many years business was continued there by the father and his three sons, William, Joseph, and James. The building formerly mentioned as having been built by Joseph and Nathaniel Holden was the brick building owned and occupied of late years by Mr. Best.

As far back as memory goes, Casper Smith and wife sold goods in a building on Ohio street, between Second and Third, where at a later period the business was continued by John Broughy, who married the widow of Casper Smith. It was in the employ of the latter that G. C. Best had his business training, afterward becoming one of the most accurate, honest, and honorable of all Marietta dealers.

In two of the frame buildings on Ohio street, between Second and Front, John Mills sold merchandise. Upon the same street, near the corner of Second, a store was kept for many years by Weston Thomas, who aided

much in giving to Marietta business men the reputation for justice and fair dealing. At a later period he was associated with David C. Skinner. They built and occupied as a store-room the large, brick building near the corner of Second and Ohio streets. At a subsequent date, year not remembered, John Mills bought the Lincoln House at the corner of Front and Ohio streets, where now stands the Bellevue Hotel, transformed it into a business house and there sold merchandise, associated successively with Luther Edgerton, Noah L. Wilson, Rufus P. Iams, and others, during a portion of that period, probably doing the largest business on this side of the Muskingum River.

Dudley Woodbridge first commenced mercantile business as early as 1798, in a storehouse long since torn down, standing at the corner of Ohio and Muskingum streets. As early as 1818 he fitted up and occupied as a storeroom the building at "Flat Iron Corner," at different periods doing business under the names, Dudley Woodbridge & Co., D. T. Morgan & Co., Morgan & Woodbridge, Woodbridge & Racer. In the year 1835, the building then occupied was torn down and the building which now stands upon the ground was erected.

William F. Curtis for many years was in the mercantile business, occupying the store-room on Front street. Robert Crawford also sold goods in a storeroom on the Muskingum bank, just below the mouth of Tiber Creek. R. J. Meigs and Henry P. Wilcox were for several years engaged in the sale of merchandise, in a building at the corner of Front and Putnam.

The tavern-keepers of that day were: Samson Cole, Amos R. Harvey, Isaac Miner, John Broughy, Moses McFarland, Alexander Hill and John Lewis.

The carpenters and house-joiners were: John Gibson, William Knox, Stephen Daniels, Richard Robinson, and Thomas Clogston.

Brick masons were: Oren Newton, father of Stephen Newton, Samuel Geren, and Thomas J. Westgate.

Blacksmiths were: Nathaniel Bishop,

grandfather of W. G. Way; Count Debonny, J. L. Reckard, father of J. L. Reckard, Jr., Alvin Reckard, and Joseph Glines, grandfather of Charles Glines.

Shoemakers were: Titus Buck, Daniel Nichol, and William Heidrick.

Tanners were: Justus Morse, James Ferguson, T. & G. Vinton, Skinner Ralston & Co.

Tailors were: John Lewis, John Cunningham, and Thomas B. Harsberger.

Lawyers were: David Putnam, John P. Mayberry, William A. Whittlesey, Arius Nye, Melvin Clarke, Davis Green, and C. F. Buell.

Physicians, John Cotton, Samuel P. Hildreth, George O. Hildreth, Shubel Fuller, and Felix Regnier.

These are some of the business and professional men of that early day, though in this hastily written sketch there are undoubtedly many omissions.

#### MOUND CEMETERY.

Messrs. Editors: Trusting that neither you nor your readers will conclude that we have Mound Cemetery on the brain, we venture once more to write upon that subject.

After spending a full half day in looking over the grounds and reading epitaphs on numerous gravestones, and realizing that there lay buried there at least 5,000 of those who once claimed citizenship among us, and that that number embraced soldiers of all wars, statesmen of all parties, our own fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters, the dear companions of our youth, whose joy could not be complete unless we participated, we felt impelled to further effort to remove any objection in the way of proper care and protection of those graves.

The first difficulty, the apparent lack of interest in many lot-holders, was brushed aside by the large attendance at the meeting of last week, at which a spirit was manifested that promises immediate action on the part of many to do all in their power to give a presentable appearance to that most beautiful spot.

Greatly gratifying was it to everyone who feels interested in this burying place to have

it authoritatively announced that there was more than \$2,000 in the hands of the Cemetery Trustees, by them to be properly expended. Following this statement came the declaration of one who should know and whose statement is corroborated by a recent examination of the records, that there was nothing in the city ordinances forbidding the use of a necessary portion of said fund for placing in proper condition this most hallowed place.

This in conjunction with the fact that the funds on hand arose entirely from the sale of portions of Oak Grove Cemetery, two-thirds of the money for the purchase of which was paid by those whose graves we now desire to protect.

A reply to one more objection, and we have done. Many have feared that the title by which this property was held was incomplete. To the great pleasure of the writer an examination of the early records of the Ministerial Trustees gives conclusive evidence of the appropriation of this square for burial purposes.

A copy of those proceedings is given below.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1841.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Squire, Towns, and Campbell. Hughland.

Dr. Towns presented a Memorial, to be considered for the use of the town of Marietta, for a public burying ground, for the use of the town of Marietta.

Whereas, it appears from the certificate of the town clerk that the inhabitants of the town of Marietta, in a meeting held on the 11th day of May, 1841, did, by resolution, direct the Town Council of said town to make application to the Trustees of the Ministerial Mile Square in Marietta for a certain parcel of ground, known by the name of "Mound Square," for the use of the town as a public burying ground, and, whereas, said Town Council, viz., Levi Barber, and Joseph Holdin, did make application, this seventh day of May, 1841, agreeably to the resolution:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Board that the above named square be reserved to the town of Marietta, for the purpose above mentioned free of rent for the term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, subject to the contract of said town and laid out in such form and under such regulations as they may think proper, and be it further resolved, that the clerk be, and hereby is, directed to make out to the Town Council of Marietta, for the time being, a certificate of the above resolution under the seal of the corporation.

AMOS C. S. P. HUBBARD, Clerk.

What is left to be done? Let all join hearts and hands and unitedly and with spirit see that the desired work be done. Who are meant by all? The one thousand lot-owners, the Ladies' Improvement Association who deserve credit for being largely instrumental in this prospective work, the Cemetery Trustees, two of whom, viz., William Westgate and George Elston, are honored citizens of Marietta, and Mr. Devine of the west side; the latter the writer does not know so well, but believes that his head and heart are right; in fine, all citizens of Marietta who are proud of their home and the attractive, historic spots about it.

#### MONUMENT TO MARK THE FIRST LANDING OF THE PIONEERS.

An examination of the early maps of Marietta will show the observer that a small rivulet, passing from the southeastern outskirts of the town in a northwesterly direction, crossed Front street near where Buell's drug-store now stands, and wound its way thence to the Muskingum River, near the foot of Monroe street.

The observer of today will have difficulty in realizing that it was necessary, in early times, to cross this little stream upon a plank causeway in driving down Front street.

The action of the water at the terminus of the stream made quite an excavation in the bank; this impression was quite marked and observable. So much by way of introduction.

In the year 1858, Amos Porter, the then only surviving member of the little band of 48, who arrived at Marietta April 7, 1788, then quite an old man, at the request of the writer, that he would show him the exact spot where the pioneers landed, took him and others to the bank of the Muskingum, and the mouth of the above rivulet, stating that the "May-flower" landed on the lower side of the rivulet, and then he and his companions there disembarked. On the opposite side, the bank being somewhat shelving, stood Indians, with their squaws, and some few soldiers from the fort across the river.

The monument erected by the Historical Society, on Friday last (April 7, 1893), to mark the landing of the pioneers of April 7, 1788, was placed at about this spot.

#### THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

An obliging, competent friend prepared for me an annotated paper embracing all the laws of the Northwest Territory, and the State of Ohio at an early date, *authorizing the imprisonment of debtors*.—This paper it was my purpose to use in preparing my article for this week's paper—but to my great annoyance I find that the much valued paper is mislaid and therefore I shall be compelled in as brief a manner as possible to write on this subject.

During the Territorial government any resident, holding a claim against any citizen which he declined to pay, could after obtaining judgment have the debtor imprisoned, the creditor paying all expenses.

At an early date subsequent to the enactment of the first territorial law allowing imprisonment for debt, jail bounds were established and the debtor was allowed under certain conditions in the *daytime* to roam within the fixed bounds. After a time the law extended to all the hours of the day or night. As remembered, the conditions were that the debtor was to give an approved bond, signed by two good and sufficient securities, that he would not pass out of the bounds; if he violated this agreement, his bondsmen were held for the debt.

At an early date the Court of Quarter Sessions was authorized to appoint a committee to lay off the prison bounds for Washington County. In accordance with such an appointment the following paper was presented to the court, after which, it will be observed, the lines were run by surveyors, and report made:

We, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of General Q. Sessions to lay out the Prison Bounds, report that they are contained within the following bounds, viz.:

Beginning at the Northwesterly corner of Square No. 52, across Putnam street, to the corner of City Square No. 48, thence a direct line Northwesterly to

a stake on the Westerly side of Second street, 144 yards from the Southeast corner of City Square No. 43, thence a direct line across Second street, to stake, thence on a direct line across to a post, at the Southwesterly corner of City Square 43, thence across Putnam street, to the Northwesterly corner of City Square 50, thence in a direct line to a stake, on the Easterly side of Second street, 177 yards from the Southwesterly corner of the jail, thence across Third street, to a stake, thence a direct line to the Northwest corner of Square 52, the place of beginning.

We beg leave further to report that on our first visit there ought to be monuments at the corners, and sufficient monuments at the corners, and to deliver an accurate plan of the same to the Clerk of the Session.

J. PIERCE,  
ROBT. OLIVER,  
GRIFFIN GREENE,

It may be observed that the ground enclosed was nearly square. These lines enclosed not a building or dwelling of any kind, except the old Court House and Jail, which was situated near the center. To the east and south was a sugar tree camp; to the north and west were cultivated fields.

It will take but a segment of an hour to trace these lines: Commence then at the City Hall and go southwesterly about 500 feet to Second street, then southwest about 500 feet to the junction of Front and Putnam streets, thence northeast about 500 feet to the junction of Second and Butler streets, thence a distance of about 500 feet in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning.

I have an indistinct recollection of the confinement within these lines of one debtor, whose home was in Wood County, Virginia. Another case I speak of with some hesitation, especially as to give it *point* I must name the parties—both of whom I highly esteemed and knew they were valued citizens. But as the parties themselves are long since dead, and their families either far removed, or with the silent majority, I will proceed:

Col. Augustus Stone, a pioneer merchant of very extensive trade, had sold to William Talbot, a maker of hats in Marietta, a bill of goods, payable in wool hats and ginseng. The time of payment having long been past and no attention paid to letters asking settlement, Colonel Stone obtained judgment before a

magistrate. Mr. Talbot was arrested and sent to jail. It is very doubtful whether he was locked up, as the jailor and constable liked him. A bond was signed and he was entitled to jail bounds. Mr. Talbot was an honest, good natured, stubborn man. Three weeks of his confinement followed, his wife many days bringing up his dinner to him, and when the weather was pleasant they would sit on a log down Second street and eat together, then, she, employed with her knitting and by reading, would while away the hours. The last three days of his confinement she was absent at her old home on Duck Creek.

For some reason or other the Colonel relented, and Mr. Talbot went to his home. The first evening of his freedom, he said to his wife,—“We must plan in some way to pay Colonel Stone; it is an honest debt, and if possible must be paid.” After listening to his plans and rather enjoying his vexation, she said: “See here, old fellow, haven’t I often told you I was the best manager. Whilst you were away I employed a journeyman who wanted work. In the other room are a dozen or more wool hats of all sizes, and you know the three days Clum and I were at the old place, we dug sang and brought home a great lot. It was easy work, I can tell you; there was sang enough there back of the old farm to fill all the pipes in Germany. Now if you say so, we will go over tomorrow and pay this debt off.” His heart was full and he thanked God for such a helpmate.

The morrow came and so did the couple go to Colonel Stone’s store, and now I will let him tell the rest: “I was a little scared when I saw the woman, she was a Broome, and I had always heard they were smart. The amount of the account was asked for, then came the hats and the ginseng, not only for the account with interest but the board bill. I was never so whipped in my life. I tried to talk and explain.”

Months passed on, the making of hats, hereabouts became unprofitable. Honest Talbot quit the business and bought a yoke of oxen and did general hauling. He had no

better employer than Colonel Stone, who gave him all the work he could, and furnished him gratis with ferry tickets that he should have an extended range.

In the year 1838, this odious act was repealed.

We have had much to say of the *Old Court House* and in our next will say something of the *New Court House*, built only seventy years ago.

#### CORN HUSKING TIMES.

*Playing, Feasting, and the Labor of the River.*

Having written much of early times, I feel inclined to come to a later period, and speak of some of the happy events of boyhood life.

Having spent the summer of 1823 in the hospitable home of William Dana, Esq., of Newport, in my rambles during that summer many hours were spent under the shade of his beautiful *sugar tree camp*, and, by invitation, spent part of the succeeding February at the same hospitable home. It was sugar-making time and all the girls and boys for miles around assembled in the camp, where the trees were bored, the sap collected in troughs and then conveyed to kettles, some boiled down to sugar and the rest to molasses. It must not be understood that the young folks did all this work, but they enjoyed many happy hours in aiding others. This was continued for days and nights, and we would spell one another for sleep and meals. During that season there were made 500 pounds of sugar, and many gallons of molasses. Work and amusements were continued through the night season, and the boys went home with the girls in the morning.

An acquaintance then commenced, it gives me great pleasure to say, has ever been continued, having always been happy and proud to claim as acquaintances and friends the Danas, Greenwoods, Battelles, Greens Barkers, Bosworths, Littles, Reas, Aaron Edgell, Dr. McIlhenny, Ezra O'Neil, and others too numerous to mention. I must not fail to say here that the girls of that day, in after years grown to womanhood, became eminent and

useful as the wives and mothers of prominent men. For instance, Miss Dana, who married Thomas W. Ewart, Esq., they are the parents of Thomas Ewart of this city, and William Ewart of Chicago, the world known *discoverer and patentee of the Endless Ewart Chain*. Miss Phoebe Battelle, in early life a successful teacher in the Marietta schools, married Rev. Mr. Browning, making their home in St. Louis, Missouri, and exercising for more than a century an almost magnetic influence for good throughout the State. Another of this set, as brilliant and beautiful as any of her companions, chose the fortunes of a Methodist minister's wife, marrying Rev. Israel Archbold, numbering among their children John D. Archbold, the accomplished and successful vice-president of that mammoth concern, the Standard Oil Company.

But enough of the sugar camp and the companions of those days. Others have written their accounts of corn huskings, and the doings of assembled neighbors on such occasions, but I shall venture briefly to give my own recollections of one of these once popular assemblages.

In the early spring of 1826, as well as I can recollect, the young people of Marietta were promised that after the growing crop of that year was gathered, they should be of the number invited to a corn husking on the farm of Mr. Devol, residing up the Muskingum River about four miles from town. I must not allow this opportunity to pass without saying that in the far back years, as well as at the present time, the Devols have been distinguished for their generous hospitality and kindly entertainments, especially to young people.

The growing corn was watched as it approached maturity, its cutting up and being placed in shocks. In fine, every stage of advancement to the earnestly looked for period was marked with interest.

An evening about the middle of November, when the moon was full and the weather auspicious, was announced for the gathering.



Soon after the schools closed in the afternoon of that day, the young folks of Marietta and Harmar, began to gather by appointment, at what was then known as "Post Office Corner." The girls with their baskets of provisions, and the young men, dressed for the occasion, were there assembled, when two farm wagons, strewn with straw, were soon filled by the eager waiters, leaving at least one half of the crowd unprovided with any conveyance. As the distance was short, an agreement was soon reached that the old fashion of travel should be adopted, *ride and tie*; this by some was understood, the wagons drove on, and the walkers, girls and boys, which constituted the larger number, followed, meeting with no detention, and only halting for a few minutes' conversation with Deacon William Putnam, who, knowing some of us, inquired where we were bound? Told that we were going to a corn husking, he replied, in a cute and kindly way, "I feel sorry for the corn." His son, William, and Abner Guiteau joined us there. After this slight detention, we all eagerly listened to the recital of John Hill, who was of our number, who told us that during the Indian war, on the ridge immediately to our right, was killed and scalped a famous, faithful scout by the name of Rogers. The hearing this tale, the recital of which quickened our steps, soon brought us to the mouth of Mill Creek. It was about here that those, who were acquainted with what *ride and tie* meant, began to look for the farm wagons, but so much did the parties in possession of the wagons enjoy the ride that they did not suggest to *tie* till they arrived at the Devol farm. On our arrival some of the kind-hearted ones of those who had rode promised that we should ride back, but such was not the arrangements of the wagoners.

All things were in readiness when we reached the appointed spot; the neighbors for miles around being gathered together. The corn in husks was placed in heaps of about 250 bushels each, the captains, Lu Putnam and Bill Devol, afterward known as Maj. Louis Putnam, and Judge William Devol.

Soon was our party divided, and added to the already two lists for the promised contest. Before commencing the evening's work, a few moments were allowed us for looking about. Under an extended bower were placed the provided eatables, consisting of all the good things of those days. I remember among them baskets or doughnuts, hundreds of pumpkin pies, and in one corner an immense heap of beautiful apples, and a barrel of cider on top; the hill-tops seemed to be all ablaze with brush fires lighted for the occasion.

Corn husking soon began and a busier set of workers I never saw. Some green ones, such as I, who had never husked an ear of corn before, knew not at which end to begin. The piles of the corn grew smaller, and so did the wee hours of the night, before it was apparent which side would win. But as all things must have an end, so did this frolic, and Captain Devol's company was declared the victor. After a few songs came the entertainment which was the best of all. For the first time in my life I had all the doughnuts I wished to eat. After this eating and drinking, an hour was spent in listening to interesting recitals of Revolutionary times by old father Devol, and Indian stories by old Solomon Dickey and others.

After all this, Jack Brough, one of our town boys, who belonged to the beaten side of huskers, challenged the other side to a game of foot ball, in order that the sport should continue. The challenge was accepted, upon condition that suitable ground should be found, and a ball should be forthcoming; Brough, always on the lookout for this kind of sport, suggested a neighboring pasture field, and from his pocket drew a leather covering, in which was a bladder, soon blown to its full and tied at the neck. His captain allowed him to conduct this game. Soon were the parties arranged for the contest, Brough and his competitors in the center of the field to commence the game. No sooner was high buck and low down pronounced, than Brough being successful in securing the ball, kicked it as if aiming at the moon, over the heads of his opponents,

and making his way through their ranks, bore the ball to the goal without the aid of one of his forces. Amazement seized all and general acclaim followed the great surprise. Nothing but Brough's avoirdupois (his weight then being near 200) prevented his being seized and borne on the shoulders of the victorious party. Music and dancing on the lawn wound up the night's adventures, and we all made our way to our homes by the light of the moon.

#### A HUNT IN 1832.

It was early in the morning of a pleasant October day in 1832 that a party of us boys, six or more in number, assembled at the old "Post Office Corner" to place in a rickety old wagon articles supposed to be necessary for two days' camping, fishing, and hunting on the hill tops, woods, and water streams of the center part of the northerly township of this county. I will name a portion of the articles thus gathered: Bedding, guns of all kinds then in use, skillets, bake-pans, ovens, butcher-knives, coffee-boilers, tin cups, bacon, ham, coffee, a bag each of flour and corn-meal, a small vial of laudanum, besides an antidote for snake-bites.

"To ride and tie" was the order of the day. Some of the more experienced ones of our party understood the meaning of this arrangements, and chose *first* to ride, leaving at least half of the party to do the walking. As was not unusual in those days, the party who first rode made the distance over the quite long hills and crossed the creek at White's Mill before tying; those on foot, coming to the streams were boated over by a neighboring farmer at the small cost of a cent each; the party making the second drive continued on the road, soon coming up with their companions, near what is now Caywood's station, our objective point being the clearing at Esquire Dye's. We were quite willing to give the reins to one of the party who had once before been over the road. Our arrival was anticipated by the 'Squire and his good wife, and we soon sat down to a table loaded with the

luxuries of Lawrence township. A lamb had been killed and was served up in various forms; sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, and turnips, succeeded by pumpkin and peach pie, delicious pears, and peaches, and apples with cider just from the press made our entertainment. Nothing but the fact that we had for months talked about a hunt and camping out was inducement strong enough to take us from this hospitable home. Here our party was joined by two of the sons of the old 'Squire, and a number of other neighboring youngsters, who, bringing their dogs with them, made, with the hounds we had brought from town, our hunting equipment complete.

Advised by those who knew the country best, we determined to camp on what is now called "Potato Knob," which is the highest point of land in Washington County. To reach this point with our wagon required almost the cutting of a new road-way; fortunately, we found the bed of Bear Creek much of the way bare, which allowed us many times to take the bed of the creek as our road-way, and we were all quite willing that the foremost of those in the outset who proposed riding and tying should drive. This high point of land reached, and our stores safely packed away, after preparing our evening meal, our arrangements were made for the night hunt. It was said that bear and wolves and foxes inhabited the surrounding woods, which extended many miles in either direction, with only here and there a habitation on the lowland.

Our 56-pounder (which was a scale weight, having a hole drilled in it about eight inches in depth and one inch in diameter with a small hole drilled upon the top, near the butt, in which to place priming) was put in position on the brow of the hill, and loaded with blank shot; the purpose of this was that an early hour in the morning the firing should give notice to all the hunters the direction of the camp.

Soon after dark the dogs commenced their work, and not very long was it before their baying told that they were on the track of

game; all night long this racing was continued and when the signal gun of the morning was fired, one by one, our party, tired and warm, and yet excited, returned to camp. Some had undoubtedly been on the waters of Archer's Fork; some on Cow Run; and others on the Little Muskingum. Our breakfast, served on a fallen log, consisted of a tin-cup each of strong, hot coffee, a slice of baker's bread, and some ham broiled on the embers of a hickory fire, was enlivened by the spirited accounts of each one, in detail speaking of his night's adventures. After these experiences were related, in a council held with our comrades, who were conversant with the territory, the conclusion was reached to partly retrace our steps, cross the Little Muskingum, making our way up to the mouth of Rocky Fork, a tributary of Fifteen Mile Creek. After reloading our wagon, and by vote selecting the driver—one who knew the country best—others were assigned to different duties for the day, such as hunting, fishing, and cooking. Before night, the signal gun brought us all into the new camp; after the enjoyment of a hearty meal, prepared by our cook and his assistants, the luxuries of which were fish from the mountain stream, squirrel and pheasants from the forests, and a cup each of fresh-made cider, from the press of our old friend, which one of our *successful hunters* had secured in his round for the day.

Our first movement after night-fall was to the near-by burning spring, very near to which in earlier days a company residing in Marietta had bored two wells, attempting to find salt water. (The date of this transaction was settled to the satisfaction of the writer in an interview with an old lady, the daughter of the contractor; an account of this interview will be given in the future, we here only stating that the attempt to get salt at this point was made in 1816.)

Leaving our burning spring camp, the whole party, with the dogs in the rear, made our way southward to the hill-top, between the waters of Fifteen Mile Creek and Moss Run.

From that high point we started our dogs, and we all, unsportsmanlike, scattered, each one to continue his night's adventures; caverns were explored; buffalo beats were examined; bear wallows were, by many of us, for the first time visited. The night, being bright moonlight, allowed careful investigation of all these spots. Being nearby the most experienced hunter of the crowd, the writer followed his footsteps, and soon found himself on a high point of land, from which could be witnessed the doings of the dogs and their game; this was exciting beyond all description.

As it neared daylight, our party were all called into camp and notified by our leader that the dogs were gathered near the mouth of a cavern, and the indications were that in that cavern would either be found a wolf or a bear, with her young. Around this spot we soon collected; finding here, as reported, all the hunting dogs, evidently much excited; very soon it would have been difficult to determine whether the hunters or dogs were more excited. It seemed pretty certain that a wild beast of some magnitude and fierceness was in the cavern. A council was held, and it was determined that the only way to accomplish the death of the animal would be by the crawling of one of the party into the cave; the question then was, who should attempt this supposed hazardous undertaking; we were not long in determining that point as one of our number bore the name of "the Celebrated Wolf Hunter of the Spelling Book."

Finding that the lot had fallen upon him, our hero soon prepared himself for the adventure; he tightened his belt, picked the flint of his gun, tied a long rope about his body, and had a few words of undertone conversation with his nearest friends; the clear understanding with those surrounding the entrance was that a certain movement of the rope should be the signal for drawing out the adventurer; scarcely had he disappeared from sight before the signal was violently given, and he was hastily drawn to the entrance; soon as he could control his voice, "Goshens," he exclaimed, "but she gave me a snorter." He had hardly

got through with his words before there appeared from the same opening an animal about the size of a cat, who evidently resented the intrusion, and left with us all positive evidence of her presence and displeasure. We all breakfasted together; there was no use to divide, for all had been besprinkled with the same pungent odor. We broke camp and made for our homes, where each buried his garments until the kindly earth cleansed them of the offensive smell. We were descendants of Putnam, the old hunter of Pomfret; but after that misadventure were quite modest in laying claim to the honor.

#### THE PAST.

In the months just passed how sorrowful have been Death's doings among our dear friends and life-long associates! They have not only gone from our sight, but they have carried with them much knowledge of the past. Who is left to treat upon the themes and relate the incidents of events with accuracy, upon which they discoursed with familiarity? Alas, they are forever gone, and bore with them to the grave knowledge, of which we will now all be forever ignorant.

I have in mind many of whom I would write—they each deserve a chapter. I can but name them, as the chief object of this article is to forcibly set forth the danger of delay in rescuing what is left. Today I beg you, *commence to put on paper what the old folks say of the past*. Don't delay. They soon will have joined the majority who have left us.

We first name William D. Emerson, for 70 years a student, a lawyer by profession, most thoroughly acquainted with the history of our early lawyers and statesmen. Who that now lives has such knowledge?

Harlow Chapin, who had a thorough knowledge of our early Muskingum improvements. From whom now can such information be gained?

Racer, Edgerton, Putnam,—three of our old-time merchants. Who is left that can

tell us of the business doings, hereabouts, from 1815 to 1840?

Henry Armstrong, the cattle buyer and butcher of long years ago. Now that he is gone, who can tell us of the cattle dealers and stock raisers of early years?

Rufus E. Hart—well posted was he in the bar and the bench, in this locality, for the last 50 years. Who that lives can communicate to us such knowledge now?

Jonathan Dye, like his father, was big-hearted and generous. It was said of the latter, while he was magistrate in Lawrence township, that he sold his favorite cow to meet the obligation of a debtor against whom there was a judgment on his docket in favor of an urgent creditor.

Jonathan Dye lived among us for 70 years, an observing man, and died, last year, possessed of much knowledge of men and things.

Dr. Seth Hart, of Harnar, that good old man whom everybody loved, had knowledge of the practice and success of all of his profession, for near a hundred years, hereabouts.

Who can tell us this history now?

Dr. Addy, an example of Christian character, most thoroughly posted in the history of his church, from the beginning until now, in the Northwest.

George Irish, identified with our business interests for many years; in later years a most extensive dealer in timber, under whose commands the giant forest trees have fallen; the best authority on timber and its growth.

Harvey Latin, the wheelhorse of the Democracy of the west side, of long ago, the contemporary of Brough, Joline, Flood, Wood, Humphreys, Skinner, Dickey and Ross. He died the other day. Who lives now to tell us of the doings and sayings of his party in olden times?

William H. Buell, the business man of broad ideas, grandson of Gen. Joseph Buell, had given much thought and study to the early history of the Northwest. To whom was this knowledge imparted?

Rufus P. Iams, recently reported as among the departed, was for long years a resident of

this place. When quite young, he became a clerk for John Mills, and was for many years identified in his mercantile business, a portion of the time as partner. In very early life he attached himself to the Methodist Church. As teacher and superintendent he made himself very useful in the Sabbath-school. As a member of the official board, he was much loved and respected by his associates, made up of such men as Whitney, Crawford, Daniels, Hall, Protsman, Jennings and others. He dies far away from his old home and associates. No doubt a suitable stone will mark his grave. But better than on granite or glass tablets his record is on high. How very much it would interest the Methodist of the future to know what he has left unwritten.

But whilst I linger at the graves of these, my friends, I remember that woman, that was last at the cross and earliest at the grave, has been stricken by the shafts of death as well.

In Oak Grove Cemetery the upturned sod tells me that here lies Mrs. Abigail Hook, the wife of John Hook, Esq., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly. At this home she was taught the ways of righteousness, and in early life learned to know the dear friends of her mother, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Crawford, the Methodist ministers and their wives and families. Mrs. Hook lived to be near 80 years of age; with a retentive memory, much did she know. But where is the record?

A few days since, beneath a spreading hemlock, in the Union township cemetery, there was laid to rest one aged and much beloved, Mrs. Helen Putnam Devol. In life an honor to both surnames. She knew very much of the past history of the Muskingum Valley. And it was her pleasure oftentimes to entertain her relatives and visitors with accounts of the earlier days of this region. Her's was a happy old age, and every hour she was imparting pleasing instruction to her children and grandchildren and scores of acquaintances who enjoyed being in her presence. But is there any record left of this long life of acquired knowledge?

But hark! What is that I hear? It is the

slow tramp of the funeral procession, as they bear to the grave the remains of one who long years ago was a resident here. Mrs. Smith, who died on the last of the 14th day of this month, and at her request is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, by the side of her husband, the former president of Marietta College, eloquent and learned. Mrs. Smith and her husband were attendants at the Congregational Church of this city, in the years when Deacon William R. Putnam, Deacon John Cotton, Deacon Anselm T. Nye, Dudley Woodbridge, Samuel Shipman, Daniel B. Bosworth were prominent. If she has left a record of those days it will but aid the present pastor in his untiring work of compiling a history of his church.

Reader, don't delay, but grasp the pen, and today commence to place upon paper what the old people say of the past.

#### THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Marietta, June 2, 1891.

My Father—As there probably will be considerable interest among the Sunday-school delegates assembled here this week from all parts of Ohio, in regard to Mrs. Nancy Frost, who was a member of the first Sunday-school ever held in the Northwest, I send you herewith an article written some time since, after a personal interview with her of several hours.

The statements therein made are interesting, containing the recollections of a person then over 100 years of age, and at this date, possessing most of her faculties unimpaired, although 106 years of age.

GEORGE M. WOODBRIDGE.

#### A GENUINE PIONEER.

*117 Years Old—Hundred Years Old.*

The most remarkable woman, in many respects, in the State of Ohio, is Mrs. Nancy Allison Frost, who lives a dozen miles from Marietta, upon the banks of the Muskingum River.

Mrs. Frost is remarkable on account of her age, having completed her first century several months ago. She is especially interesting, however, for the reason that her memory is something extraordinary, and that she has such an immense collection of facts connected



with the early history of Ohio stored away in her recollection. It seems almost past belief that one can talk with a person who was born only one year after the Revolution was over, who was three years of age at the time the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed, five years old when our Constitution went into effect, and 15 years old at the time of the death of Washington.

Nancy Allison was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1784. She, with her father and his family, moved to Marietta in the fall of 1789, the year after the first settlement of Ohio at that point, and consequently she has been a dweller within the boundaries of the State almost from its beginning. Two years after the arrival of the family, the terrible Indian war—1791-1795—broke out, and these fearful years of anxiety and peril were passed by the residents of Marietta in the two forts they had built for their protection. The Allisons lived during this time in the celebrated Campus Martius. Of all those early pioneers who suffered and hoped together during those tedious years, Nancy Allison Frost is the last survivor, and it is thought that she is the only living person in Ohio who has any personal recollection of the Indian war. She remembers distinctly the consternation of the garrison upon the arrival of the news of the massacre of 14 persons at Big Bottom. Court was in session at Marietta at the time, and the feelings of the husbands and fathers, who had left unprotected wives and children in their little defenseless cabins, cannot be described.

Mrs. Frost speaks familiarly of Gen. Rufus Putnam and Maj. Anselm Tupper, the leaders of the 48 pioneers who made the great State of Ohio a possibility, and she saw them every day of those long years of incarceration in the fort. She speaks with special interest of Maj. Anselm Tupper, afterward commander of the garrison, but at this time the teacher for at least three years in the Campus Martius, and the first person to show the young idea how to shoot in the Northwest Territory. She talks in saddened tones, even yet, when she tells of the death of a little schoolmate, and

how Major Tupper had helped herself and three other little girls pass long handkerchiefs under the box which contained their little playmate, and carry her, themselves, to the grave, followed by all the sorrowing inmates of the garrison.

She remembers well Arthur St. Clair, first governor of the Northwest Territory, and his beautiful daughter, Louisa, who at the time was 18 years' old, and the belle of the garrison. Full of health and animal spirits, ready to enjoy anything, a fine horseback rider, a beautiful skater, an excellent markswoman, is it any wonder that half the young men in the garrison were madly in love with the brilliant girl, who seemed formed for the life she led?

Mrs. Frost remembered Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Williams, and their pretty daughter, Drusilla, well. My readers may not recollect that this family, as early as 1786, were living in (West) Virginia immediately opposite Marietta. Nothing could exceed their kindness, Mrs. Frost said, to the Marietta pioneers. Isaac Williams, in "the starving year" of 1790, had a good crop of corn, for which he refused the offer, made by a speculator, of \$2 a bushel, that he might sell it, at 50 cents a bushel, to each family, as they had need of it, as long as it lasted. After this was gone, though, the people had a weary time for months, some of them having to eat even nettle-tops, and the weed known as pigeon berry. Mrs. Williams showed her kind heart by the salves and lotions she made for the weary, bruised pioneers, and by the readiness with which she nursed the sick, and put in place the broken limbs of unfortunate woodsmen.

Mrs. Frost attended what was probably the first Sunday-school taught in the Northwest Territory. Mrs. Mary Lake, a most estimable, benevolent woman, was the instructor, and gathered every Sunday afternoon, 15 to 20 young people in her room at the garrison. Here she taught them the Westminster Catechism, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and told her little listeners about John Rodgers and many a winning story about the Bible. Their accommodations were the simplest im-

aguable,—a chair, even, being quite a rarity in the Campus Martius, but Mrs. Frost doubts whether, with all the organs, and lesson leaves, and libraries and Christmas trees of the present day, there are more interesting schools now than this primitive one taught by good Mrs. Lake.

Mrs. Frost laughed as she told of a little playmate named Maria Green, who was the happy possessor of the only doll in the garrison. Mrs. Frost described this much-envied treasure as minutely as if she had seen it only yesterday, whereas 90 years have flown since she left the Campus Martius. In 1795 her family moved up on the Muskingum, almost opposite where the village of Lowell now stands. Five years after, when 16 years old, Nancy Allison married Stephen Frost, who lived upon the farm adjoining her father's, and this spot has been her home almost ever since.

In the course of nature one would think that Mrs. Frost's course must be nearly run, but her activity, both physical and mental, is something astonishing. To see a woman 100 years old shovel up and carry in a bucket of coal with entire ease to herself is certainly wonderful. She sews and reads with ease, and makes most of her clothing, her dresses included. She showed the writer, with great pride, the pretty white curtains at her bedroom windows, which she had made herself. She uses no spectacles, but has been enjoying her second sight for some years.

Mrs. Frost's only infirmity seems to be a slight deafness, but it is scarcely of enough consequence to be mentioned, as she hears readily all conversation directed to herself.

Upon the occasion of her 100th birthday she rode eight or ten miles to the house of a relative, and did not seem very much fatigued by the trip.

It is really beautiful to observe the relations existing between herself and her grandson's family, with whom she lives. Mrs. Frost told me of the loving, tender care with which the whole household treated her, and the family in her absence spoke of her with the

utmost freedom. Religion, however, is the great abiding comfort of this remarkable woman and she told me that while she was willing to stay her allotted time on earth, she was ready whenever the summons came to go. As her grandfather Allison lived to the age of 104, Mrs. Frost may still have years of usefulness before her.

#### DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

For years and down to the present, the writer has heard many things derogatory to the pioneers and their successors. At once to give the reader to understand what it means by this article, below will be found a sample of the innuendoes of an old and a later date. McMaster, in a recent work entitled "McMaster's History of the United States," Vol. 1, page 145, in speaking of the early comers here, says:

"Wheeling was a place of fifty log and frame houses, boasted of a stockade, and, in troubled times, of a garrison of one hundred and fifty troops.

"Below it, near the Muskingum, was Marietta. In the official language of the time it was described as being in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. But the phrase was too long for the boatmen and settlers, and as they expressed it, Marietta was on the Indian side of the Ohio. Two hundred wooden houses of boat planks, or of logs, made up the town.

"The inhabitants were lazy and given to drink, cultivated little land, and lived chiefly on venison, wild turkeys, and bread made of Indian corn. Food, therefore was scarce and dear; and it was always that the owner of a few bushels of 'red potatoes' or a half dozen barrels of flour could be induced to part with one even for money. Many a flat-boatman, who stopped at the place to buy food, went away disappointed."

We will now carefully examine Mr. McMaster's statements and his authority for them. The reader will keep in mind that this author

says "The inhabitants were lazy and given to drink, cultivated little land, and lived chiefly on venison, wild turkeys, and bread made of Indian corn. Food was therefore scarce and dear; nor was it always that the owner of a few bushels of 'red potatoes' or a half dozen barrels of flour could be induced to part with one even for money. Many a flat-boatman who stopped at the place to buy food went away disappointed."

The inhabitants of Marietta had barely closed their trials and anxieties with the small-pox, when they were assailed by a more obstinate and unrelenting, if not more dangerous, enemy. It was a trial in which all, whether rich or poor, were more or less involved and that was a scarcity of wholesome food. It was as late as the fore part of June, 1789, before the inhabitants had finished fencing and planting the great corn-field on the plain. The increased number of horses and oxen had made it necessary to enclose the field with a fence, while the year before it had been without one. A brush fence from the Muskingum to Duck Creek, had afforded a sufficient range for the stock then in the country. A frost on the first of October had seared the corn, when it was not fairly out of that soft and succulent state, called the milk. It was gathered and put away, and supposed by many that when fairly dried it would make good bread, but when tried, it almost invariably produced sickness and vomiting; even the domestic animals could not eat it with safety. The effect was similar to that of a fungus grain, or "sick wheat," as it is generally called. Eatable corn rose from 50 cents to \$1.50 and \$2 a bushel; the poorest was \$1.

By the middle of May, the scarcity was felt generally; there were but few cows in the country to afford milk; no oxen or cattle to spare for meat, and but very few hogs. The woods, which were full of game in 1788, were now nearly as bare of it as an old settled country—the Indians having killed or driven away nearly all the deer within 20 miles of Marietta. In the great scarcity it was wonderful how little there was of selfishness, and how

generally kindness and good-feeling abounded; those who had more resources, lent or gave to those who had less, using at the same time the strictest economy themselves, that they might be more able to do so; occasionally a turkey or a piece of bear-meat was procured from the hunters which was put into the kettle and boiled up with hominy or coarse meal; those who had cows divided the milk with their neighbors, especially where there were children: sugar or molasses they had little of, as they had no kettles to boil the sap of the maple which grew in great abundance on the rich lands, and would have afforded a valuable source of nourishment in the general scarcity. The river furnished a tolerable supply of fish, and aided much in preventing starvation, especially in very poor families. Nettle-tops, and the tender shoots of pigeon berry (*Phytolacca decandra*) as soon as they appeared were gathered up and boiled with a little flour or meal and salt and eaten by many persons; potato tops were eaten in the same way. Salt was scarce, and sold in small parcels for 50 cents a quart. Spice bush and sassafras afforded an elementary drink in the place of tea and coffee.

The Ohio Company, with a liberality worthy of all praise, assisted many poor families with small loans of money, or the suffering would have been much greater. With this they could occasionally get provisions from boats descending the Ohio. Thus they struggled along until the young beans and early squashes appeared, when green corn and potatoes, which was considered a perfect relief, and finally the ripened corn, with a little wheat, ground in hand-mills, furnished bread that was thought a luxury. The matrons of the colony, in a little sober chitchat over a cup of spice-wood tea, without any sugar and very little milk, concluded if they lived ever to enjoy a supply of wholesome food for their children and selves, they would never complain of their fare be it ever so humble.

The reader will not wonder that food was scarce as claimed by the above writer, when he reads of the destitution of former years.

From the commencement of the settlement, the Sabbath was observed as a day of rest, and from, and after, 1789, regular religious services were kept up in the Northwest Block-house at the Campus Martius. After the war commenced, and large block-houses were built in the garrison at "The Point," religious worship was held there part of the time: Rev. Daniel Story officiated as clergyman. The law regulating the militia required a muster of the troops every Sabbath day at 10 o'clock a. m., when they were paraded by the beat of the drum, the roll-call, and their arms inspected, after which a procession was formed, headed by Colonel Sproat, with his drawn sword, the civil officers and the clergyman, with fife and drum, marched to the hall for divine service. All the New Englanders being versed in psalmody, there was no lack of good singing to aid in the solemnities of the day. On these occasions, nearly all of the population attended. The arms of the soldiers were setting by their side, or kept near them during the service, ready for use if need.

The latter part of September, on a Sabbath morning, Peter Neiswanger, one of the rangers, went up to visit a field of corn and potatoes he had cultivated on the east side of Duck Creek, near the mouth. He had some fat hogs in a pen, one of which he found killed, and a portion of the meat cut out and carried off. Several hills of potatoes had been dug, and in the loose earth he discovered fresh moccasin tracks, a proof that Indians had been there and done the mischief. He hurried back to the garrison at "the Point" and gave the alarm. It was in the midst of the forenoon service, when the inhabitants were generally assembled in the large block-house, listening to the sermon. The instant the word was heard "Indians in the vicinity," the drummer seized his drum, and rushing out at the door beat the long roll as the well-known signal for every man to hasten to his post. The place of worship, so quiet and calm a few moments before, was filled with confusion and alarm. The women caught up their little children, and hastened to their homes, and the

place of prayer was abandoned for that day. Anxiety and fear for the fate of their brothers and husbands who had gone in pursuit of the dreaded Indians banished all holy thoughts, but the silent prayers for their safe return. A party was soon mustered, made up of five or six of the rangers, 10 volunteer citizens, and 12 United States soldiers from the company stationed at "the Point." The men went up in canoes to the mouth of Duck Creek, where they left their water craft. The more experienced rangers soon fell upon the trail, which they traced across the wide bottom to the Little Muskingum. At a point about half a mile below where Corner's Mill now stands, the Indians forded the creek.

In the above, the reader will see that from the difficulties and dangers of cultivating crops, that the scarcity of potatoes is easily accounted for as referred to by our quondam traveler. McMaster's authority for these declarations as he himself acknowledges, is based upon the statement found in the hurriedly written journal of two illiterate and irresponsible traveler, who touched the shores of Marietta during or soon after the Indian war. Their statements I give you as follows:

"Friday, November 6th, 1795. Nothing material occurred this day, except shooting eight or ten wild turkeys, killed by the boat's crew. There are still many fine tracts of land on both sides of the Ohio, between Wheeling and Marietta, where we arrived on Saturday at 12 o'clock. This town is situated on the Great Muskingum River, near 200 miles below Pittsburgh. It contains about two hundred wooden houses, and commands a delightful view up and down and across the Ohio. Here also is a stockade-garrison, where soldiers are kept to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians, who are very troublesome during the war, and stole a great number of horses from the settlers, which is the only reason why this town is not near so large as it otherwise would have been, as the land all about, and for a considerable distance is level and very rich. We could get no supply of provisions here, except a bushel of red

potatoes, which a poor, starved-looking Frenchman spared us for eighteen pence sterling, which is very surprising and betrays an inscrutable indolence in the settlers, who chiefly live upon venison, wild turkeys, and bread made of Indian corn.

"November 7th. After quitting Marietta at 1 p. m. yesterday, we proceeded on to Belpre."

The reader of the above statement will notice that the writer was one short hour in Marietta—a stranger, and obtaining information from strangers, and recording his conclusions from what he heard in the grog-shop of Frenchman Thierry, which stood near the bank of the river. Also, not long ago, appeared in print, the following:

"The proverbial old fogies have been taking themselves to a better land quite rapidly in the last few years, and with their departure the city has fallen into the hands of modern hustlers who are giving Marietta new life and new tone."

These statements, and such as these in print and otherwise, have been so long allowed to go uncontradicted or unexplained, that the rising generation, as well as newcomers may be wrongly impressed. In this article it is proposed to examine the facts and the authorities upon which these statements are made.

First, then, in order to read our purpose at once, we will examine the facts connected with the lives of those entitled "Old fogies." My recollections may not serve me right, but I have endeavored to bring to mind names and deeds of those who have been called by Death from among us, in the few years immediately preceding the appearance of the above article, and I can but feel that the insinuations of the writer are very unjust and untrue. For reasons that will be obvious to the reader, I will avoid, for the most part, giving the names of those thus brought to mind, but will speak of the deeds of some whose lives were useful, and whose memories will be cherished. I can but name Capt. William Knox, who for 70 years lived among us, each year to honor his profession, and by strict integrity, untiring in-

dustry, and a comprehensive mind, greatly adding to the business of the place, and its reputation elsewhere.

Next to follow him, one who spent his money and time probably more than any other man living in Southern Ohio in battling slavery and its institutions. The grave, within these few years, has called to its embrace two honored and useful messengers of the Gospel, one of whom, more than 70 years ago, began his toilsome work. Another commenced life as a boy in a shipyard, lived in our midst to old age, and probably had as much to do with the improvements of our town for 25 years, as any man living. Another, who, by a life of great economy and constant industry, accumulated considerable property, gave to the cause of education and suffering humanity more than half the savings of his life.

There comes another—I wish I dare mention his name—a man of no pretensions, a mechanic of great merit, who, by his sober, toilsome life, set an example which I am glad to know is followed by his sons who live after him, whose homes, as well as his, indicate thrift and enterprise. I will speak of one other: much do I wish that he had continued to live but Death took him in the prime of life, in the midst of his usefulness. For over 20 years he had been a resident among us, and during the last 15 years of his life had paid out from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each year to the working men of the country, in conducting his business.

Were it not that a newspaper article must have its limits, the deeds and worth of others of our citizens, who have passed from life to death in the last few years, very properly could be spoken of. These men, and such as those described in the above article, controlled Marietta and its destinies, for at least its first 50 years, furnishing much of the means to the building of roads and bridges, school houses and churches, throughout the then sparsely settled country, beside the building in their own midst the Court House, Academy, a church to accommodate all the people (a building which still stands, a monument of the



liberality and religious purposes of the early residents here). They lent pecuniary aid to those who cleared the ground, and fitted it for cultivation; they built rope-walks, and factories, and ships to navigate the ocean. Their enterprise was not bounded by the limits of State lines, but as far East as the Blue Ridge of the Alleghanies, and West as the Rockies, they pursued the purchase of peltries which were brought here, packed and shipped to foreign countries.

Neither were the *women* of that day idle, for we find that in the year 1808 there were possessed and used, in Washington County alone, over 1,000 spinning-wheels. The early women not only spun the early flax, and tow, and wool, but wove and made nearly all the garments worn by the men, women, and children of that day. Nor did they lack in enterprise, and the ability to accumulate. The writer has in mind the doings of one woman who, in 1789, landed here with her family from a canoe, in which she and they had navigated the Ohio. Soon engaging in business, she aided her husband in paying the debts which he had left behind. She lived and prospered until the year 1817, when, as the records of the Court House will show, she distributed among her children property worth \$17,000.

#### DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

##### (Second Article.)

The array of testimony to controvert the statements of McMaster made upon the authority of his one-hour visitor, is so voluminous, and of so high a character, we are at much loss to know which to select; but in order to complete our work, we are compelled to leave unused much material of this character and be content with but a few of these testimonials.

George Washington wrote from Mount Vernon, on the 19th of June, 1788, to Richard Henderson, an inquirer in regard to Western lands, the following eulogium of the Ohio Company's settlement: "No colony in Amer-

ica was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the mouth of the Muskingum. Information, property strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community. If I was a young man, just preparing to begin the world, or, if in advanced life and had a family to make a provision for, I know of no country where I should rather fix my habitation than in some part of the region for which the writer of the queries seems to have a predilection."

In speaking of Marietta, in 1795, Robert Schultz, an extensive traveler and intelligent man, said, "Her inhabitants are sober, honest, religious, and industrious, while dissipation and irrational amusements are not known in her friendly circle."

Williams, the historian, says: "Morally, Marietta was, for a pioneer settlement, far in advance of any other in the West. The people of Marietta, as a rule, were New Englanders, and fully abreast with the New Englanders' sentiment of the times."

Pages of your paper might be filled with testimonials such as these but forbearance sometimes is a virtue. For the first fifty years of its existence, Marietta had to contend with many adverse circumstances. The Indian war continuing almost five years, the many trials to which the inhabitants were subjected, several years of marked, malignant sickness, and other causes too numerous to mention in an article such as this, much retarded the onward march of improvement, and increased population. During many of those years the men of the town were drawn upon heavily to aid improvements: roads had to be made, bridges built, school houses and churches erected, and in addition to all this the settlers upon farm lands had to be aided. During all those years from \$30,000 to \$50,000 of credit annually extended by the business men of Marietta to the cultivators of the soil. Your readers may ask how was this? In these days of "pay as you go" it may seem almost incredible to be believed that nearly all the business of the country, in

early times, was transacted by barter or on credit. Almost the first act of the early settler after he had selected a piece of land on which to dwell, upon which he had made a small payment, was to arrange for a credit with the merchants. The laborer who had helped to clear his land, build his fences, erect his log cabin in which to dwell, was to be paid in whole or in part in store goods. Perhaps it here should be said, that the early merchant kept in their early store-houses almost everything. They sold fish-hooks, pen-knives, bar-iron, iron kettles, bake-ovens, shovels and tongs, and-irons, plows, gun-flints, powder, shot and lead, salts, British oil, wool hats, country-made shoes, ax-handles, hoes, hatchets, hammers, saws, whip-saws, boat-cables, groceries of every kind, drugs, medicines, meats of all descriptions, butter, eggs, and lard, as well as every variety of dry goods.

Thus, it may be seen, that with a store order could be obtained all the necessities of life. Accounts thus contracted, sometimes small, but more generally large, were for the most part closed at the end of the year. The debtor received credit for the bear, wolf, or deer skins which he may have delivered, and the ginseng, snakeroot, hay, country linen or jeans, which the family may have supplied the merchant with. Notes given for balances, thus contracted, at times might remain on file for years. Don't suppose for a moment that transactions of this kind were only of advantage to the debtor; on the contrary, the creditor was becoming more and more independent each year as the records of the Marietta merchants will show, their Eastern creditors, not losing a dollar in the first 50 years of the settlement. I must here be allowed to say that in these latter years the tables have been turned; farmers being the money-lenders, the business men advantaged thereby.

But I must hasten on and briefly speak of the educational history of this region of country, in which the citizens of this town bore a leading as well as a prominent part. The celebrated ordinance of 1787 paved the way for the colonization of the Northwest Territory.

The sale of a large tract of land to the Ohio Company of Associates naturally followed. The veterans of the Revolution were anxiously waiting an opportunity to take possession of the promised bounty land. When Gen. Rufus Putnam, with the first New England emigrants to Ohio, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum River, he carried in his pocket a commission from the national government "to establish an University" in this wilderness. The contract between the Associates and the government contained a clause reserving two townships of land as an endowment for an institution of that sort. If Harvard is justified as fixing as its birth-year the date when it received John Harvard's library, Ohio University can claim 1787 as its natal year.

Little progress was made in the enterprise until after the Indian war, but as early as 1795 the townships of Athens and Alexander, Athens County, had been named the university townships. General Putnam remained the man in authority among the colonists. As surveyor-general, he usually led all reconnoitering expeditions.

The Ohio University was the first institution of its kind in the Northwest, but it long maintained supremacy over the colleges founded at a later date. For the first 30 years in its history, a large majority of its trustees were Marietta men, notably: Judge Elijah Backus, Gen. Rufus Putnam, Judge Dudley Woodbridge, Rev. Daniel Story, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Joseph Buell, Gov. R. J. Meigs, and Benjamin Ives Gilman. General Putnam was well known as the champion of the institution, and with others above named contributed time and money to the furthering of the cause of the institution. It may with truth be said that this institution was cared for and fostered by Marietta men. Here was educated Thomas Ewing, one among America's greatest statesmen. John Brough was for a time a student at this university; afterward an orator of great power and Governor of the State of Ohio, Rev. Joseph M. Trimble received his degree as B. A. in this institution, became financial secretary and collector of furs of Delaware

College, which institution now numbers 1,200 students. Edmund Schou, one of the most eloquent of pulpit orators, was of the graduating class of 1827. He soon took hold of Augusta College,\* which under his individual management soon arose from the ashes to bless the world. His eloquence gave him access to the pulpits of all denominations. Here also was educated Bishop Edward R. Ames, the oft-called-in advisor and confidential friend of the lamented Lincoln. This institution gave training to some of the best pulpit orators. Richmond, Virginia, ever felt proud of the lamented Hogue. Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, as also many other cities were blest with the intellectual services of the graduates of this institution. Today, at the head of the Ohio State University, is one who claims that institution as his alma mater. I might go on enumerating college presidents, professors and distinguished divines who, under instructions received, went forth to bless the world, and add an armament to this institution, but I forbear.

Next we come to our own academy, established in 1800, employing the most competent teachers from the beginning. The oft-repeated history of Marietta College I do not propose to enlarge upon, but I do propose to speak of the liberality of two men whose acts in connection with this institution should be held in lasting remembrance. I refer to the oft-repeated munificent gifts of Douglas Putnam, Esq., and of Col. John Mills. I can in no way find out the exact sums thus contributed by each, but this I know full well,—but for the liberal gifts of these gentlemen, the success of the institution would not have been assured. The sums contributed by these parties I have unsuccessfully attempted to ascertain. When approached upon the subject Mr. Putnam, who was probably the largest contributor, courteously evaded an answer, but I think it may safely be said that his contributions for this laudable purpose exceeded \$50,000. As truthfully\* may it be said that the contributions of Colonel Mills exceeded the earnings of twenty of the most prosperous years of his successful

business life. The priceless value of this institution has recently been greatly enhanced by the liberal and large acts of its Board of Trustees, by including within their domain an institution in which to educate the daughters of the land.

#### DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

(Third Article.)

In continuation of the remarks on education as found in the last article, should be added a brief history of the common schools of the town, which first were confined to three rooms and as many teachers; the rooms now occupied for the purpose numbering 21, with 23 teachers.

In looking back, it occurs to the writer that the attacks of McMaster and others have been fully met, and without going into a detailed history, will enumerate some of the evidences of enterprise, ability and resolve, which occur to me as I write, without paying special attention to chronology.

The first settlers here were chiefly of New England origin. They knew what slavery was, as its blighting effects had been seen by them in their own midst, and the severance of families which certainly followed its diffusion was not unknown to them. Most of them had been soldiers for *freedom* from a foreign yoke, and to this new world they came to enjoy the largest freedom. The sixth article of the ordinance of 1787 was their "Day Star," and its recognition they had resolved upon. In support of this inalienable right, they had determined to fight for every inch of ground, every blade of grass, and if need be that the last intrenchment of constitutional liberty should be their graves. No other resolves had a higher seal in their hearts than that the largest liberty should be the birthright of every dweller. Manifestly was their purpose developed when called on to elect delegates for the fortifications of the first State Constitution. Those who were chosen to represent this population, strongly backed by others of like opinions,

placed in that first declaration of sentiment those words which I pray God may ever govern our population, the substance of which was that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever be known to our people.

The boldness and firmness of our little band impressed all and soon a barrier like the Rock of Gibraltar extended along the border, saying to slavery, "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther."

A most interesting history of this whole subject might be written, but this is not the place for it; suffice it to say, *the laws of our fathers never enslaved one human being.*

I may here add, what I believe to be true, that the firm anti-slavery stand taken by the handful of pioneers, shaped the destiny of the nation.

Churches of all denominations and creeds soon abounded, and every man had the right to worship under his own "vine and fig tree," with none to make him afraid.

Did it show lack of enterprise, when in the early years of the settlements, a road was surveyed and cut through the forests to the seaboard, and at a subsequent date, before there was a mile of railroad in the States, to raise the money for and complete the survey of a route from the mouth of the Muskingum across the Allegheny Mountains? (See papers in the hands of Edward M. Booth, Esq., Citizens National Bank.)

In later years go to the regions of Northern Michigan, and find there conducting the exploration of the copper mines, bringing to its stockholders untold wealth, a Marietta man.

Go to the Pacific Coast, and find there a graduate of our shipyards, having laid down his adze here, the widely-known and able conductor of the then largest steam navigation company in California. This is Capt. James Whitney, a Marietta man.

A recent map of our city and surroundings speaks of six railroads centering here. Who projected, who built them?

After the projection and partial completion of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad,

and home funds were exhausted, and the most hopeful of its friends almost hopeless, we see in the city of Berlin a man who in full confidence of the value of the bonds which he proposes to sell, satisfying the money lenders of Europe of the value of the offered security, bringing back to this country millions of dollars, which enabled the directors to tunnel the hills and trestle the gaps, and lay the rails, and thus complete an enterprise, which has given us connection with the outer world. This man was no other than Noah L. Wilson, who spent most of his days in the midst of us.

General Warner, it is admitted on all hands, I believe, gave us the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad, the value of which to our city and county cannot be estimated. This railroad supplanted to a great degree another enterprise, which has not by any means lost its value to the country through which it passes, and the business prosperity of our city. This road was projected and built, and called the Marietta & Duck Creek Plank Road. John O. Cram, one of the live men of Marietta, was the father of this enterprise.

Today we find ourselves connected with the North and West by the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension, an enterprise bringing deservedly much credit to our fellow citizen, T. D. Dale, for its construction and completion. It is said that this road brings more trade to Marietta than any other.

An end I must reach, fully convinced that a volume could be written filled with the narration of commendable acts of those who lived before us. I shall necessarily pass over much of the history of the past.

The building and conduction of our manufacturing establishments, notably the chair factory, which, in the past, as I am creditably informed, fed and clothed, and gave good homes to 1,500 souls. Grafton, Mills and Stanley should write this history.

William L. Rolston, Esq., better than any one I know, can give a history of other years; the tannery, where hundreds of thousands of dollars were probably used and many hands

employed. He also can tell you, better than anyone living, of the woolen factory, where much real capital was lost in an attempt to build up the manufacturing interests of Marietta.

In this connection, allow me to say that A. T. Nye should write up the history of iron manufacturing in this region. I know of no one so competent to do it.

Wonder not that I have come to the front

in speaking of the deeds of those who have lived and who are no more.

In my boyhood days I used to look with veneration upon the faces and forms of those who planted our institutions here; their names were household words, their deeds were recorded in memory; their children were my playmates and schoolmates and after companions. I feel exultant to have had such a companionship.



## CHAPTER XXIV.

### COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MARIETTA IN THE PAST TWO DECADES.

COMMERCIAL GROWTH PRIOR TO 1880—THE AWAKENING—ANNEXATION OF HARMAR—WATER WORKS—PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT—ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT—STREET PAVING AND SANITARY SEWERS—ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY—TELEPHONE COMPANIES—RAILROADS—NATURAL GAS—INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE OIL INDUSTRY—BUILDING OPERATIONS ENLIVENED—GROWTH IN THE CITY'S BUSINESS—SUBURBS—NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS—BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO—NEW PROJECTS—IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO—TAX LEVIES AND VALUATIONS IN MARIETTA FOR THE PAST DECADE—ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS.

#### COMMERCIAL GROWTH PRIOR TO 1880.

Prior to 1880 the commercial growth and industrial development of Marietta, while maintaining a gradual and unbroken rate of progress during the century which the city was even then rounding out, had yet been along such conservative and undemonstrative lines that the strenuous business world was prone to accord her a much less important place than she in reality occupied. The historical significance of the founding of the settlement by the sturdy empire-builders from New England, the enduring works of a prehistoric and little-understood race which had obligingly rendered itself extinct so as to offer no impediment to the onward rush of civilization, the high moral and intellectual plane of the people who had come after them, with the best of schools and churches and colleges—the fame of these had gone abroad and given to Marietta a peculiar and not unpleasant niche in the mind of the outside world.

As an industrial center, however, the city had fallen short of others which had had a

later and less favorable start, although it already contained many valuable and prosperous manufactories to supply the bone and sinew of business activity. The mistaken impression that Marietta was a city of no commercial importance was most largely due, probably, to the erroneous idea, all too prevalent about that time, that only "boom" towns, the mushroom communities which were springing up in a night throughout all the West, and toppling to disaster almost as speedily, were to be placed in the catalogue which as a whole constituted the popular idea of American progress. The error soon became apparent, however, and the solid, substantial, conservative work of preceding generations of careful and thrifty business men was seen to be the only safe and sure foundation upon which to build an edifice of progress that would endure. It was then that Marietta forged to the front with accelerated pace and assumed her proper place in industrial circles.

#### THE AWAKENING.

The people of the city are pleased to enter-

tain the sentiment that, like a "Sleeping Beauty," after a century of repose, gathering strength and vitality for the future, she awoke suddenly in the full prime of her existence, garbed by nature in a thousand beauties, strong, calm, and confident of her destiny.

Neither is this figurative illustration un-mixed with fact. Undoubtedly the most important incident of the decade from 1880 to 1890 was the celebration of the city's centennial anniversary in the year 1888. On April 7th, of that year, exercises were held commemorating the settlement of the Northwest Territory, at which addresses of world-wide interest were delivered by numerous orators of national reputation. Again, on July 15th to 19th of the same year, was held a second celebration commemorative of the establishment of civil government. Numbers of the country's most famous men were present on this date, also, and for a week Marietta was crowded with thousands of distinguished visitors from every section. It was upon this occasion that the city awoke to her own importance, and here that the outside world first gained a true impression of her beauty, her commercial capabilities, her great natural advantages and her certain prospect for a noteworthy future.

In 1880 the population of Marietta proper was 5,444, and of Harmar, the neighboring village on the western bank of the Muskingum, 1,571,—a total for the two municipalities, which have since become one, of 7,015. The early "eighties" were not distinguished by any unusual features of growth, the city having in fact been severely handicapped by two disastrous floods in 1883 and 1884. On February 9th of the latter year the water reached a stage of 52 feet six inches, the highest ever known. Following the centennial celebration, a very perceptible growth of population and increased activity in business circles was noted, and thus we find the commercial awakening of the city practically coincident with the close of the first 100 years of existence and the start upon a new century.

#### ANNEXATION OF HARMAR.

On May 14, 1890, the annexation of the village of Harmar was accomplished after a period of enthusiastic agitation on the part of the citizens of both towns, and since that time the portion annexed has been designated West Marietta, constituting two of the six wards of the city.

#### WATER WORKS.

The first of the more important steps toward modern municipal improvement was taken in 1891, when the system of public water works was put in operation on September 1st. This improvement came primarily as a result of a universal demand for better fire protection, following a number of costly conflagrations which threatened the entire business district. The great utility of the system for supplying water to private consumers was at once recognized, and the plant was improved to meet the demands made upon it by the general public. New and larger pumps and machinery have been added, many miles of additional mains laid and the service extended until it covers practically every portion of the city and its flourishing suburbs. In 1902 the demand has so increased that improvements are under way which contemplate the erection of large settling reservoirs to provide purer water and a great increase in the supply. The money is appropriated for these extensions which will be made during the next year.

#### PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Following the water works came the paid fire department, which on December 1, 1894, supplanted the old volunteer department that had been in existence for 40 years. Two splendidly organized and completely equipped departments, one on the east side, and the other on the west side of the Muskingum River, now give the city almost perfect protection against the destroying element.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

All through the early "nineties" the city was busy with municipal improvements. Starting with the installation of an electric street lighting plant of small capacity, which was placed in operation July 10, 1889, the service has been enlarged to include incandescent lighting of the city building and to furnish 200 arc lamps for street purposes. The plant now occupies a fine new building at the corner of Front and Butler streets, completed in 1901.

## STREET PAVING AND SANITARY SEWERS.

The initial work toward the paving of the streets, begun in 1892, was the improvement of Greene, Front and Putnam streets, from what is now the Norwood Hotel to the Court House. The transformation of these thoroughfares was so great that the work was pushed rapidly forward until now the main arteries of travel are all smoothly paved with vitrified brick, and many cross streets as well.

Simultaneously with street paving arose a demand for sanitary sewers and this improvement also is now practically complete, covering every part of the city.

## ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

The spirit of progress and improvement, which had taken hold of official Marietta, at once had its effect on private interests and expansion became the watchword in almost every line of business. One of the first and most important public utilities to be established by private capital was the electric street railway, superseding the old horse cars, which struggled feebly for a few years and then gave way to the handsomer, swifter moving, profit-paying cars propelled by electricity, the motive power of the age in street transportation. A company of local capitalists, imbued with faith in the future of Marietta, and under the leadership of Nelson Moore, secured from the City Council in April, 1896, a franchise for the use and occupation of the streets for an elec-

tric railway. The construction and equipment of the plant was undertaken without delay and, contrary to the predictions of many, the company was a paying institution from the start. Extensions of the road have been continuously made until now it reaches every portion of the city and gives an excellent service. Early in 1902 a consolidation was effected with a company owning and operating the electric line at Parkersburg, and the new inter-urban line connecting Parkersburg and Marietta, and an organization was accomplished under the name of the Parkersburg, Marietta & Inter-Urban Railway Company. This consolidation results in giving to the two cities local transportation facilities of great convenience and commercial value.

## TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

The Bell Telephone, which was introduced into Marietta in 1886, now occupies its own fine brick building on Putnam street, with practically all its wires in the more thickly settled parts of the city under ground. Its subscribers are supplied with fine long-distance instruments and the best service of which the company is capable. In 1900 the Marietta Telephone Company was organized and it also has an excellent underground service, with long distance connections throughout the county and State.

## RAILROADS.

In railroad facilities Marietta has not been as fortunate as many of her neighboring cities, being denied the advantages of location upon trunk lines, but her commercial importance has gradually compelled recognition from railroad corporations until now she has four lines running directly into the city, with another passing on the opposite side of the Ohio River.

In 1880 the Marietta & Cincinnati and the Cleveland & Marietta were the only lines entering the city. Subsequently the Zanesville & Ohio River road was built through the Muskingum Valley, and made its entrance into

Marietta July 1, 1888. This road follows the west bank of the river for the entire distance of 75 miles from Marietta to Zanesville. It was built largely by the efforts of the people along the beautiful valley, who had tired of the slow-going steamboats for passenger transportation, and who assisted the promoters with large subscriptions of money and rights of way.

As an independent line the road had numerous vicissitudes, and was finally merged into the Ohio & Little Kanawha. Its troubles ended in 1902, however, when it was purchased outright by the Baltimore & Ohio and made a part of the Newark Division.

In 1884 the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension road was conceived by local capitalists and carried to a conclusion so successful that it is now looked upon as perhaps the most valuable local line entering the city, operating 53 miles of track. It connects with the Toledo & Ohio Central at Palos and offers excellent connections north and west. It is now named the Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland and is under the most able management in its history.

Although no part of it is in Ohio, the completion of the Ohio River road from Wheeling to Kenova was of great value to Marietta, the road passing through Williams-town, a thriving village on the West Virginia side of the river, opposite this city.

In the railroad history of Marietta there is no more important undertaking than the movement for a union station, which was conceived by T. D. Dale, a local railroad man, in 1889, and by him pushed through to a successful termination, with the aid of outside capitalists. Up to the year mentioned the city was practically without depot accommodations, each road running into a little platform and frame building of its own, and the entire lack of conveniences for the traveling public was a familiar source of jest. Through the patient efforts of Mr. Dale, however, the Marietta Railway Company was organized and gave to the city the handsome union station which is a source of pride to the citizens, and the erection of which resulted in filling a large area of low and valueless land and greatly improv-

ing the business section. More and more of this low ground, which originally was under water during every slight freshet, is being filled by the railroads as they need it for extending their yards, and eventually it will all be brought to the general level of the main streets.

#### NATURAL GAS.

Since 1893 Marietta has been a "natural gas town," having been generously supplied with this valuable fluid for both fuel and lights. The River Gas Company's mains cover the entire city like a network and the use of gas is practically universal. This fact has added much to the desirability of the city for manufacturing and also renders it a cleaner and more healthful residence locality.

#### INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE OIL INDUSTRY.

The period from 1890 to 1895—the first half of the closing decade of the 19th century—was not marked by the unprecedented growth that came later, but was almost exclusively devoted to general public improvements which attracted outside capital and gave to the people a spirit of enterprise that made certain the newer and greater Marietta of today. About the years 1895 and 1896 the oil business, which had been almost at a standstill, suddenly developed tremendous activity, chiefly due to a rising market, and brought about an unparalleled era of "good times" in every line of trade and manufacture. Capital flowed in for the purpose of drilling the rich territory on every hand and farms that had hitherto been considered almost worthless speedily enriched the operators and farmers alike. This city, as the headquarters of the Buckeye and Eureka Pipe Line companies, the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency, and kindred branches of the Standard Oil Company, became the real center of the development known as "The Southwest," and enjoyed a season of prosperity that at last placed it in the very front rank of commercial and industrial affairs. The development of the oil fields brought directly the nec-

essary large depots of supplies for the work, the manufactories of drilling tools, engines, boilers and glycerine for liberating the greasy fluid from its stone-locked prison in the bowels of the earth, and the thousands of men engaged in the business found in Marietta an ideal spot in which to live and educate their children. Other influences were also at work in the growth of the city, but to the oil development more than any other is undoubtedly due her continued prosperity at a time when other towns felt general depression in business affairs.

#### BUILDING OPERATIONS ENLIVENED.

Handsome residences sprang up like magic at the rate of three hundred or four hundred a year; costly and elegant business blocks and office buildings replaced the most old-fashioned frame structures that for years had been landmarks along the business streets; elegant new school houses arose as monuments to the spirit of progress and rapid increase of population. The prices of real estate advanced steadily, pride grew in the hearts of the people, and all at once, as it seemed, every avenue of trade and traffic became alive with the hustle and bustle of modern business life.

#### GROWTH IN THE CITY'S BUSINESS.

To the solid old manufacturing establishments and business houses, every one of which had felt the impetus of the new conditions and expanded with the city, were added many others to swell the volume of business, supply work for the laboring man and trade for the merchant. Iron and glass industries were added to the diversity of lines of wood-working which had long been profitably followed and the manufacturing interests soon became predominant. The financial institutions, the banks and building associations, grew at a phenomenal rate and in a few years the century-old town, once known principally because of its historic associations and its splendid college, was heralded far and wide as one of the

most important business centers in the Middle West.

#### SUBURBS.

The rapid influx of new people caused a congestion of population to such an extent that additional room became necessary, and numerous beautiful suburban tracts were laid out into lots and homes erected upon them. Most prominent among these are Norwood, Fairview Heights, and the Rathbone Addition. The suburb of Norwood lies to the east of the city and already has more than 1,000 inhabitants, all occupying new and handsome residences, where in 1896 were only pasture fields and farm lands. Here is located the new plant of the Marietta street railway, which was compelled by its growth to remove from its original quarters on Second street. Numerous new industries are located in Norwood, which is destined to become one of the principal sections of the city.

Fairview Heights is located on the plain at the top of the high hill which rises abruptly from the west bank of the Muskingum River, and contains many elegant and costly homes. The scenic outlook from the brow of the hill, showing the beauties of the Ohio and Muskingum valleys, is one of the most magnificent in Ohio, and has been a powerful factor in the rapid development of Fairview Heights. Fine new public school buildings are already under way in both Norwood and Fairview Heights.

On the easterly side of the Muskingum, just above the city, are being built many fine houses for the occupancy of professional and business men and the locality, known as the Rathbone Addition, is one of the most delightful residence spots in the valley.

#### NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In 1898 the Marietta Board of Trade, an organization which has had much to do with the progress of the city since its inception in 1887, decided to institute a movement for the erection of a new Court House, the old structure having outlived its usefulness, and being







CITY HALL, MARIETTA.

in constant danger, with its valuable records, of destruction by fire. A campaign of education was undertaken and after a vigorous and enthusiastic canvass the proposition carried by popular vote. The contract for the new building was let in August, 1900, and it was completed in 1902. This Court House is said to be one of the handsomest in Ohio, and its fourth story contains a modern sanitary jail, doing away with a separate building for keeping prisoners.

Other notable public buildings erected during this period were the High School building and Marion school, built in 1900-1901. In 1901 the old bridge across the Muskingum River at the foot of Putnam street was replaced with a fine steel structure, provided with street railway tracks.

A significant feature of the general prosperity since 1896 has been the interest in religious affairs. Many fine new church edifices have been erected and others are provided for and will be built in the near future.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO.

In 1901 the City Council granted a franchise for the erection of a bridge across the Ohio River, and at this date the substructure is completed and the contract for the superstructure let. The promoters of the enterprise comprise the Ohio River Bridge and Ferry Company. Upon the completion of the structure, which will be noted for having the longest channel span of any truss bridge over the Ohio—650 feet—the electric lines will connect Marietta and Parkersburg under one management.

#### NEW PROJECTS.

An electric line is also projected from Marietta to Newport, a village 15 miles east, and will pass through an exceptionally rich farming country. Many projects for new manufacturing industries are already on foot and in general the industrial and commercial outlook for the city is brighter at the present moment than at any time in its exceedingly interesting history.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

The stupendous scheme of improving the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, by a system of locks and movable dams, upon which the United States government is now engaged, will be of great advantage to Marietta. The location of Dam No. 18 about seven miles below the city, will give a splendid harbor, with navigable water in the Ohio at all seasons of the year. The appropriation has been made for this dam and the preliminary work done and it will be one of the first to be completed. With the Muskingum River, already improved under government control as far north as Zanesville, and the probability of a still further extension of this beautiful and useful waterway, the improvement of the Ohio will assure to the city for all time to come a perfect system of river transportation and a safe defense against railroad discrimination.

#### TAX LEVIES AND VALUATIONS IN MARIETTA FOR THE PAST DECADE.

Year.	Valuation.	1891-1901 Average Tax.	Delinquent Real.	Delinquent Personal.	Grand Total.
1890	2,990,493	18,261 14	903 89	381 63	79,552 66
1891	3,052,152	91,813 88	1,200 99	833 85	93,848 72
1892	3,199,086	90,806 83	2,620 99	1,621 79	95,050 61
1893	3,406,597	90,613 05	2,049 15	1,459 48	94,121 70
1894	3,567,769	93,166 60	2,195 45	1,785 72	97,147 57
1895	3,719,066	99,292 34	1,524 18	1,645 31	102,461 83
1896	3,806,109	106,551 60	1,128 15	1,182 40	108,862 15
1897	4,055,374	116,330 39	2,003 49	1,925 60	120,259 48
1898	4,221,369	119,845 10	2,355 88	1,292 75	123,493 73
1899	4,475,130	124,841 81	3,248 86	2,934 63	131,018 00
1900	5,066,816	144,258 27	2,765 21	1,983 04	149,007 02
1901	6,262,675	178,376 74	3,436 27	2,780 05	184,593 06

#### ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS.

Following is the list of the principal civil officers of Marietta from 1801 down to 1902:

1801—Rufus Putnam, chairman town meeting; David Putnam, town clerk; Ichabod Nye, town treasurer; Rufus Putnam, Griffin Greene and Joseph Gilman, council.

1803—Rufus Putnam, chairman town meeting; David Putnam, town clerk; Ichabod Nye, town treasurer; Rufus Putnam, Joseph Gilman and Dudley Woodbridge, council.

1803—Rufus Putnam, chairman town meeting; David Putnam town clerk; Ichabod Nye, town treasurer;

Paul Fearing, Griffin Greene and John Brough, council.  
1804.—Dudley Woodbridge, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Robert Wallace, town treasurer; Paul Fearing, Rufus Putnam and Dudley Woodbridge, council.

1805.—Dudley Woodbridge, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Robert Wallace, town treasurer; Dudley Woodbridge, William Skinner and Edward W. Tupper, council.

1806.—Dudley Woodbridge, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Robert Wallace, town treasurer; Levi Barber, Joseph Buell, William Taylor, Hallam Hempstead and Dudley Woodbridge, council.

1807.—Dudley Woodbridge, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Robert Wallace, town treasurer; Simeon Pool, Giles Hempstead and Edwin Putnam, council.

1808.—Edwin Putnam, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Seth Washburn, town treasurer; Edwin Putnam, Simeon Pool and Joseph Holden, council.

1809.—Paul Fearing, chairman town meeting; Benjamin Ruggles, town clerk; Seth Washburn, town treasurer; Jeremiah Dare, Hallam Hempstead and Edwin Putnam, council.

1810.—Seth Washburn, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Seth Washburn, town treasurer; William Woodbridge, William Skinner and Jeremiah Dare, council.

1811.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Jabez True, town treasurer; William Woodbridge, Levi Barber and Joseph Holden, council.

1812.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Jabez True, town treasurer; William Woodbridge, Joseph Holden and James Sharp, council.

1813.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Jabez True, town treasurer; James Sharp, William Woodbridge and Robert Williamson, council.

1814.—Caleb Emerson, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Jabez True, town treasurer; William Woodbridge, James Sharp and Robert Williamson, council.

1815.—John Brough, chairman town meeting; Robert C. Barton, town clerk; Joseph Holden, town treasurer; Robert Williamson, James Sharp and John Lawrence, council.

1816.—Caleb Emerson, chairman town meeting; Robert C. Barton, resigned, and Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Joseph Holden, town treasurer; James Sharp, Giles Hempstead and Caleb Emerson, council.

1817.—James Sharp, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Joseph Holden, town treasurer; James Sharp, Samuel Hoyt and Robert Williamson, council.

1818.—James Sharp, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Joseph Holden, town treasurer; James Sharp, Salmon Buell and Robert Williamson, council.

1819.—Caleb Emerson, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Salmon Cole, town treasurer;

urer; Caleb Emerson, John Merrill and Amzi Stanley, council.

1820.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Sampson Cole, town treasurer; Caleb Emerson, John Merrill and George Turner, council.

1821.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; John Mills, town treasurer; George Dunlevy, Daniel H. Buell and John Merrill, council.

1822.—John Clark, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; John Mills, town treasurer; George Dunlevy, Daniel H. Buell and John Merrill, council.

1823.——— chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; John Mills, town treasurer; George Dunlevy, Daniel H. Buell and John Cotton, council.

1824.——— chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; John Mills, town treasurer; Daniel H. Buell, John Cotton and George Dunlevy, council.

1825.—Daniel H. Buell, resigned, and James M. Booth, mayor; Caleb Emerson, recorder; James Whitney, treasurer; William Slocumb, surveyor; Daniel H. Buell resigned, Joseph Holden, James M. Booth, Sampson Cole, James Whitney, Morris German, Notley Drown, John Cotton, Caleb Emerson and Ichabod Nye, council.

1826.—James M. Booth, mayor; John Crawford resigned, and John Mills, recorder; John Mills resigned, and James Whitney, treasurer; Daniel Protsman, marshal; David C. Skinner, surveyor; James M. Booth, James Dunn, Wyllis Hall, John P. Mayberry, James Whitney, John Crawford, John Mills, John Clark and Silas Cook, council.

1827.—James M. Booth, mayor; Royal Prentiss, recorder; James Whitney, treasurer; Enoch Hoff, marshal; David C. Skinner, surveyor; James M. Booth, Joseph Holden, Jude Hamilton, Morris German, Royal Prentiss, James Whitney, John Clark, Michael Deterly and Ichabod Nye, council.

1828.—James M. Booth, mayor; Royal Prentiss, recorder; James Whitney, treasurer; Genison Prentiss, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; James M. Booth, Otis Wheeler, Charles Bosworth, James Whitney, Royal Prentiss, John P. Mayberry, John Clark, John Cotton and John Mills, council.

1829.—James M. Booth, mayor; Royal Prentiss, recorder; Amos Dunham, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; James M. Booth, Otis Wheeler, John Cotton, Morris German, Amos Dunham, William R. Morton, John Mills, John Clark and Royal Prentiss, council.

1830.—James M. Booth, mayor; William P. Skinner, recorder; Robert Crawford, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; William Slocum, surveyor; James B. Booth, Otis Wheeler, David B. Anderson, Amos Dunham, William P. Skinner, William Knox, John Mills, Ichabod Nye and Robert Crawford, council.

1831.—James Dunn, mayor; William P. Skinner resigned, and Daniel P. Bosworth, recorder; Robert Crawford, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; William Slo-

comb, surveyor; James M. Booth, James Dunn, David B. Anderson, William R. Morton, Joseph P. Wightman, Daniel P. Bosworth, William P. Skinner (resigned), Ichabod Nye, Robert Crawford and William Slocomb, council.

1832.—James Dunn, mayor; William Slocomb, recorder; Joseph P. Wightman, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; James Dunn, Michael Deterly, Louis Soye, William P. Morton, Joseph Thompson, Joseph P. Wightman, Ichabod Nye, Robert Crawford and William Slocomb, council.

1833.—Nahum Ward, mayor; Joseph P. Wightman, recorder; John Lewis, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; John Lewis, Louis Soye, Sampson Cole, Amos Dunham, Morris German, Joseph P. Wightman, Caleb Emerson, Nahum Ward and Anselm T. Nye, council.

1834.—Nathum Ward, mayor; Joseph P. Wightman, recorder; John Lewis, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; John Lewis, Nathaniel Bishop, Stephen Daniels, Joseph P. Wightman, Abijah Brooks, George Smith, Nahum Ward, Robert Crawford and Caleb Emerson, council.

1835.—Nahum Ward, mayor; M. Joseph Anders, recorder; James Withrow, treasurer; John Test, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; Stephen Daniels, James Withrow, Joseph E. Hall, M. Joseph Anders, William Knox, Lawrence Chamberlain, Nahum Ward, Anselm T. Nye and John Clark, council.

1836.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; James M. Booth, recorder; Felix Regnier, treasurer; Marcellus J. Morse, marshal; ———, surveyor; Joseph E. Hall, James Withrow, Junia Jennings, Felix Regnier, M. Joseph Anders, Reuben Finch, Nahum Ward, Joseph Clark and Anselm T. Nye, council.

1837.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; Marcellus J. Morse, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; James M. Booth, Junia Jennings, Stephen Daniels, John Mills, Thomas Vinton and Royal Prentiss, council.

1838.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James Marshall, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; James M. Booth, Junia Jennings, Stephen Daniels, John Mills, Royal Prentiss and Samuel Geren, council.

1839.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; James Marshall, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; James Booth, Junia Jennings, Thomas J. Westgate, William A. Whittlesey, John Mills and Samuel Geren, council.

1840.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; James Marshall, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Thomas J. Westgate, John T. Clogston, Wyllys Hall, John Mills, Samuel Geren and Daniel P. Bosworth, council.

1841.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; James Marshall, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Ethan H. Allen, Nathaniel Bishop, John T. Clogston, John Mills, Samuel Geren and Charles Hendrie, council.

1842.—Daniel H. Buell, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; Thomas Porter, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Ethan H. Allen, Nathaniel Bishop, John T. Clogston, Thomas Vinton, Weston Thomas and Silas Slocomb, council.

1843.—Daniel H. Buell died, and Louis Soye, mayor; John T. Clogston, recorder; Eli James, treasurer; Solomon Fuller resigned, and Thomas Porter, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Warren Wilcox, Hugh Hill, Charles Shipman, Silas Slocomb, Argalus Pixley, Jr., and Robert Crawford, council.

1844.—Louis Soye, mayor; John T. Clogston, recorder; Daniel P. Bosworth, treasurer; Thomas Porter, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Charles Shipman, Marcellus J. Morse, Nathaniel Bishop, Anselm T. Nye, Thomas W. Ewart and Silas Slocomb, council.

1845.—Louis Soye, mayor; John T. Clogston, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; Junia Jennings, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Joseph L. Record, Horatio Booth, Lewis Mixer, William Holden, A. Whittlesey and Thomas W. Ewart, council.

1846.—Louis Soye, mayor; John S. Clogston, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; Junia Jennings, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Marcellus J. Morse, Lewis Mixer, Charles Shipman, Theodore Scott, Thomas W. Ewart and Anselm T. Nye, council.

1847.—Louis Soye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Benjamin Soule, treasurer; Frederick Buck, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Marcellus J. Morse, Lewis Mixer, John O. Cram, Theodore Scott, Anselm T. Nye and Joseph Jones, council.

1848.—Louis Soye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Robert Crawford, treasurer; Joseph Skinner, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; John O. Cram, Lewis Mixer, Thomas J. Westgate, Joseph Jones, Theodore Scott and Anselm T. Nye, council.

1849.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Selden S. Cooke, recorder; Robert Crawford, treasurer; Samuel H. Fuller, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Israel W. Andrews, street commissioner; John O. Cram, Lewis Mixer, Joseph E. Hall, Theodore Scott, David C. Skinner and Ira Ellis, council.

1850.—Louis Soye, mayor; Selden S. Cooke, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James W. Clogston, marshal; Israel W. Andrews, surveyor; Israel W. Andrews, street commissioner; John O. Cram, Joseph E. Hall, Ethan H. Allen, David C. Skinner, Thomas W. Ewart and Jacob D. Leonard, council.

1851.—James Dunn, mayor; Selden S. Cooke resigned, and William S. Ward, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; John Wilson, marshal; Israel W. Andrews, surveyor; John O. Cram, street commissioner; Joseph E. Hall, William F. Curtis, George H. Richards, Beman Gates, James Dutton and Thomas W. Ewart, council.

1852.—James Dunn, mayor; Davis Green, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; John Snyder, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, surveyor; John Slocomb, Bernard Malloy, William F. Curtis, Marcellus J. Morse, Joseph E. Hall, William P. Skinner, George M. Woodbridge and Davis Green, council.

1853.—James Dunn, mayor; George Wyllys Dodge, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; William Babcock, marshal; Joseph B. Ward, surveyor; Joseph B. Ward, street commissioner; Joseph E. Hall, Thomas J. Westgate, Joseph Holden Jr., George M. Woodbridge, William N. Stewart and James Dunn, council.

1854.—Daniel Protsman, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; George Wyllys Dodge, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; ———, recorder; ———, marshal; ———, surveyor; ———, street commissioner; ———, council.



civil engineer; John Preston, street commissioner; William F. Curtis, Nelson S. Alcock, Thomas F. Jones, Henry Van Bergen, James B. Hovey and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1855.—Daniel Protsman, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; John Test, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; Joseph Deeble, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; Joseph Deeble, street commissioner; William F. Curtis, Nelson S. Alcock, Henry Van Bergen, Thomas F. Jones, James B. Hovey and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1856.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James I. Goldsmith, marshal; Edward P. Walker, civil engineer; Bernard Maloy, street commissioner; Nelson S. Alcock, William F. Curtis, Thomas F. Jones, Anselm T. Nye, J. Dexter Cotton and James B. Hovey, council.

1857.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James I. Goldsmith, marshal; Edward P. Walker, civil engineer; Bernard Maloy, street commissioner; William F. Curtis, Marcellus J. Morse, Anselm T. Nye, Thomas F. Jones, James B. Hovey and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1858.—Ethan H. Allen, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; John O. Cram, treasurer; James I. Goldsmith, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; Edward W. T. Clark, street commissioner; Marcellus J. Morse, Michael H. Needham, Thomas F. Jones, Anselm T. Nye, J. Dexter Cotton and James B. Hovey, council.

1859.—Ethan H. Allen, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James I. Goldsmith, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Charles F. Buell, Anselm T. Nye, Thomas F. Jones, James B. Hovey and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1860.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; Franklin Buell, solicitor; John Test, clerk; John O. Cram, treasurer; Henry Kelley, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Charles F. Buell, Nathaniel F. Bishop, Thomas F. Jones, Anselm T. Nye, J. Dexter Cotton and Charles Jones, council.

1861.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; Franklin Buell, solicitor; John Test, clerk; Charles B. Hall, treasurer; Henry Kelley, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Nathaniel F. Bishop, Charles F. Buell, Anselm T. Nye, George S. Jones, Charles Jones and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1862.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; William B. Loomis, solicitor; John Test, clerk; Charles B. Hall, treasurer; Henry Kelley, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Charles F. Buell, William Pitt Racer, George S. Jones, William I. Rolston, J. Dexter Cotton, George H. Eells (resigned), and Frederick A. Wheeler, council.

1863.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; William B. Loomis, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Henry Kelley, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; William Pitt Racer, John Snyder, William L. Rolston, Thomas F. Jones, Daniel R. Sniffen and James B. Hovey, council.

1864.—Samuel S. Knowles, mayor; William B. Loomis, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Henry Kelley, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; John Snyder, Michael H. Needham, Thomas F. Jones, Jasper S. Sprague, James B. Hovey and James Dunn, council.

1865.—Samuel S. Knowles, mayor; William B. Loomis, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Nathan Fawcett, Jasper S. Sprague, Thomas F. Jones, Aller R. Darrow and Theodore G. Field, council.

1866.—Samuel S. Knowles, mayor; Hiram L. Sibley, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; John McGee, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Nathan Fawcett, Michael H. Needham, Thomas F. Jones, Anselm T. Nye, Jr., Theodore G. Field and Allen R. Darrow, council.

1867.—Samuel S. Knowles, mayor; Hiram L. Sibley, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; John McGee, civil engineer; John B. Hook, street commissioner; Michael H. Needham, James H. Dye, Anselm T. Nye, Jr., John Hall, George H. Eells and Martin Schmidt, council.

1868.—Frederick A. Wheeler, mayor; Hiram L. Sibley, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; John McGee, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; James H. Dye, Michael H. Needham, John Hall, Anselm T. Nye, Jr., Martin Schmidt and John Newton, council.

1869.—Frederick A. Wheeler, mayor; Hiram L. Sibley, solicitor; Daniel B. Torpy, clerk; Leander K. Dutton, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Michael M. Needham, James H. Dye, Anselm T. Nye, Jr., John Hall, John Newton and Martin Schmidt, council.

1870.—Frederick A. Wheeler, mayor; Reuben L. Nye, solicitor; Daniel B. Torpy, clerk; Leander K. Dutton, marshal; John McGee, civil engineer; Lewis Anderson, treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; James H. Dye, Michael H. Needham, John Hall, George S. Jones, Martin Schmidt and Dudley S. Nye, council.

1871.—Frederick A. Wheeler, mayor; Reuben L. Nye, solicitor; Daniel B. Torpy, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; Theodore F. Davis, civil engineer; Ernst Lindner, treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Samuel A. Cooper, George S. Jones, John Hall, Dudley S. Nye and Martin Schmidt, council.

1872.—John V. Ramsey, mayor; Reuben L. Nye, solicitor; Daniel B. Torpy, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; Theodore F. Davis, civil engineer; Ernst Lindner, treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Samuel A. Cooper, George S. Jones, John Holst, Dudley S. Nye and Daniel G. Mathews, council.

1873.—John V. Ramsey, mayor; Reuben L. Nye, solicitor; Willis H. Johnson, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; Theodore F. Davis, civil engineer; Ernst Lindner, treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Samuel A. Cooper, George S. Jones, John Holst, Dudley S. Nye and Daniel G. Mathews, council.

1874.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; Seymour J. Hatha-

way, solicitor; Willis H. Johnson, clerk; Darius Towseley, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; George S. Jones, Josiah Coulter, G. Christian Best, William Styer, George T. Elston and William R. Armstrong, council.

1875.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; Willis H. Johnson, clerk; Darius Towseley, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; George S. Jones, Josiah Coulter, G. Christian Best, William Styer, George T. Elston and William R. Armstrong, council.

1876.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; G. C. Best, Jr., clerk; Darius Towseley, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; Josiah Coulter, J. D. Strauss and William Styer (newly elected members), council.

1877.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; William G. Way, special election, William Glines was chosen mayor to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Palmer's resignation; William G. Way, solicitor; G. C. Best, Jr., clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Palmer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. C. Best, G. T. Elston and John Mills, Jr., (newly elected members), council.

1878.—William Glines, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; G. C. Best, Jr., clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; Josiah Coulter, J. D. Strauss and Andrew Wagner (newly elected members), council.

1879.—William Glines, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; G. C. Best, Jr., clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. C. Best, G. T. Elston and John Mills, Jr. (newly elected members), council.

1880.—Rufus E. Harte, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; Charles H. Newton, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; J. S. Sinclair, T. K. Wells, John Hall (newly elected members), council.

1881.—Rufus E. Harte, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; Charles H. Newton, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. C. Best, G. T. Elston, John Mills, Jr. (newly elected members), council.

1882.—Charles W. Richards, mayor; Charles Richardson, solicitor; Charles H. Newton, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Jacob Rech, John Hall, Charles G. Dye (newly elected members), council.

1883.—Charles W. Richards, mayor; Charles Richardson, solicitor; Charles H. Newton, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. C. Best, Benjamin Bailey, D. Seebers (newly elected members), council.

1884.—Sidney Ridgway, mayor; Charles Richardson, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; William Harris, S. M. McMillen, Josiah Coulter, Charles Zimmer, George T. Elston, Jacob Gephart (newly elected members), council.

1885.—Sidney Ridgway, mayor; Charles Richardson, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M.

Hook, city commissioner; Jacob Rech, William P. Dye, Josiah Coulter, Henry C. Posey (newly elected members), council.

1886.—Sidney Ridgway, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. Christian Best, S. M. McMillen, Theodore F. Davis, Jacob Gephart (newly elected members), council.

1887.—Sidney Ridgway, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; S. D. Davis, William P. Dye, Josiah Coulter, Daniel F. Sayre (newly elected members), council.

1888.—Josiah Coulter, mayor; Charles W. Richards, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. Christian Best, S. M. McMillen, Daniel R. Greene, Jacob Gephart (newly elected members), council.

1889.—Josiah Coulter, mayor; Charles W. Richards, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; George Gephart, city commissioner; Philip Bachman, William P. Dye, W. A. Sniften, Edward Meisenhelder (newly elected members), council.

1890.—Charles Richardson, mayor; A. D. Follett, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; Jacob Gephart, city commissioner; Fred Morganstern, S. M. McMillen, Daniel R. Greene, Jacob Gephart (newly elected members), council.

1891.—Charles Richardson, mayor; A. D. Follett, solicitor; Louis Mueller, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Jacob Rech, Frank Weber, S. J. Hathaway, Edward Meisenhelder, Harry D. Knox, A. S. Hale, Henry Streeker, Daniel W. Davis (newly elected members), council.

1892.—Charles Richardson, mayor; A. D. Follett, solicitor; Louis Mueller, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Fred Meister, John Bickert, James McClure, Jacob Gephart, A. S. Hale, Daniel W. Davis (newly elected members), council.

1893.—Charles Richardson, mayor; A. D. Follett, solicitor; Louis Mueller, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Clinton E. Pape, J. H. Grafton, Seymour J. Hathaway, Edward Meisenhelder, J. M. Blair, J. D. Lashley (newly elected members), council.

1894.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; J. C. Brennan, solicitor; Louis Mueller, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Fred Meister, Frank Weber, Jacob Rech, James McClure, Philip Peters, L. R. Chapin, Daniel W. Davis (newly elected members), council.

1895.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; J. C. Brennan, city solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; James Parlin, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Philip Bachman, Jacob Marsch, Jacob Rech, S. J. Hathaway, Edward Meisenhelder, Charles Clark, Daniel Bisantz (newly elected members), council.

1896.—Edward Meisenhelder, mayor; C. W. Rich-

ards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; W. P. Mason, civil engineer; James Parlin, marshal; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; S. E. Garrison, B. F. Wood, James McClure, J. C. Hardy, William Henry, J. N. Price, J. P. Ridge (newly elected members), council.

1897.—Edward Meisenhelder, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; W. P. Mason, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; Philip Bachman, E. A. Cochran, Jacob Wittig, M. H. Haddox, John W. Trautman, Douglas Pfaff (newly elected members), council.

1898.—Charles Richardson, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; S. E. Garrison, B. F. Wood, Henry Blume, Oscar A. Lambert, William Loffland, Daniel W. Davis (newly elected members), council.

1899.—Charles Richardson, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; B. Eveleigh, W. D. Strain, H. N. Curtis,

Adam Lorenz, George Storck, B. F. Gossett (newly elected members), council.

1900.—W. E. Sykes, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; W. P. Mason, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; J. P. Marsch, L. J. Cutter, W. L. Kerns, S. H. Plumer, J. L. Toller, S. A. Coffman (newly elected members), council.

1901.—W. E. Sykes, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; W. P. Mason, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Thomas Matchett, W. D. Strain, H. N. Curtis, Adam Lorenz, C. S. Benedict, Henry Savage (newly elected members), council.

1902.—Oscar A. Lambert, mayor; F. J. Cutter, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; H. H. Darrah, B. F. Wood, C. A. Ward, Thomas Pipes, F. G. Henry, S. A. Coffman, W. S. Alexander, Harry I. Jordan (newly elected members), council.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### THE WAR OF 1812.

CAUSE OF THE WAR—ATTITUDE OF THE FEDERALISTS—SITUATION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY—WHY THE DRAFT WAS RESORTED TO—BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE—EXPEDITION OF GENERAL HULL—SURRENDER OF HULL—CALL FOR TROOPS—EXPEDITION OF GEN. EDWARD W. TUPPER—COMPANIES FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY—SIEGE OF FORT ERIE—PERRY'S VICTORY—PROCTOR AND TECUMSEH DEFEATED BY HARRISON—BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND TREATY OF PEACE—ROLLS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY COMPANIES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF OFFICERS.

Ohio had been settled 24 years when the war with Great Britain broke out. Some progress had been made in subduing the wilderness, numerous settlements had been formed, new counties organized, and the census of 1810 shows that, with an area of four thousand square miles, she had at that time but 230,769 inhabitants, and Washington County, by the same census, 5,991. A large part of the State was still in its natural condition, and part of it held by tribes of Indians. The settled portion was all southeast of a line drawn from Cleveland in a southwesterly direction. It was through this wild country that the soldiers of 1812 marched to the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville; and the gratitude of the country is due to them not so much for the amount of the fighting done as for the hardships endured in traversing these pathless forests and holding important posts on the far frontier. In those days the facilities for travel were limited, horses and wagons were scarce, while clothing and all the equipments of an army were difficult to provide so far from the base of supply, and much of it, when obtained, was not suitable for the kind of service demanded—that of

fighting Indians, marching through dense forests, tangled thickets and extended swamps.

The people of the Northwest Territory had always been accustomed to the maintenance of a war-like attitude. The young State of Ohio had a well-organized militia, and the service of a militiaman in those days meant something. They had, from 1790 to 1795, a fierce war with a powerful combination of Indians, including the Miamis, Wyandots, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas and other tribes of the Territory, all under the great Miami chief, Michikiniqua, whose warcry was, "Drive the white man east of the Ohio." Gen. Anthony Wayne, August 20, 1794, had totally defeated them on the Miami; and since the treaty with them at Greenville, August 3, 1795, the Indians had not molested the settlements until the beginning of the war we are now discussing.

From 1798 to 1800 the war with France occurred. From 1801 to 1805 the war with the pirates of Tripoli was waged. Thus had the new generation grown up, and the new settlements been formed almost under the shadow of the sword and scalping-knife; and

the population, accustomed to rely on the fruits of the chase as well as agriculture and other pursuits, was largely made up of hardy hunters, good woodsmen, and men who had made a successful fight against the ruder forces of nature.

#### CAUSE OF THE WAR.

The war of 1812, as far as this country was concerned, was fully justified. The mother country had acknowledged our independence, but would not accord us the privileges of freedom. She had impressed our seamen, searched our ships on the high seas, and made almost innumerable aggressions on our commerce, and last, but not least, had incited the Indians on the frontier to renew their savage hostilities, and for these causes war was declared June 18, 1812.

#### ATTITUDE OF THE FEDERALISTS TO THE WAR.

President Madison in his proclamation of war, dated June 19, 1812, urges all citizens of the republic to sustain the administration in the impending struggle. One would suppose that such an appeal was superfluous, but it had a meaning at that time which we can the better understand by consulting the political history of the day. Thomas Jefferson had already founded the Democratic party by which Madison had been elected. It was the war party. The Federalists were opposed to the war, in this much at least, that they believed that the object sought could be accomplished by negotiation without a resort to arms. The war party, however, carried the day, and the verdict of history is that they were right. This feeling of opposition was well developed in Washington County. It was, however, more of a non-interest than opposition.

#### SITUATION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

In the spring of 1878, A. T. Nye, Sr., of Marietta, received several letters from old citizens of the county, written in response to inquiries made by Mr. Nye in regard to the

War of 1812, which we give as the best statement readily obtainable of the situation in this county in those days. John Stone, Esq., of Belpre, wrote as follows:

The patriotism of Belpre did not prompt her citizens to deeds of peril on the Canada lines. The people believed the government could have made a treaty if it had taken the right course. The Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon were as obnoxious as the British orders in council, and to declare war against one government and not the other was to discriminate. If war was the remedy to maintain our rights, we were in every way unprepared for it.

The blundering management of the war in the northwest gave cause for the severest criticism, and perhaps gave rise to the idea of the necessity of a Silver Grey organization. Colonel Nathaniel Cushing had command of a company of Silver Greys, whose valor had been tried in their youth, who had seen Indians since, heard the war whoop and helped to bury the scalped dead, but the men, who threw up their caps for the War of 1812 looked upon these old soldiers as Tories, and sometimes called them so. Perhaps I might mention some circumstances to show who they were, how well they bore the appellation, not accepted it, and how they stood when a Tory was an enemy to his country. There was some slipping away from the legal call of the militia officers, but enough were found to fill the drafts as they occurred. All who went into the service were given honorable discharges. There were a great many sick and ailing when an order for draft was announced, so much so that old Mr. Allen, who did the ferrying at the mouth of the Little Hocking, and who was commonly known as "Old Charon," said: "Nearly all the drafted men profaned themselves sick."

Edmund B. Dana and Bial Stedman were captains in the regiment of Washington County militia as then organized. They were citizens of Belpre, and Belpre at that time contained double the territory it does now. The bounds of military companies were fixed by regimental boards of officers. Hence Captain Dana's company, though called a Belpre company, extended into Warren, while Captain Stedman's company was all in Belpre, and within the bounds of these two companies were formed the Silver Greys. I am not aware that either Capt. E. B. Dana or Capt. Bial Stedman performed any other service than to call out the requisition made on their companies and other duties connected with that service. I was a corporal in Captain Dana's company, and performed the duty of notifying the drafted men in the draft of 1813. It was the duty of commanders of companies when they received a requisition to draft the number of men called for and forward them to the place of rendezvous; they were not authorized to use compulsion. If the drafted man did not go or furnish a substitute he was subject to a fine. Officers were detailed in the order of the dates of their commissions, and took with them their non-commissioned officers, governed by a rule fixed by law. A suit grew out of the drafting of an apprentice who never returned to service, in which case the aggrieved master, a strong advocate of the war, sought his remedy in court against



the captain, and paid the costs in Goodno vs. Bial Stedman, on appeal from William Browning's docket; whether he cursed the war I don't know, but have no doubt he cursed his luck and the captain, too.

Omitting all dates, Quartermaster or Contractor Citing performed a large number of his duties in Belpre and vicinity, and forwarded them to headquarters under his nephew, W. P. Putnam, wagonmaster, Absalom Misner, Major Reed, and Cummings Porter, teamsters, which duties they performed in a satisfactory manner and were honorably discharged.

The drafted men who served were Elam Frost, Nehemiah Morse, Lemuel Cooper, Samuel Barkley. The men who hired substitutes were Jervis Burroughs, William Burroughs, and I think George Dana and Joseph Dilley. The substitutes were Joel Bennett, Curtis and Himman. Pardon Cook served in the company commanded by Capt. Charles Devol; Barkley and others from Belpre were in Capt. John Thorniley's company; Captain Dana's company extended into Warren and Cooper may have been a citizen of that township at the time.

To confirm the statement that Belpre folks were called Tories a drafted man says, "When spoken to I was always called Tory except at roll call."

James Lawton, of Barlow, responded as follows:

In regard to the War of 1812, a large class of the then voters thought it unnecessary and impolitic. My father and most of his neighbors took that view of it. Of course, we rejoiced at our victories, but farther than that took but little interest in it. Doubtless the case was very different in some quarters, and many prominent citizens participated in it, but with comparatively few exceptions it was not the case here.

Joel Denning's letter was in substance as follows:

I can recollect many events of the War of 1812. There were a number of young men went from Waterford into the service, Elias Wolcott, Lorey Ford, Elisha Mallory, Norman Hart, Benedict Hutchins, Duty Green, David Deming, William Henry, Alexander Walker, Neal Walker, who all lived to return except N. H. H.

#### WHY THE DRAFT WAS RESORTED TO.

In the summer or early fall of 1812 Gen. Edward W. Tupper came to Marietta to recruit a force of volunteers for the war. A consultation was held between leading men as to the propriety of raising men in this manner, and it was decided to resort to the draft. Caleb Emerson, in the *Western Spectator*, of which he was the editor in 1812, says that it was feared

that the volunteers would be from the ranks of the Democratic party, which was strongly in favor of the war, and thus the chances of success at the approaching October election would be endangered, whereas, if the draft was resorted to, men of both parties would be taken. The result was that the young men, and others without families, who could conveniently go, were not afforded a chance to volunteer, but men with families to support, and others who were not well suited for soldiers, were forced into the service. General Tupper left without any recruits.

From the military papers of Capt. Rotheus Hayward, late of Waterford township, furnished by Rotheus Hayward, it appears that on February 15, 1814, he was ordered to furnish men for the service. Thereupon Corporal John Craft was given a list of 13 members of Captain Hayward's company, with orders to "begin at the first and proceed down the list until he found two men who were willing to serve, and warn them to appear at Anthony McCandish's in Waterford, on Wednesday, February 23, 1814, armed and equipped as the law directs, to march on a tour of duty, to rendezvous at Franklinton, in this State." The men who were willing to go were Edward Miller and William Prewitt.

The attempt, however, to class the Federalists with the Tories was a failure, for many of them were Revolutionary soldiers, and the whole tenor of their lives amply disproved the charge. We are inclined to believe that it was merely a campaign epithet used to help James Madison to his second term in the White House. The War of 1812 really began the year previous, although no formal declaration was made; it was the same conflict, and many Indians that fought at Tippecanoe in 1811 doubtless fought with Tecumseh and General Brock the year following.

#### BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

An early intimation of the pending war was afforded the citizens of Washington County by the landing, at Marietta, of the old

Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, commanded by Colonel Boyd, during the summer of 1811. They were mostly from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, a fine looking and intelligent body of men, who were destined to see hard service. They passed on their way to join Gen. William Henry Harrison at Vincennes, where they were met by several regiments of mounted volunteers from Kentucky. General Harrison, with this force, moved on up the line of the Wabash, and on November 7, 1811, at Tippecanoe Creek, Indiana, met and defeated the Indians under the Prophet, brother of Tecumseh. The Indians lost 170 killed and 100 wounded; the Americans 62 killed, and 126 wounded. The Fourth United States Infantry lost heavily in this battle. Capt. Robert C. Barton, a Washington County man, commanded a company, and General Harrison, in his report of the battle, mentioned Captain Barton for his gallant conduct. The Fourth United States Infantry were stationed at Fort Harrison and Vincennes during the winter, and in May, 1812, marched to Urbana, Ohio, and joined the Northwestern army.

The certainty of war with Great Britain prompted the government, in the winter of 1811-12, to call for three regiments from Ohio to serve in the Northwest; the plan being to move this force early in the spring and occupy Detroit, which, in event of a war, would be an important strategic point in movements against Canada.

#### EXPEDITION OF GENERAL HULL.

Brig. Gen. William Hull was at that time Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and early in May he arrived with his staff from Washington City, and assumed command of the Northwestern Army. General Hull had seen service in the Revolutionary War, and under Gen. Anthony Wayne, at the storming of Stony Point, had distinguished himself, but he had lost his youthful vigor, and lacked the inspiring presence of "Mad Anthony" to urge him on to deeds of valor, as the sequel will show. The three regiments asked from

Ohio were promptly furnished. They were the First, Second and Third Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, commanded respectively by Col. Duncan McArthur, of Ross County; Col. James Findlay, from the western part of the State, and Col. Lewis Cass, from Muskingum County. Colonel Cass gathered a few companies at Zanesville in May, 1812, and proceeded thence down the Muskingum to Marietta, where he was joined by Capt. John Sharp, with the Washington County company. Colonel Cass arrived at Marietta May 25th, and was received amid the firing of cannon and other public demonstrations. On the next day he departed for Cincinnati, his men numbering 250 in all, traveling in keel boats. On their arrival at Cincinnati they were joined by 200 more men. From there they marched to Dayton.

After obtaining the consent of the Indian tribes through whose country the expedition was to march, General Hull moved forward through the pathless forests, the unbroken wilds of Ohio to the foot of the Maumee rapids, where he arrived June 30, 1812, and by July 4th the Fourth United States Infantry took possession of Fort Detroit. The other regiments, coming up, encamped around the fort.

A sufficient number of bateaux (a boat somewhat larger than a skiff) having been procured, the expedition by July 9th, was ready to cross the Detroit River and invade Canada. They accordingly moved up the river on that day in the following order: first, the Fourth United States Infantry, Lieut. Col. James Miller; second, the First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. Duncan McArthur; third, the Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. James Findlay; fourth, the Third Ohio Regiment Volunteers, Col. Lewis Cass. Thus the Third Regiment became the right wing of the army. Arriving at the point selected for the crossing they entered the bateaux at daylight, and launched out upon the broad river in perfect alignment, the right a little in advance. They reached the other shore in due time, formed on the bank, but were not attacked as they expected. Marching down

to Sandwich, opposite the fort, they encamped. A reconnaissance in force was soon made, in the direction of Malden, by Colonels McArthur and Cass, capturing a battery over the Canada River, four miles above Malden. Several other reconnaissances were undertaken which developed the fact that the enemy were weak and disposed to avoid an engagement.

#### SURRENDER OF HULL.

General Hull, for some reason best known to himself, on the 7th of August ordered the whole force to recross the river and occupy their old position, which movement was effected without molestation and the invasion of Canada ended. The enemy now crossed opposite Malden and interrupted communications with Ohio. On the 9th of August a strong detachment was sent down to drive them back. Here was fought the battle of Brownston, in which the national army lost 68 men. The enemy was defeated, driven back to Canada and communications with Ohio restored.

The officers commanding the troops under General Hull now discovered that something was wrong at headquarters; that the old general was either a coward or a traitor, and giving matters their most charitable construction, it was thought he ought to be deposed from command.

An effort to accomplish this change was started, all the officers signing a petition, their names being arranged in a circle so that no one came first. The design was to place one of the Ohio colonels in command, but nothing came of it.

On August 15th the British opened on Fort Detroit, from a battery located on the opposite shore, which could not possibly have dislodged the garrison at Fort Detroit without a heavy supporting force which the British did not have. This fort had been designed and laid out by army engineers, and was—what it was intended to be—a very formidable work; heavily armed, and surrounded by

the forests, across which an enemy would have to approach without cover, a circumstance which, in event of attack, would have deprived General Brock of the aid of 600 Indians under Tecumseh, who would never have approached the fort across the open plain in the face of the artillery on the bastions and curtain walls of this formidable fortress. The total effective force of General Hull was 2,300 officers and men, well supplied with artillery, independent of the guns in advanced batteries.\*

The force of Brock consisted of 230 British regulars, 400 Canadian militia, and the 600 Indians above mentioned, to which was attached a battery of three six-pound and two three-pound guns. Besides this there were in Fort Detroit ammunition, arms and equipments in abundance.

General Brock, with his forces, crossed below Detroit on the morning of August 16, 1812, before dawn and marched up to within a mile of the fort and sent Tecumseh with his Indians by a detour around to the west side, keeping them concealed in the woods. Brock promptly sent in his demand for a surrender, which General Hull accepted, and the Northwestern Army was no more.

This army was composed of brave men who were anxious for a fight, yet their reputation and opportunity for distinction were thus basely compromised and surrendered by General Hull without cause or justification.

General Hull was afterward tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot, but was spared on account of former services.

#### CALL FOR TROOPS.

The government, during General Hull's operations at Detroit, had called for additional

The guns surrendered by Hull were as follows:  
Iron—seven twenty-four-pounders, in water battery; two twenty-four-pounders, on new field carriages; eight twelve-pounders, in and around fort; five nine-pounders, in and around fort; three six-pounders, in and around fort; one three-pounder, in and around fort.  
Brass—three six-pounders, at fort; two four-pounders, at fort; one three-pounder, at fort; one eight-inch howitzer, at fort; one five and one-half inch howitzer, at fort; one mortar; total, thirty-eight pieces.

troops from Ohio to support him. These were collected at Urbana by Governor Meigs, and among them was the Second Brigade of Ohio militia, commanded by Gen. Edward W. Tupper, with Horace Nye as brigade major, both citizens of Washington County. The brigade consisted of one regiment from the eastern part of the State, commanded by Col. Charles Miller, of Coshocton; one regiment from Gallia and Athens, the county below, commanded by Col. Robert Safford, of Gallia; and a battalion under command of Major James Gallo-way, of Xenia, with two companies of scouts of about 25 men each—one commanded by Capt. Thomas Hinckson, the other by Captain Wood. The whole effective force was about 1,000 until subsequently reduced by sickness.

#### EXPEDITION OF GENERAL TUPPER.

At the rapids of the Maumee there had been planted some 300 acres of corn, in clearings made at that point. About October 30, 1812, General Tupper, being informed of the above fact, through his scouts sent out from Fort McArthur, and having also learned through an Indian interpreter captured by the same scouts, that there was an expedition of some 30 British and 500 Indians on the way to secure this corn for the Indians to live on during the winter, he at once resolved to defeat them in their undertaking. A courier was sent to General Winchester, who was lying within 40 miles of the cornfields with 3,000 men, in order that the general might be on the alert to either drive the enemy back or cut off his retreat. Meanwhile General Tupper determined to proceed at once to the rapids with what force he had—some 600 effective combatants, with a six-pound gun drawn by six horses. The field-piece was, however, abandoned the second day out from camp, and the carriage broken up; this was about the 8th of November. General Winchester had been notified of the departure of the expedition, its object, and the length of time the subsistence taken would enable them to stay away from the base of supplies.

When General Tupper arrived at the rapids, he found the Maumee so swollen that it was impossible to cross. The scouts reported the enemy on the opposite side, some distance from the rapids, and as yet unaware of the approach of Tupper and his command. After an unsuccessful attempt to cross with his force, he marched down the river until opposite the Indian camp, still undiscovered. Captain Hinckson, however, with nine of his scouts, came onto three Indians, who had crossed to the corn-fields. Shots were exchanged, killing one Indian and wounding another. The whole Indian encampment was aroused and agitated at once, like a hive of bees that had been disturbed. They dashed up the river to the ford, but upon their arrival there found Tupper and his men ready for them. This was not what they expected, and they immediately resorted to their usual Indian strategy of picking off the stragglers. After several hours of desultory firing, the Indians were driven back at every approach and many of them killed in the water while attempting to recross. They seemed to have quite a number of horses and used them to ferry the warriors over. These horses were afterward ascertained to be the same captured from General Hull at Detroit. The rations of the command being exhausted, they fell back slowly to Fort Findlay, on the river Auglaize. The Indians did not attempt to follow.

Had General Winchester co-operated with General Tupper there is no doubt that the whole detachment of British and Indians would have been either captured or so punished that the subsequent disaster at the river Raisin would not have occurred.\* The motive of General Winchester in not seconding this movement was a desire to thwart the plans of General Harrison; at least this is the construction given to his actions by cotemporary writers.

\*General Harrison's order to General Tupper is dated October 4, 1812, and the report of the expedition October 12th, showing that they were out some seven or eight days. The object was partly a reconnaissance in force and partly to surprise any force of the enemy that might have been in the vicinity of the rapids.

The winter of 1812-13 was a very severe one, and the troops on the frontier suffered greatly, especially from lack of sufficient clothing. The time of most of the brigade was out by the last of February, 1813, and General Tupper and his staff, with the men whose time had expired, were discharged and returned home.

#### COMPANIES FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

During the War of 1812 Washington County furnished seven companies, some volunteers, some militia, some regulars, to-wit: Captain Sharp, already mentioned as being in the Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, so basely surrendered by Hull at Detroit. Capt. Timothy Buell, who went out in May and also in August, 1813. The latter were mounted volunteers. They went to Zanesville; from there to Franklinton, a post situated opposite what has since become Columbus. They went from there to Mansfield, when the emergency at Fort Meigs being over, they returned home.

Captain John Thorniley's company was made up by draft. They were in the infantry, and formed part of the First Regiment of Ohio militia, and were called out in the fall of 1813, and their term of service expired March 13, 1814, which term included seven days for returning home, 140 miles. The company was stationed at Fort Stephenson most of the time of their term of service.

Capt. Charles Devol's company of dragoons was called out October 20, 1812. They reported for duty, but not being needed were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on short notice, which they did until the emergency was over.

Capt. James Flagg's company were drafted men called out on the same day as Captain Devol's.

The outfit of the company receipts for October 20, 1812, was as follows:

Fifty arms and bayonets; fifty cartridge boxes; one wagon, four sets of horse gear; four harnesses; two tents, two bags, six axes; and at Zanesville they received two more tents, eight pots, two kettles and powder and ball.

In this connection it is curious to note what one ration for a soldier was, to-wit: "One and one-fourth pounds beef, or four and three-fourth pounds salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts vinegar, four pounds soap and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations;" also what the uniform of a soldier of 1812 was, to-wit: The regulation coat was a "swallow tail," made of dark blue cloth, faced and trimmed with buff, buttons of white metal, with "U. S. A." on them. The hat was a tall bell-crowned affair, with no brim except a small visor in front. To this costume was added the "stock" for the neck, of polished leather, wide enough to fit up snug under the chin.

Capt. Alexander Hill's company was recruited principally in Washington County for the regular army in the summer of 1813, and was part of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. Captain Hill was, in the fall of 1813, ordered by Col. George Paul, commanding the regiment and having charge of the recruiting station of Zanesville, to report at that place. Captain Hill after his arrival at Zanesville was ordered to Detroit, arriving there after the battle of the Thames. The company was next ordered back to Zanesville by Colonel Paul, soon after arriving there. Captain Hill was placed in command of a battalion of the Ninth Infantry and ordered to report at Fort Erie, in Canada, near the head of the Niagara River, where he arrived before the battle at that place in 1814.

#### SIEGE AT FORT ERIE.

On July 31st the British, under General Drummond, appeared before Fort Erie with about 4,500 men and laid siege. The garrison now began a vigorous use of spades, perfecting the works which were quadrangular in shape. They also constructed some advanced works, in which were placed guns with proper infantry supports. On August 2d the firing from the opposing batteries began, which con-



tinued until August 15th. General Gaines, having arrived a few days before, was in command at the fort at this time, and on the 14th had discovered signs of a new movement in the enemy's camp. He accordingly put his forces in best shape possible for an attack and awaited developments. About two o'clock in the morning, August 14th, the enemy, under Lieutenant-colonel Fisher, 1,300 strong, attacked the left, when the Twenty-first Regiment, under command of Major Wood, and Towson's battery, repulsed them and fell back. The firing had scarcely subsided on the left when Lieutenant-colonel Drummond and Colonel Scott, with 1,500 picked men, moved up to the assault on the right. The night was exceedingly dark, but by the commands of the enemy's officers two columns were discovered approaching. Boughton and Harding's volunteers and the Ninth United States Infantry were manning the works on the right, but owing to the unfinished condition of an advanced bastion the enemy carried it and turned the guns on the defenders of the fort. The battle now raged furiously, but by renewed exertion the enemy was driven back and Colonel Scott and Lieutenant-colonel Drummond, the leaders of the assault, killed, but the British still held the captured bastion. The passage from this bastion to the body of the fort was in a great measure closed by the position of the block-house there located. This, though in a ruinous condition at the time, had been occupied the evening before by Lieutenant-colonel Trimble with a detachment of the Nineteenth Infantry, including Captain Alexander Hill's company, whose well-directed fire, at the same time that it galled the enemy severely in the bastion, had completely defeated every attempt he made to penetrate farther.

The column of Colonel Scott being now routed, the guns of the Douglass battery were so directed as to cut off all communication between the contested bastion and the enemy's reserve—and a party of desperate fellows were about to rush in and finish the work, when a spark being communicated by some means to an ammunition chest under the platform, the

bastion with those who occupied it were blown into the air together."

The enemy's loss and that of the National forces in this engagement were estimated at the time as follows: British, 200 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners; United States troops, three officers and eight to 10 killed and 15 to 20 wounded.

The British now waited re-enforcements, and soon received two full regiments, established a new battery, and recommenced the cannonade. This state of things continued until September 17th, when a counter assault was undertaken in two columns, commanded respectively by Generals Porter and Miller. This sortie was well conducted and successful in driving the enemy from his entrenchments. The victorious columns, satisfied with having beaten the enemy in his chosen position, returned within the works of Fort Erie, and four days afterward the British broke camp, and retired rapidly down the river, thus ending a siege of 51 days.

#### PERRY'S VICTORY.

The victory of Commodore Perry near Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, relieved the whole Northwest Territory of the presence of hostile forces. The British and Indians retired to Canada, abandoned Detroit, and but for the urgent demands of Tecumseh would have abandoned the whole of Lower Canada. Tecumseh, however, insisted upon a vigorous resistance to the advance of General Harrison, who pressed close on the retreating enemy.

#### PROCTOR AND TECUMSEH DEFEATED BY HARRISON.

On October 5, 1813, with what forces the combined efforts of Tecumseh and General Proctor could muster, battle was offered at the Moravian town on the River Thames. General Harrison engaged the enemy with a fine body of Kentucky mounted riflemen who carried confusion and destruction into the ranks.

of the British, but met with a vigorous resistance from the Indian. The Kentuckians, however, attacked them vigorously, and after a desperate resistance defeated and routed them, killing their celebrated chief, Tecumseh. The theatre of war was from this time on transferred to Niagara frontier and the East, and continued with uniform success to the American arms both on land and sea. The sharpest fighting, however, of the War of 1812, was done on the ocean, and the people of the United States can always refer with pride to that series of brilliant victories won by American seamen, who seemed sent by an avenging Nemesis to redress the long standing grievances and punish Great Britain for her wrong and oppression.

#### BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND TREATY OF PEACE.

The battle of New Orleans was fought January 8, 1815, 15 days after the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, the news not arriving until after the battle, presenting one of the anomalies of history, a thing that could not happen at the present day with our great facilities for transmitting information. The Senate confirmed the treaty of Ghent, February 17, 1815, and President Madison made proclamation of the fact the following day.

We have said nothing of many important conflicts of the War of 1812, as the scope of this sketch was to give only that part in which the troops from Washington County figured; and considering the population of the county at that time, we may say that she did her part nobly and would have done much more had the occasion required.

#### ROLLS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY COMPANIES.

*(Rolls obtained from official files in Washington, D. C.)*

Muster-roll of a company of volunteers under the command of John Sharp, captain of a company, under the act of Congress of the 6th of February, 1812, and afterward under the command of Col. Lewis Cass:

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Sharp, Lieutenant William Sawyer,  
1812-20 Jacob Towbridge.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John H. Simon, Second Sergeant Thomas Green, Third Sergeant Chester Wilcox, Fourth Sergeant Otis Record, First Corporal Peter F. Schenck, Second Corporal William Crane, Third Corporal David Miskimens, Fourth Corporal James Elwell, Musician Christian B. Smith.

#### PRIVATE.

Joseph Clark, Benjamin Beers, James Mall, Abraham Lyon, David Williams, William Goldsmith, William Lynch, Brazilla Browning, Samuel Null, John Shingler, John Skinner, Alvin Benedict, Samuel Nixon, James Gary, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Knox, John Black, Jacob Nechilow, William Duncan, Harris Ellis, Lewis Frazy, Benjamin Badgely, Philip Langdon, William Anderson, James T. Downing, Joseph Fox, John Ward, Samuel Murphy, Ezra Kelly, Jabez Tuttle, John T. Robertson, Samuel McMullen.

Muster-roll of a company of militia commanded by Capt. James Flagg; ordered into the service of the United States on the 20th day of October, 1812, by the authority of his Excellency, R. J. Meigs, Governor of the State of Ohio, and commanded by Samuel Connel, major commandant.

Commencement of service October 20, 1812, expiration of service January 11, 1813.

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Flagg, Lieutenant Benedict Hutchison, Ensign Nathaniel Olney.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Dora Ford, Second Sergeant John Greenman, Third Sergeant David Trobridge, Fourth Sergeant Peletiah White, First Corporal Jacob Larne, Second Corporal Charles Thomas, Third Corporal Joseph Whitton, Fourth Corporal John Haskel.

#### PRIVATE.

Daniel Alpha, George Abbot, James Adams, James Anderson, John Baker, John Barret, Nathan Briton, Seth D. Burbank, Jonah Burchett, Philip Cady, Simeon Chapman, George Castle, William Cline, Daniel Coleman, Henry Coverstone, George Daugherty, Thomas Dennis, Daniel Dunahue, Asa Emerson, James Ewings, Stanton Fordice, James Goodwin, John Gosset, George Harris, Curtis Hinman, James Hutchison, James Hutchins, John Ingles, John Kid, James Knight, Elisha Malery, Nehemiah Morris, Gilbert Otis, Daniel Penny,

Richard D. Priest, Pardon Starkes, James B. Walker, James Whitton.

Total officers, 14; privates, 38.

A list of names, with rank, in Capt. Alexander Hill's company, Nineteenth United States Infantry, War of 1812:

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Alexander Hill, First Lieutenant Charles L. Cass, Second Lieutenant John Carrel, Third Lieutenant Alexander Patterson, Ensign Nathan Reeves.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Elliott, Second Sergeant Stephen Worthington, Third Sergeant Allen Lowry, Fourth Sergeant Elijah Adams, Fifth Sergeant Ambrose A. Ford, First Corporal Manna Root, Second Corporal John Franks, Third Corporal William Wallace, Fourth Corporal Daniel Moore, Fifth Corporal Cyrus Bailly, Sixth Corporal John L. Gordon, Musician Christian B. Smith, Musician William Spurgeon.

#### PRIVATES.

James Armstrong, William Arnold, Abraham Badgley, Nichola Bumgarner, James Brooks, John Barker, Adam Bair, John Bowman, Ebenezer Buckley, Jacob Brosius, Thomas Clark, Nathan Cross, Israel Cross, John Cov, Lewis Clapper, Shirley Callogg, Samuel Cooper, Henry Crown, Joseph Dean, Jehu Dealy, Noah Demster, William Elliott, John Fishback, Samuel Fisher, Ira L. Foster, Joseph Fisher, Matthias Gates, John Gates, Jesse Graham, Thomas Grey, James Garner, Joseph Heaton, John Hill, Elisha Heitt, James Hillyard, Samuel Higley, Samuel Henning, John Johnston, David Johnston, W. M. Lockhart, William Lyons, John Lyons, John Loveland, Ephraim Lucas, Jacob Monteith, Samuel Morfoot, William Morgan, John McCombs, Nehemiah Morse, John McMullen, John Mowry, Andrew Millburn, Stephen Mowry, George Osborn, Benjamin Patrick, Hira Pettee, James Pritchett, John Potts, Daniel Paine, John Ridingour, William Reynolds, Gabriel Root, John Swift, Oliver Stockings, John D. Smith, John W. Smith, John Stanley, John Silvers, Christian Standsbury, Philip Swagert, Benjamin Snyder, William Syder, William A. Strong, Jesse Spalding, Nicholas Teel, John Taylor, Daniel Trumble.

Total, 92.

Pay-roll of a company of Ohio militia, commanded by Capt. John Thorniley, of the First Regiment of Ohio militia, in the service of the United States, stationed at Fort Stephenson by order of Gen. John S. Gano, commencing January 6, 1814, and expiring March 13, 1814, including seven days for returning home 140 miles, both days inclusive:

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Thorniley, Lieutenant David Merideth, Ensign Elisha Chapman.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant St. Clair Kelly, Second Sergeant Thomas Addy, Third Sergeant Daniel McCleain, Fourth Sergeant Lemuel Cooper, First Corporal Solomon Tise, Second Corporal William Smith, Third Corporal William Hensens, Fourth Corporal Daniel Alpha, Drummer William Magee, Fifer David Cox.

#### PRIVATES.

John Archer, Jerid Andrew, Jonah Birchett, John Bell, Daniel Booth, Perry G. Banthan, William Bird, Henry Baner, Samuel Barkey, Jesse Brown, Joel Bennett, Robert Corbit, William Clark, George Cline, Samuel Crouch, Simon Chapman, John Craig, Hezekiah Chapman, John Connet, Abraham Connet, Jonathan Darling, Mathew Davidson, David Edwards, Luke Emerson, Jeremiah Fugate, Abner Furgusson, Ephraim Frost, John Gose, Norman Hart, Thomas Hill, Thomas Hartley, Kertis Henman, George Harris, Benjamin Hepsen, William Jolly, John Kisley, William Kidd, John Lynn, Benjamin Lamb, Thomas Marshall, Joseph T. Milford, Andrew McCleain, Thomas Newal, James Oglesbay, Presseley Petty, William Ramsey, John Ramsey, Thomas Ramsey, Nicholas Row, John Skinner, John Saltingstall, John Smith, Jonathan Sils, Francis Stanley, Zephaniah Tisen, Solomon Tipton, Jacob Vulgermot, Alexander Vaughan, Richard Willis, William Walker, James Riley.

Mustering-roll of a company of dragoons (of the State of Ohio) commanded by Capt. James Devol, called into the service of the United States on the 20th day of October, 1812, by the authority of his Excellency, Return J. Meigs, Governor of the State of Ohio.

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles Devol, First Lieutenant Josiah Scott, Second Lieutenant Washington Olney.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James White, Fourth Sergeant William White, First Corporal John Clark, Second Corporal Pardon Cook, Third Corporal Samuel Reed.

#### PRIVATES.

Solomon Brown, Thomas Browning, Movus Finch, Gilbert Olney, Argalus Pixley, John Quigley, Joseph Shuttlesworth, Joshua Tucker, Samuel Whipple, Paulus E. Wood.

"We do acknowledge to have received of

Return J. Meigs, Jr., Esq., the sums annexed to our names respectively, in full for our pay for a tour of duty in Capt. Timothy Buell's company of Ohio mounted militia, under the command of his Excellency, the Governor of Ohio, called into the service of the United States on the first of August, 1813, upon the requisition of Major General Harrison, commanding the Eighth Military District."

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Timothy Buell, First Lieutenant Peltah White, Second Lieutenant Sylvanus Olney.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Ensign James Liggett, First Sergeant Nathaniel Hamilton, Second Sergeant George Nixon, Third Sergeant Jabez Palmer, Fourth Sergeant Salmon D. Buell, First Corporal Samuel Nott, Second Corporal Edward Corner, Third Corporal John Darrough, Fourth Corporal Nicholas Chapman.

## PRIVATES.

Timothy Blackmor, Daniel Coleman, John Corns, John C. Clark, Elisha Coleman, Z. Cuddington, Henry Delong, Thomas Dunbar, Richard Demont, Thomas Dennis, Benjamin Ellis, Timothy Gates, Jr., Stephen Gates, William ——— (worn from original), Henry Havens, Zebulon Jennings, Titus Kimball, R. Lawrence, Jr., Robert Liggett, John Longhery, William Longhery, Alexander McCoy, Jacob Miller, Robert Magee, John McConnell, Samuel Miller, Jacob Multon, Benjamin F. Palmer, John Perry, John R. Porter, William Brevett, Horace Quigley, Dennis Raur, James Ray, Clark Springer, John Scott, Nathaniel Smith, John Taylor, Jonathan Wilson, Jonathan Whitney, Police E. Wood.

Captain Buell was out in May, 1813, with a company, heretofore mentioned, but the rolls of the company have not been preserved, and can not be found at Washington.

Pay-roll of a company of Ohio militia, commanded by Lieut. John Devault, of Colonel James Stuart's regiment, late in the service of the United States, from the 26th of July, 1813, commencement of service, to the 16th of August, 1813, on expiration of service, or of this settlement:

## COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Lieutenant John Devault.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Second Sergeant Isaac House, Third Sergeant Thomas Devault, Second Corporal Gilbert Hurley, Third Corporal Morris Baker.

## PRIVATES.

William Hurley, Jacob Dunkle, John Collender, Benjamin Roebuck, William Dyer, William Kerr, Joseph Ohauer, David Hays, Daniel Sharrot, Oliver Kyle, Joseph Windle, George Roebuck.

Pay roll of a detachment of Ohio militia, commanded by Lieut. John Devault, of Colonel McDonald's regiment, late in the service of the United States, from the 31st of January, 1815, commencement of service, to the 10th of April, 1815, expiration of service, or of this settlement.

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant John Devault.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Levi Bevington, Corporal James Playwell.

## PRIVATES.

Henry Aye, George Chadd, Ephraim Doty, William Harrison, Philip Hobaugh, John Harter, Benjamin Long, Robert Mitchell, Samuel Moore, Benjamin Neely, George Rhodes, Richard Shacles, John Sanders, Ezra Travis, David Thompson, Caleb Wright, Morris Yates.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF OFFICERS.

GEN. EDWARD W. TUPPER, son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, was born in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, in 1771. His father was an officer of the Revolution, from the commencement of the war, in 1775, until its close, in 1788. The subject of this sketch was, at the opening of this war, only four years old. His father, with several other families, came to Marietta in August, 1788. These were among the first families who came to Marietta. Edward W. Tupper was then 17 years of age. He was in the Campus Martius during the Indian war, and began his business life at its close.

At the organization of the State government in 1803, he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Supreme Court, for Washington County, which offices he continued to hold until he left Marietta. At an early period, he opened a store for the

sale of general merchandise, at the corner of Second and Putnam streets, Marietta. In 1802 he established a shipyard at the foot of Putnam street, and built the brig "Orlando."

This vessel went out under command of Capt. Matthew Miner, with Anselm Tupper for second officer, in 1804. The "Orlando" was at New Orleans July 4, 1804, at the time of the first celebration of that day after Louisiana was ceded to the United States. She made her first voyage to the Mediterranean and to the Black Sea, as far as Trieste on the latter.

In 1807 Edward Tupper built two gun-boats, under contract with the United States government.

In 1803 he built the house well known as the residence of the late Nahum Ward, and, since that, of his son, William S. Ward. This property he held until after he left Marietta, and sold it to Mr. Ward. It was occupied for some years, by Gen. Joseph Wilcox and his family.

On the 3rd of May, 1804, Mr. Tupper married Mrs. Bethia S. Putnam, widow of Dr. William Pitt Putnam—who was a brother of the late David Putnam, of Harmar. The house built by him, in 1803, was their residence while they remained in Marietta. In 1809 or 1810, he removed to Gallipolis. He was one of the most prominent and useful men of the place, and he had few superiors in Southeastern Ohio. He represented Gallia County in the Legislature for several terms. Some time, before leaving Marietta, he had been elected to the office of brigadier-general of militia, of the counties of Washington, Athens, and Gallia.

Soon after the commencement of the War of 1812, Governor Meigs made a requisition for a brigade to be raised in this division, composed of counties along the southern and western portion of the State. This brigade was organized at Urbana in August, 1812, and the command of it was assigned to General Tupper—he being the oldest brigadier-general in the division. The surrender of the army under Hull prevented this brigade from

advancing beyond McArthur's block-house, where they went into camp, and where they remained for a considerable part of the following winter. In January, 1813, General Tupper learned that the British and Indians were collecting their forces at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, to carry away a quantity of corn which had been left standing during the winter. He immediately made preparations for driving them away. Many of his men were unfit for duty, but he called for volunteers from among those fit for service to go on the expedition to the rapids. About 600 responded, and a forced march of several days was made to the Maumee, through the Black Swamp, then frozen over. On arriving at the rapids, the river was found to be so high that it was not possible to get the troops over in condition to make an attack. Only about two companies passed over, and these found their ammunition so wet that they had to withdraw. It became necessary, therefore, for the troops to fall back a short distance, for the purpose of drying their clothes and their ammunition. Next morning, however, all were fit for active duty; meantime, the Indians, having learned of the approach of our troops, marched up towards the rapids, on horseback, for the purpose of making an attack. They attempted to cross the river with a large force, but were driven back by our troops with considerable loss. The British and Indians retreated, and abandoned the corn, which was afterward used by General Harrison's army. Our troops lost no men, but some few stragglers from the ranks, who were killed by Indians. None of the troops of this brigade were from Washington County, except Horace Nye, brigade major. They returned to Camp McArthur after an absence of four days. In February, 1813, the brigade was advanced to Fort Meigs, where it was under command of General Harrison. About the first of March, 1813, their term expired, and they were mustered out of service. In September, 1813, General Tupper, then senior brigadier general, organized a regiment of drafted men at Zanesville, which went out under command of Colonel Bay, of



Guernsey County. One company of this regiment was from Washington County, and was commanded by Capt. John Thorniley.

After the war General Tupper continued to reside at Gallipolis until his death in September, 1823. Mrs. Tupper died in 1858.

CAPT. JOHN SHARP, was born in 1771, at a place in Pennsylvania, then known as the "Burnt Cabins." He came to Washington County about the year 1800, settled on the Little Muskingum, in Lawrence township, near where the townships of Marietta, Newport, and Lawrence, have their corner.

He was of large stature and inclined to corpulency, and was a man of force and influence in the affairs of Washington County, in his time. When the call for volunteers came in the spring of 1812, Captain Sharp raised a company and joined Colonel Cass' regiment when he passed from Zanesville down the Muskingum and Ohio to Cincinnati. The troops lay over at Marietta one day, were received by the citizens with an artillery salute and other demonstrations of public approval. They took on board Captain Sharp's company, and on April 25, 1812, proceeded on to Cincinnati. They were transported in keel-boats. This regiment was the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of Ohio.

After participating in the hardships and fatigues of the march to the rapids of the Maumee, Captain Sharp was there detailed, for what purpose is not known, probably to command the escort, to go on board a schooner laden with the sick, baggage of the officers and army stores of General Hull's army. The schooner was accompanied by a boat also loaded with army stores. This was to facilitate the march of the army, which was hastening forward to occupy Detroit. Dr. James Reynolds, surgeon's mate of the Army of Ohio, was in charge of the schooner and boat, but took up his quarters on the boat. They sailed July 1, 1812, from the mouth of the Maumee for Detroit, but in passing Malden the schooner was captured by the British, with all on board, including Capt. John Sharp, Lewis Dent, paymaster, a lieutenant of the

Fourth United States Infantry, and about 50 soldiers. The boat escaped. They were afterward exchanged, and Captain Sharp arrived home soon after the surrender of Hull, and it may be said of this affair of the schooner that it saved the officers and men on board the disgrace of being surrendered by General Hull.

Captain Sharp was chosen Senator from Washington County for 1808, Representative for 1814, Senator again for 1815 and 1816. He was for some years one of the judges of the county court. He died very suddenly in 1823.

A sketch of Capt. James Flagg may be found in the biographical department of this work, under the head of "The Corner Family."

CAPT. JOHN THORNILEY was born in England, July 17, 1781, and came to this country April, 1795. The means of conveyance were at that early day limited, especially through the western wilds and over the Alleghanies. He, with his father and the family, walked to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they built boats, and came down the Ohio River to Marietta, after being six months on the way. They settled near the Little Muskingum in Marietta township of this county. When the war with Great Britain broke out in 1812, Captain Thorniley commanded a company of militia, and was assigned to the command of a company of drafted men, called out in the fall of 1813. His company was in the second battalion of the First Regiment of the First Brigade, Third Division Ohio, militia, and was stationed at Fort Stephenson, Captain Thorniley, commandant, Lower Sandusky.

Captain Thorniley was married July 12, 1810, to Mary Compton. He died August, 1844. The names of his children are as follows: William, Mary, Ann, Thomas, John, James, George, Caleb, Elizabeth, Harriet, and Adaline Thorniley.

CAPT. ALEXANDER HILL was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born February 28, 1777, in County Antrim, Ireland, near Belfast, and landed at Philadelphia in 1784. His parents

were strict Scotch Presbyterians, and Captain Hill doubtless owed much of his success in life to the wholesome training of his youth. Force of circumstances put him in the way of learning the cabinetmaker's trade, though his tastes strongly impelled him to a seafaring life.

Captain Hill started from Pittsburgh with an English emigrant named Alcock, in canoes lashed together, expecting to have gone to New Orleans and shipped as a sailor at that point, but on arriving at Marietta, in 1798, he found it inadvisable to proceed further without more money than he possessed. He, therefore, plied his trade at Marietta, and soon found that the demand for furniture to supply the new settlers was increasing, and offering opportunities for active and profitable business in that line. He established the first furniture factory in that county, and the cabinetmaker of those days was also the undertaker; and Captain Hill constructed the first coffin that was placed in Mound Cemetery.

Captain Hill was married in 1801 to Sarah Foster, daughter of Ephraim Foster, a Revolutionary soldier.

Captain Hill now became prosperous, and the idea of going to sea was abandoned. He was accustomed to load a boat (one of the old-time "broad-horns") every year with furniture for the Southern market, generally going to New Orleans, and either walking back or going around by sea to Philadelphia, and thence across the mountains in a wagon train. On one of these trips south the broad-horn had just reached New Madrid, Missouri, at the time of the great earthquake, which occurred in that country in 1811, and it was with much difficulty that the boat was rescued from destruction.

At the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, Captain Hill was a major in the State militia. In the spring of 1813 he received a commission as captain in the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, and on April 22, 1813, he advertised for recruits in the counties of Washington, Athens, and Gallia. He was ordered with his men to Zanesville, and the

Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh regiments were consolidated, and the Nineteenth United States infantry formed out of the two.

Captain Hill, in the fall of 1813, was ordered to Detroit, and is said to have been placed in command of Malden. He was ordered from there to Zanesville, and from there to Fort Erie. He took part in the battle and siege of that fort, his company being stationed on the right in a block-house, from which they maintained a destructive fire on the enemy, who had captured an outlying work, but could not hold it. The battalion of the Nineteenth infantry, in this battle, was commanded by Major Trimble, and the garrison and post by General Gaines.

Soon after his return from the war, Captain Hill was summoned to New York to attend a court-martial. Meeting General Gaines there, he asked the general what he thought of the conduct of his men, seeing that it was the first time many of them had been in battle. "Why, sir," said General Gaines, "I could not have expected better service from veterans."

Upon his return from the war, his term of enlistment being for one year, he opened a tavern in Marietta, under the "Sign of the Swan." Captain Hill was elected sheriff of Washington County as the successor of Captain Buell in 1815.

Captain Hill kept tavern until 1827, when, owing to the prevalence of the use of spirituous liquor and necessity almost of keeping a bar if he kept hotel, he decided rather than do it to quit, and accordingly, with his own hand, sawed down his sign-post and closed the tavern. His Scotch Presbyterian training was stronger than the greed for gain. The furniture business was not neglected during these years, but kept up, and when the market would justify it, a boat was loaded for the south, and the outcome was uniformly profitable until the fall of 1836, when he entered into a contract with the State to build the dam and one-half the canal at Lowell, the State being engaged at that time in providing slack-water navigation for the Muskingum River,

but Captain Hill died in February, 1841, before the work was completed, leaving his heirs to finish the contract, the consideration of which was \$85,000. This money enabled the heirs to settle the estate and pay the debts of Captain Hill, who had become somewhat embarrassed financially.

Captain Hill was of temperate and exemplary habits, and considering the extent and character of his public services, had very few enemies. He had seven sons and two daughters; one son and daughter died in childhood. Ephraim Hill died of the prevailing fever in 1823, aged nineteen years. The remaining children all grew up to mature age. They were John, Hugh, Jessie, Hiram A., Daniel Y., and Eliza Hill.

Eliza Hill was married to Spencer T. Bukey, June, 1835. He was a son of Hezekiah Bukey, a pioneer who settled on and owned a tract of land in Virginia, nearly opposite to Marietta. The children of Spencer T. Bukey were Van H., Alexander H., John, Joseph T., and Sarah Bukey.

Wallace Hill, son of John Hill, was lieutenant of Company B. Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer militia, for the three months' service, April, 1861. Alexander H. Bukey, son of Spencer T. Bukey, was a private in the same company; also served as commandant of a gun in Buell's battery during the war. Subsequently Wallace Hill was lieutenant in Company C, First West Virginia Light Artillery, familiarly known as Buell's Pierpoint battery, commanded by Capt. Frank Buell, and after the death of Capt. Frank Buell, at the battle of Freeman's Ford, August 22, 1862, Wallace Hill became captain of the battery, and so continued during the remainder of the war.

Frank Hill, son of Hiram A. Hill, born 1847, was appointed third sergeant of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guards, Samuel S. Knowles, captain, and on July 23, 1864, was appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment.

Ephraim A. Hill, son of Daniel Y. Hill, served three months in Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and return-

ing enlisted in Battery K, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served until April 15, 1865, when he died at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Alexander Hill, son of John Hill, served in the same company Van H. Bukey enlisted in—the Eleventh West Virginia Infantry—October 16, 1861; was commissioned first lieutenant February, 1862; captain August, 1862; major March, 1863; lieutenant colonel August, 1863, colonel November, 1864; brigadier general, by brevet, May, 1865.

John Bukey enlisted in Company D. Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, and was promoted from sergeant, orderly, second lieutenant, to first lieutenant in January, 1865.

Joseph T. Bukey enlisted as a musician in Company D. Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, and was afterward drum major of the regiment. In 1866 he enlisted for three years in Company A, First United States dragoons; served his term on the Pacific slope, and then re-enlisted in the Twenty-second United States Infantry, and was accidentally drowned at Sitka, Alaska, May 12, 1872.

CAPT. TIMOTHY BUELL was born October 18, 1768, at Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut, son of David Buell, of same place, came to Ohio June 15, 1789, and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is said to have built the first brick house in that city. Wishing to live near his friends and relatives, who had settled in Washington County, he returned to Marietta. When the conspiracy of Aaron Burr began to attract public attention, in 1806, the President of the United States sent out a confidential agent to Marietta to ascertain the true situation and relations between Burr, Blennerhassett, and the expedition then being fitted out. This agent became convinced, from what he saw, that the enterprise of Burr and Blennerhassett, if not treasonable, was at least alarming. He therefore went to Chillicothe, and laid the matter before the Ohio Legislature, then in session; and on the 2nd of December procured an act to be passed, "authorizing the Governor to call out the militia on his warrant to any sheriff or militia officer, with power to arrest boats on the Ohio River,

or men supposed to be engaged in this expedition, who might be held to bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or imprisoned, and the boats confiscated." Under this act a company of militia was called out, with orders to capture and detain the boats (which were being built about six miles above Marietta, on the Muskingum), and the provisions, with all others descending the Ohio under suspicious circumstances. This force was placed under command of Capt. Timothy Buell. One six-pound gun was placed in a battery on the river bank at Marietta, and pickets disposed at proper places along the shores to watch the river and give the alarm if any persons attempted to pass with the suspected boats. The dispositions of Captain Buell resulted in the capture of all but one of Mr. Blennerhassett's boats, which escaped during a very dark night.

After General Hull's surrender, the British and Indians began to move southward from Detroit and infest the territory opened up by their victory, and in the spring of 1813 they gathered in force and laid siege to Fort Meigs, situated at the rapids of the Maumee. General Harrison immediately made a requisition on Ohio for troops, and Governor Meigs called for mounted volunteers to hasten to the relief of the beleaguered garrison. Captain Buell immediately raised a company of mounted men, and on May 12, 1813, left Marietta for the rapids. Capt. Robert C. Barton, who was highly spoken of in the battle of Tippecanoe, was lieutenant, and Manly Morse, ensign. After being some days on the march, they were met with instructions to return, as the enemy had retreated. Over 4,000 mounted men, in Ohio, turned out under this call, and all but a few were sent back. Governor Meigs arrived at his home in Marietta (the same now owned by Hon. M. D. Follett) about the last of May, and Captain Buell, on arriving at Marietta, drew up his men in front of the Governor's house and tendered their services for any expedition he might direct. The Governor responded in very complimentary terms to their promptness and patriotism in going to the relief of Fort Meigs. He observed that

he was the more gratified at their demonstration of zeal in their country's cause, as it was the first specimen of public military spirit which had been exhibited in the county of Washington since the commencement of the war. That henceforth he augured a revival of a redeeming spirit of military energy worthy of the county which bears the name of the illustrious Father of his Country. To those gentlemen who had aided the company in equipments he returned his sincerest thanks. Of those who had endeavored to discountenance the expedition, he observed that such merited what they must eventually receive, the contempt of all honorable men. The company was then honorably discharged.

On August 1, 1813, to meet a similar emergency at Fort Meigs, the mounted volunteers were again called upon, and they responded with the same readiness. Captain Buell gathered another company and went to the front, but before they had arrived at the scene of action the British and Indians had fled, and an order from General Harrison gave them his thanks and an "honorable discharge." This was the last demonstration of the British and their allies in the northwest. The victory of Commodore Perry, in September, 1813, compelled them to retire to Canada.

Capt. Timothy Buell and Alexander McConnel were elected to represent the district composed of Morgan and Washington counties in the Nineteenth General Assembly, 1820, and Captain Buell and William M. Dawes to represent the same district in the Twentieth General Assembly. Captain Buell was sheriff of the county for several years, being succeeded in that office by Capt. Alexander Hill, in 1815. He was also a magistrate for many years. Died February 6, 1837.

Captain Buell was a brother of Gen. Joseph Buell, and grandfather, on the maternal side, of Maj.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell. His children were: Eliza Buell, born at Marietta August 22, 1798, died August 3, 1823; Joseph H. Buell, born October 20, 1812; William Plummer Buell, born June 18, 1815; Milo M. Buell, born September 18, 1817; Hiram B.



Buell, born in 1824; George D. Buell, born in 1826; and Columbia Buell born in 1828. Of these, Eliza married Hon. Salmon D. Buell, April 9, 1816, who was the son of Hon. Salmon Buell, of Ithica, New York. Their children were: Gen. Don Carlos Buell born near Marietta, March 23, 1818; Sally M. Buell, born near Marietta February 26, 1820; and Aurelia A. Buell, born near Marietta, February 27, 1822, wife of Hon. William F. Curtis, of Marietta.

LIEUT. TIMOTHY E. DANIELSON. There is a degree of sadness connected with the life of this young officer who came to Marietta about the year 1804, from Brimfield, Connecticut. His father was Gen. Timothy Danielson, of Union, Connecticut, who died in 1791. The widow (his mother), Eliza Danielson, married Hon. William Eaton, of Brimfield, Connecticut, August 21, 1792.

Mr. Eaton had been for many years connected with the diplomatic service of the United States, and stationed in the Barbary States.

Upon his return to this country, in 1803, he had promised young Timothy a position in his suite when he should return. Mr. Eaton however, changed his mind, and took out a younger brother, E. E. Danielson.\*

This was a great disappointment to Timothy E. Danielson, and he left home for the West, arriving at Marietta shortly after the departure of his stepfather in 1804.

Great care and attention had been given to the education of the children of Mrs. Danielson, both by General Danielson and Mr. Eaton, and young Danielson turned his training to account by teaching school in Marietta for several years.

At the opening of the War of 1812, Danielson was commissioned as lieutenant in the regular army, and July 29, 1812, he advertised for recruits—headquarters at Marietta. The recruits were taken for either three or five years. With what men he could raise he left for the front, and entered the Seventeenth United States Infantry. He was taken with

malarial fever, and died December 21, 1812, at Fort Winchester.

Caleb Emerson was appointed his administrator, and among his effects was a large assortment of law books, medical works and a general assortment of other works.

MAJ. HORACE NYE came to Ohio when a child, August, 1788, with his father, Col. Ichabod Nye. From that time until his death Ohio was his home, and until 1833 his residence was Marietta.

He was the grandson of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, a soldier, and the son of Colonel Nye, also a soldier, and he was surrounded by men who put themselves under strict military discipline during the Indian war, while living in the Campus Martius. Thus he became a soldier himself, and was all through his life noted for his military bearing and soldierly qualities.

Though but a child, he shared in the privations and hardships and dangers of the garrison, and at an early age began to share in the toils, and to form habits of endurance and energy.

His life was coeval with the first settlement of the State, and the history and experience of its tragic scenes and patient toils and heroic sufferings were as familiar to him as household words.

He furnished many facts from memory to the historian, and published some valuable sketches of early times. In the summer of 1812 he was called into the service of his country as brigade major, in Gen. E. W. Tupper's brigade of Ohio militia. This brigade was composed of troops mostly from Southern Ohio, and was called into service shortly before the surrender of General Hull at Detroit. The men were ordered to the frontier—Ohio then being a frontier State—and spent most of the winter near Urbana and McArthur's block-house. They suffered much from bad quarters, bad food, poor clothing and the severity of the winter. Later they were advanced to Fort Meigs, where they remained until their return of service expired. The service rendered was important and severe,

\*He was afterward, upon his return to this country, settled at Marietta.



Major Nye returned home in the spring of 1813, and during the following summer engaged successfully in business at Putnam, Ohio.

Few men ever lived who have established a better character for uprightness of purpose and unbending integrity. He scorned the idea of bending his principles to expediency or of smothering his honest convictions. He was a reader, a thinker and a keen observer of men. For 30 years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and to know the right was with him to do it. Always the friend of the slave, he was an advocate of immediate emancipation.

In 1835 his life and property were threatened by a Zanesville mob. There was a little band of Abolitionists in Putnam, of which he was one, and when the mob threatened to burn the town, he saw no reason to change his views, but armed himself under the authority of the mayor, and purposed to fire at the word of command. He would have braved the dungeon or the stake in defense of the inalienable rights of man.

He was born at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, June 8, 1786, and died at Putnam, Ohio, February 15, 1859.

CAPT. JASON R. CURTIS was born in 1785 at Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, removed to Marietta in 1792, and married Mary Clark, daughter of Maj. John Clark. Capt. Curtis served during the War of 1812, as aide-camp of Governor R. J. Meigs, with the rank of captain. Jason R. Curtis, father of Hon. William F. Curtis, died in Marietta September 12, 1834.

CAPT. ROBERT C. BARTON came to Marietta during the War of 1812. We have not been able to obtain any facts as to him, except that he commanded a company under General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and was mentioned by General Harrison in his report of that battle for gallant conduct. He was afterward, during the same war, first lieutenant under Capt. Timothy Buell in a company of mounted volunteers, and was also on duty with Governor Meigs, probably as aid-de-camp.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE CIVIL WAR.

CAUSES OF THE WAR—LEADERS, NORTH AND SOUTH, POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860—POSITION OF THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY AS TO THE WAR—THE UNION BLUES RESPOND TO THE CALL FOR TROOPS—THE MILITIA SYSTEM OF OHIO—APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR FOR AID—CAMP PUTNAM ESTABLISHED—GOVERNOR DENNISON'S PLAN OF A CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL—M. & C. RAILROAD GUARDED—GRIM-VISAGED WAR—THE FIRST GREAT CALL TO ARMS—FIRST THREE YEARS' COMPANY FROM THE COUNTY—CAMP TUPPER ESTABLISHED—MILITARY COMMITTEE APPOINTED—BEGINNING OF GOVERNOR TOD'S ADMINISTRATION—FIRST VOLUNTEER KILLED IN BATTLE—SHILOH—WASHINGTON CITY IN DANGER—PARKERSBURG THREATENED—THE DRAFT—CAMP MARIETTA ESTABLISHED—CORINTH, ANTIETAM AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN—DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA ESTABLISHED AT MARIETTA—EMANCIPATION—UNION LEAGUE—CHANCELLORSVILLE—GETTYSBURG—VICKSBURG—THE MORGAN RAID—BUFFINGTON'S ISLAND—THE MILITIA—CHICKAMAUGA—OHIO NATIONAL GUARD—ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—MARCH TO THE SEA—SHENANDOAH VALLEY—BATTLE YEAR, 1864—1865—CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF THE REBELLION.

Reader, let us stand together on a crest of the Alleghanies, commanding a splendid prospect to the westward. It is a bright clear day in September, the year 1788. Here lies the course of the wagons of the mountains up from the east and down to the west, the grand thoroughfare of emigration, now scarcely begun westward. We see spread out before us a grand expanse of forest and stream. In the far distance from north to south is the Mississippi River. On the hither side, like a silver thread from the northeast to the southwest, winds the Ohio River. On the north, like burnished shields, lie the great lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, and spread out between these bounds, like an open scroll, lies the Northwest Territory. The pleasing fancy

cherished so long in Connecticut and Virginia that those old commonwealths owned strips of country from the Atlantic westward to the South Sea, or more familiarly the Pacific, have been exploded and abandoned, and the claims of those States in the Northwest Territory formally released.

Look at the vast expanse of forest in the foreground, undulating like the green waves of the ocean and traversed by silvery streams flowing to the Ohio or to the lakes. Westward in the far distance the country breaks away from the forests and spreads out into broad savannahs, studded with groves, and beyond the eye detects the sheen of the Father of Waters.

This vast domain possesses the finest clim-

ate of the continent. In a similar climate the human race has attained its highest development. Neither too hot or too cold, but finely tempered as a Damascus blade. Mother of energy, endurance, enterprise and civilization, this beautiful land lying before us will certainly be fruitful and productive. Vast in extent, encumbered by the finest timber, the growth of centuries, it is now a wilderness. The primeval forest clothes it like a garment. The great valley of the Ohio falls away to the southwest with nothing to disturb its placid stillness but here and there an Indian guiding his rude canoe.

Excepting a few settlements on the hither side of the Ohio River, the whole is one vast solitude—but hold, there at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum, the blue smoke curls up, and a clearing appears. The white man has come to take possession, and he has come to stay; now through the aisles of the stately forest is heard the woodman's axe. The Indian pauses on the trail while hunting the bear, the deer, or the wild turkey, to listen; and he creeps through the thicket to obtain a view of the newcomers, who are soon to dispossess him and bring a nobler race to take possession. But, reader, think not these fertile acres, fraught with such great possibilities, have been overlooked and forgotten.

This settlement is but the result of a cause that went before. That cause was as subtle in its results as the falling dew or gentle rain, and came as silently. Every inch of land, from the great lakes on the north to the Ohio on the south, is held as firmly as though caught by hooks of steel, and every man, woman and child destined to be born in and to occupy and cultivate this land can not, if they would, escape its influence. The Ordinance of 1787, the second great charter of American progress and liberty, has silently gone into possession. Law, enthroned in a temple built without hands, has assumed sovereignty over a vast domain, having as yet but few occupants, but waiting for the teeming millions of the future. "Law it is," as the Hindoo says, "which is without name or color, or hands or feet,

which is the smallest of the least and the largest of the large; all, and knowing all things; which hears without ears; sees without eyes; moves without feet, and seizes without hands."

Let us now turn to the southward, there lie Virginia and Kentucky soon to be settled from eastern Virginia and the Carolinas by a brave and hardy race, but wedded to the institution of human slavery. There is but the narrow Ohio between the north land and the south, yet even at this early date the forerunners of the millions to come are separated very widely in sentiment by the institution referred to. And their children shall grow up with the cherished sentiments of their parents, instilled into their minds at their mother's knee, to be intensified by each political contest, and confirmed as time advances in their various opinions. Time will show to what dread extent two great contending ideas will carry the sections. Oh! pine on the crest of storm-swept Alleghany sigh, and ye mothers in the far off clearings weep for the evil days to come, and that so fair a patrimony should be destined to witness so fierce a struggle between such noble men, children of a common brotherhood,

When this soft turf, that rivulet's sands,  
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,  
And fiery hearts and armed hands  
Encountered in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget  
Th'w-gushed the life blood of her brave  
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,  
Upon the soil they fought to save.

#### CAUSES OF THE WAR.

It is necessary in writing the military history of the first county and the oldest settlement in the Northwest Territory to bring prominently to the front that great ordinance which has so largely shaped the destinies of the populous commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, especially as that ordinance contained the germinal cause that made the States named side with the government, when the crisis of revolution came.

Let us therefore examine very briefly that part of the ordinance which pertains to the subject in hand—the cause of the War of the Rebellion. That it was no sudden growth all will readily admit. The men, south of the Ohio and north of the same, were generally of a common origin, Americans all. It will not do to say that these States would have gone with the North in 1861, had there never been such an ordinance as the one referred to. Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, at least, could have been Slave States as easily and consistently as Virginia and Kentucky, having substantially the same climate, the same products and therefore the same demand for slave labor; but the fundamental law governing the territory, out of which all these States were erected prohibited slavery, and thus each State Constitution contained a clause of similar prohibition.

The article of the ordinance referred to is as follows:

ARTICLE 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided always that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or services is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.

The Jeffersonian ordinance of 1784, providing for the government of Kentucky and the Southwest, contained nothing in regard to slavery; an amendment had been offered, putting an end to the peculiar institution after the year 1800, but failed of passage by one vote, the delegate of one State, New Jersey, being temporarily absent. On what a slender thread often hang the destinies of millions! The Resolutions of 1798, as passed by the Kentucky Legislature were pre-eminently a "States Rights" document. They were a natural outgrowth of the doctrine of slavery; and as that institution increased so did the "States Rights" heresy.

We quote the first resolution which is a sample of all the others:

*Resolved*, That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the prin-

ciple of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution of the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and as an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party; that the Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its power; but that as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress.

Similar resolutions were passed by the Legislature of Virginia the year following. They were afterward repealed, but not until they had largely sown the seed of rebellion and revolution.

In the earlier days of the republic, the great question of slavery, and especially of "States Rights," had already been formulated and stated in terms that were not materially altered during all the great political contests that followed.

Patrick Henry, June 4, 1788, in the Virginia Convention called to ratify the new Constitution of the United States, said:

That this is a consolidated government is demonstrably clear; and the danger of such a government is, to my mind, very striking. I have the highest veneration for those gentlemen (the framers of the constitution); but, sir, give me leave to demand, What right had they to say, *We, the people?* My political curiosity, exclusive of my anxious solicitude for the public welfare, leads me to ask who authorized them to say, *We, the people, instead of we, the States?* States are the characteristics and the soul of a confederation. If the States be not the agents of this compact, it must be one great, consolidated National government of the people of all the States. \* \* \* I need not take much pains to show that the principles of this system are extremely pernicious, impolitic and dangerous.

Washington, in his Farewell Address, said:

Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations.

Alexander Hamilton, June 18, 1787, in the debate on the new constitution, said:

The general power, whatever be its form, if it preserves itself, must swallow up the State governments, otherwise it would be swallowed up by them. It is against all the principles of good government to rest the requisite powers in such a body as Congress. Two sovereignties cannot exist within the same limits.

The people of the States formed out of the Northwest were by education and tradition, and more especially by virtue of the moulding power of a great fundamental law, opposed to slavery and to the doctrine of "States Rights." They naturally went with the North; and we believe we are justified in saying that the North could not have succeeded in the war for the Union if the States named had refused to cooperate.

#### LEADERS, NORTH AND SOUTH, POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

Previous to the war, through much discussion and many political campaigns, the people of the States named, as well as the balance of the great North, had settled, as far as they were concerned, the momentous question forced upon them by the slave power. The venerable John Quincy Adams, ex-President, in his gallant fight for the right of petition in Congress, was one of the first to take up the gage and begin the battle, and he was successful. Then followed that noble galaxy of leaders, Joshua R. Giddings, William Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Gerritt Smith, Cassius M. Clay, Owen Lovejoy, Benjamin Lundy and a host of others, who appealed to the North in the name of liberty and humanity, and eventually carried the great majority to victory in the Presidential campaign of 1860.

The people of the South were also led by men of ability, who fought long and hard for what they considered truth and justice, and they have left their mark upon their generation. Some of them, indeed, in certain lo-

calities, are deemed martyrs to a noble cause, lost, and hopeless though it be, forever. Beginning with John C. Calhoun, the great advocate and expounder of the "States Rights" doctrine, there were Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, Henry A. Wise, R. Barnwell Rhett, Alexander H. Stephens, James M. Mason, John Slidell, John B. Floyd, William L. Yancy, Robert Toombs, Isham G. Harris, and many others, under whose teachings and leadership the great States of the South were induced to try the arbitrament of the sword to decide their grievances.

Thus the two sections of the country with the leaders named and entertaining the principles they did, glowing with the white heat of a great political campaign, gradually drifted asunder. In the South, free speech was denied to Northern men. Northerners at the South on business were violently treated and hundreds returned, bringing the story of their treatment home. John B. Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary of War, had quietly removed cannon and other munitions of war to Southern arsenals, and these and many other events which occurred in swift succession, enhanced the excitement. Early in January, 1861, news of an alarming character began to be received, and the "War News" headings of the newspapers had come to be so common as to be regularly looked for by the people.

Mr. Dennison, Governor of Ohio, while reviewing the situation in his message to the Legislature, January 7, 1861, says:

The patriotism of the country is justly alarmed. The unity of the government is denied. Doctrines subversive of its existence are boldly advocated and made the basis of State action, under the pretended right of a State to secede from the Confederacy at its pleasure, in peace or war, constitutional liberty is imperilled, revolution is meditated, and treason is justified. \* \*

On the occasion of my inauguration I felt it to be my duty to warn my countrymen of those hostile designs against the Federal Union. But then they were in speculation only. Now they are in act. Shall they be consummated? Shall the National Government be degraded into a mere league between independent States, existing only by their appearance, subordinate to them and subject to be destroyed at the pleasure of any State of the Confederacy? Or shall it continue to be maintained, as it has always been maintained, as a government proper—sovereign within its prescribed sphere—



as the States are sovereign within their prescribed spheres--founded on the adoption of the people as were the States, and creating direct relations between itself and the individual citizens, which no State authority has power to impair or disturb, and which nothing can dissolve but revolution.

#### POSITION OF THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY AS TO THE WAR.

The people of Washington County fully endorsed these sentiments. They had stood arrayed against each other in the two great political parties, but when the Union was threatened, irrespective of party they gave their allegiance to the government of the fathers. On the evening of January 8, 1861, pursuant to a call for a union meeting, the people of Marietta and vicinity, including a number of citizens from the adjoining county of Wood, (West) Virginia, assembled at the Court House, in Marietta, and the mayor, Hon. William A. Whittlesey, was chosen chairman; Hon. Thomas W. Ewart and Charles F. Buell, secretaries. Thereupon, a committee consisting of Melvin Clarke, Arius Nye, Rufus E. Harte, Andrew W. McCormick, Davis Green, Douglas Putnam, William West, David C. Skinner and Charles F. Buell, were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the people on the condition of the country. The meeting then adjourned to 2 P. M., January 12th. On the day named a large number of citizens of Washington County and of Wood county, (West) Virginia, without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House, and the committee, through Melvin Clarke, reported resolutions at length, condemning the secession movement and affirming their devotion to the cause of the Union.

The following are the second and seventh resolutions passed:

no warrant in the constitution, but, on the contrary, is in its effects fatal to the Union, and subversive of all the ends of its creation; and in our judgment secession is revolution; and while we fully admit the right of revolution for the causes set forth in the Declaration of Independence, or for others of equal force, and while we are grieved to say that the Government and citizens of

several States, both north and south, have been guilty of acts of great injustice toward others, yet facts do not exist which warrant a resort to that last and final remedy, revolution, and we have still an abiding faith in the capacity and adaptation of the General Government to redress all grievances suffered by its citizens, whatever their origin.

VII. Notwithstanding former differences of opinion on this subject, for the purpose of making a final adjustment of the unfortunate controversy now raging in our country, we are willing to accept as the basis of a compromise, the reenactment of the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise act; or we are willing to adopt the principle, that the whole subject of slavery in the territories, shall be left to be determined by the will of the *bona fide* residents of such territory, provided they also be left free to elect their own officers, executive and judicial, as well as legislative.

The history of the progress of public sentiment in this county is but a repetition of that of many others in the State. The people of Ohio would have compromised with the south gladly; but it is an old story, often told, how the Southern leaders disregarded all overtures. They were bent on having a new government founded upon the institution of human slavery and awaited their opportunity. In the fullness of time that opportunity came.

But, reader, come again with me to the crest of high Alleghany and let us look once more westward. It is noontide of a beautiful day in April, 1861. Seventy-three years have elapsed since the first settlement of the Northwest Territory. To the southwest are the broad valleys of the Ohio. In the far west, by the shore of the Mississippi, is Illinois. On the north, like burnished shields, lie the great lakes. The forests have melted away. No more does the Indian lurk in the thicket or guide his rude canoe on the broad Ohio; but the great Anglo-Saxon has built his domicile beside every stream, and his cattle graze upon the hills and in all the valleys. On the Ohio the great steamer, bearing the commerce of populous States, pursues her way. Instead of a few hamlets, we see the populous valleys of Virginia. In place of the lone wagon trail over the mountains, is the wonderful railroad, connecting Ohio and the East. Instead of the small settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum, we see a thriving city, and the county of Washington with 36,500 inhabitants.

The wilderness has been subdued, and out of it has grown Ohio with 2,340,000, Indiana with 1,355,000, Illinois with 1,750,000, Michigan with 750,000, and Wisconsin with 780,000 inhabitants. Cultivated fields interspersed with woodland extend as far as the eye can reach and the thrifty son of toil has made the land "to blossom like the rose." Peace and prosperity have wrought their perfect work. Great cities have sprung up. Thousands of manufactories giving employment to a million of workmen, dot the land. Institutions of learning are scattered here and there over the whole land. Unexampled prosperity! Amazing transformation! Surely this Northwest Territory has more than fulfilled its early promise. Sad, that the wheels of industry should be stopped, the plough left standing in the furrow, the college deserted, and that the red hand of war should paralyze a State in the full tide of prosperity, sending mourning to so many hearts and disaster to so many homes; but such is war.

At the hour of 4:30 on the morning of April 12, 1861, the boom of a mortar on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor, gave notice to the country and to Major Anderson, pent within the wall of Fort Sumter, that the war was begun. The news was not wholly unlooked for, yet the dread reality was difficult to comprehend. Soon, however, the patriotic impulse of the people obtained control and carried everything before it. Washington County was thoroughly aroused.

#### THE UNION BLUES RESPOND TO THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The news of the beginning of hostilities reached Marietta on Saturday morning, April 13th, and on Monday morning the call of the President for 75,000 men was received. Capt. Frank Buell, of the Union Blues, a Marietta company, called his men together the same evening, and the company promptly tendered their services, were at once accepted by the Governor, and ordered to march on the following Monday morning. The company

was soon filled more than to the maximum, officers elected and preparations made for departure at the date named.

As this was the first company from this county to offer its services to the government and as this was an event of great moment at the time, we give the names of this company and a short sketch of the events attending their departure.

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frank Buell, First Lieutenant Dennis O'Leary, Second Lieutenant William H. Bisbee, elected major of Eighteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, May 29, 1861; Second Lieutenant Wallace Hill.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Theis, Second Sergeant Daniel Y. Hill, Third Sergeant Owen O'Neal, Fourth Sergeant Theodore G. Field, First Corporal Wallace W. Withrow, Second Corporal John D. Holden, Third Corporal Samuel C. Skinner, Fourth Corporal George B. Haskins, Musician Louis Fourgeres, Musician Manly Warren, Musician Ebenezer Corry.

#### PRIVATES.

Mordecai Amos, Eli P. Boring, Frank H. Bosworth, R. H. Bull, William Bryan, Robinson Blain, Jacob Bower, Benjamin Bragg, Absalom Boring, George R. Burris, Alexander H. Bukey, John F. Booth, Guy Barrows, Henry Claus, John Clark, Peter L. Coniffe, Stephen H. Collins, Charles Clogston, George Coon, Joseph Corey, E. Corey, Daniel Close, John Chase, John Calvert, David Craig, Thomas Dyar, David Dow, George W. Devin, Juthro Davis, Thomas Driscoll, Thomas C. Daily, Hannibal Dibble, D. T. Deming, Henry Eastman, William N. Foulke, Thomas Fisher, Jeremiah Fairhurst, Daniel Goodman, Allen Green, William Gay, L. R. Gren, Milton Gillingham, Henry Henning, John Henning, George B. Haskins, Albert Hamilton, Thomas Hatfield, William Holden, Henry Kellner, August Kropp, Herman Ketchner, Lafayette La Grange, Philip Loufman, Levi F. Lamotte, Frederick Living, J. H. Lapham, Milton H. Laughlin, Augustus Morris, John Mahnklin, Wesley Miner, John N. Miner, George Moore, Wilbur F. Morse, Leonidas R. Meriber, Lewis Monroe, Thomas McNamara, John McCullough, George McCadden, John Neigham, Reuben L. Nye, Thomas North, James S. Parker, Anthony Padden, Wallace W. Pixley, William Parker, George Pixley, Michael Padden, James Phelps, Jewett Palmer, Jr., Thomas Phelps, Daniel Quimby, Philetus S. Ripley, George W. Ridgeway, John Ranger, William Robinson, Walter Rappert, Milton Regnier, William Ranger, James H. Sniffen, William Stewart, Daniel Soler, John L. Shaw, Elijah G. Smith, Peter Sherrer, Jacob Shaw, William Spence, Smith, Peter Sherrer, Jacob Shaw, William Spence, Ordram Snier, Horatio Stark, John W. Smith, Robert Shiers, Henry B. Stanton, James Stanley, William N. Scott, William H. Snodgrass, Charles W. Sprengle,

Tarnus J. Stewart, Hiram S. Doud, Shadrach James Turner, Thomas R. Thorniley, Samuel Tracey, Abner Tucker, T. W. Terry, Oscar Underwood, George Vickers, James Voschel, Gordon B. West, Charles B. Wetson, Jacob Wood.

#### CEREMONIES ON DEPARTURE OF FIRST COMPANY.

Quite a number, whose names appear in the above list, were not accepted, being under age, over age, or physically unfit for service. On Sunday evening before the departure of the company, a meeting was held at the Congregational Church in Marietta, members of all the other churches meeting at the same place.

The church was crowded with an earnest and attentive throng, seats being reserved at the front for the volunteers. They marched in. The choir sang the national hymn "My Country 'Tis of Thee." After which Rev. Dr. Wicks preached from the text—Isaiah xi: 4—a sermon full of patriotic zeal and devotion to country. The concluding part of his sermon was more directly to the volunteers.

Dr. Wicks was followed by Dr. L. G. Leonard, of the Baptist Church, who with Rev. Mr. Wakefield, of Harmar, and Rev. Mr. Mumford, of the Unitarian Church, occupied the pulpit. D. P. Bosworth, Sr., president of the Washington County Bible Society, then addressed the volunteers and presented each with a neat pocket edition of the New Testament. At the close of the ceremony Reuben L. Nye, one of the volunteers, ascended the pulpit stairs, "and responded in behalf of the company in an exceedingly appropriate and eloquent speech."

Dr. Leonard then closed the exercises with the benediction.

This was in the oldest church in Ohio, and these ceremonies are said to have been the most impressive and affecting ever witnessed within its walls.

Before the volunteers left for Columbus on Monday morning, the ladies of the city of Marietta presented them with a splendid silk flag. This was in the presence of an immense crowd on the commons, Melvin Clarke making

the presentation speech and Capt. Frank Buell responding.

Thus cheered and encouraged, and with the benediction of the entire community upon them, the first company of volunteers from Washington County left for the war. Their progress up the Muskingum was like a triumphal march. People flocked to the landings to greet them as the steamer approached. At Lowell the entire population turned out, and cheer upon cheer was given. Speeches were made, and a purse of over sixty dollars was raised for them. After the boat was gone, Albert Chandler and Warner Green started a subscription paper to raise money for the equipment of a company, and for the support of the families of those who should volunteer. In one hour's time, \$1,300 were subscribed, one man, James S. Stowe, pledging \$500. At Beverly, the citizens had already formed a company of home guards of over 100 strong, and as the steamer approached they fired a salute. The Beverly brass band then played a patriotic air, and were followed by the Beverly vocal band, who sang the stirring song, "My Native Land." Speeches were made—George P. Buell responding on behalf of the company. It is said, on good authority, that Col. E. S. McIntosh, an old citizen, probably upon a timely suggestion, bought up all the underwear in town and presented it to the volunteers. The company went into quarters at Camp Jackson, Columbus, and were assigned to the Eighteenth Regiment as Company B, of that organization.

A company of volunteers of about 100 strong was organized at Beverly, April 23rd, called the Washington Guards. The following were the commissioned officers: John Henderson, captain; Thomas Ross, first lieutenant; Oliver H. P. Scott, second lieutenant. They became Company K, of the Eighteenth Regiment.

#### THE MILITIA SYSTEM OF OHIO.

Under the fostering care of Governor Chase, had, at the beginning of the war, grown to be

an institution of some consequence, and in nearly every county of the State could be found one or more companies, with more or less proficiency in drill, depending on the length of time such companies had been organized and the efficiency of their officers.

When the war broke out, these military organizations were of great utility in furnishing men somewhat familiar with the military art, to take the lead in forming companies and regiments out of the mass of raw volunteers offered the State.

Ohio was, at the time, divided into military divisions. The Seventh Division comprised the counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, Pike, Newton, Washington, Athens, Meigs, and Gallia. The whole of this large district was under the command of Maj. Gen. Jesse Hildebrand—headquarters at Marietta. This division was subdivided as follows: Fairfield, Hocking, and Perry counties, under command of Brig. Gen. N. Schleich—headquarters at Lancaster; Scioto, Lawrence, Pike, Jackson, and Vinton counties, under command of Brig. Gen. Peter Kinney—headquarters at Portsmouth; Washington, Athens, Meigs, and Gallia counties, under command of Brig. Gen. Robert A. Constable—headquarters at Athens.

General Hildebrand's staff was as follows: Col. A. W. McCormick, assistant adjutant general and division inspector; Col. John Marshall, assistant quartermaster general; Col. Melvin Clarke, assistant judge advocate general; Col. A. L. Haskins, assistant engineer-in-chief; Maj. J. B. Hovey, Maj. I. R. Waters, and Maj. W. B. Whittlesey, aids.

On April 22, 1861, in pursuance of orders received from Columbus, General Hildebrand issued his general order No. 1, calling on the people of the Seventh Division for 10,000 men. Whenever 80 men should be secured, they were authorized to form an infantry company, and if 40 men be secured, a light artillery company, and to elect one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, and two musicians. This was promptly responded to, more men being offered

than could be used, under the President's call, the quota of the State being 13 regiments.

The language of the general order as to the disposition of the men was as follows:

All companies which may be organized in counties near the Ohio river to remain where organized, to defend the frontier, while all other companies will hold themselves in readiness to march when and wherever the President of the United States, through the Governor of Ohio, may direct.

General Hildebrand and his staff soon afterward tendered their service to the Government; but the general and the most of the members of his staff were destined to other duties, and to act important parts on widely separated fields, and in commands tried by the storm of battle, where the glory of a militia uniform was little thought of. The general himself died in the service, at Alton, Illinois. He was a man of good presence, brave, and did good service as commandant of a brigade at Shiloh. His career will be more fully noticed further on.

#### APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR FOR AID.

During the first two years of the war there was great fear along the border and in Washington County, of raids by the Rebels. News came to Marietta on Sunday, April 21, 1861, that a large body of Rebels was about to descend on Parkersburg, and great alarm was felt as to the threatening attitude of affairs, and the following dispatch was sent to the capital:

MARIETTA, OHIO, April 21—5 P. M.

TO GOVERNOR, CINCINNATI.

It is rumored that Rebel troops are on their way to Parkersburg, Virginia. We do not know what credit to give this report. It is, however, reasonable to suppose that Parkersburg, being the terminus of one branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will be made in any event a base of operations by the Rebel military, and that we are in danger of being overrun by foraging parties and perhaps worse events. We therefore feel that an absolute necessity exists of being at least prepared with a full supply of arms and ammunition, of which we are wholly destitute. We may also need more troops than can be raised on the border, and experienced drill officers. We shall at once organize a home guard, which we believe it to be of the utmost importance to arm. We want especially cannon, and as



many as we can have. We think there can be no possible doubt of the existence of an overwhelming necessity for the occupancy of this point and Belpre, opposite Parkersburg, at once. A messenger will leave for Columbus to-night.

A. T. NYE,

*Of Major General Hildebrand's staff.*

The messenger sent was Beman Gates, Esq., who went to Columbus and laid the matter before the Governor, with what success will be seen further on.

On the next day, pursuant to a resolution passed by the city council of Marietta, on Saturday, April 20th, a large number of citizens of the county assembled at the court house to arrange for home defense. Two committees were appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, one to raise money for the benefit of the families of volunteers, consisting of Hon. William R. Putnam, J. S. Sprague, and Henry Fearing; the other a committee of safety, consisting of Col. John Mills, William P. Cutler, William R. Putnam, Davis Green, Anselm A. Nye, Harlow Chapin, Rufus E. Harte, David C. Skinner, and the mayor, Hon. William A. Whittlesey.

Measures for the defense of the county, and especially of Marietta City, were adopted. Arms and ammunition were needed, and very few, if any, arms were to be had. Meanwhile, in order to utilize the means of defense at hand, two iron cannon, in the city, were put in readiness for active service, and an order was given to the foundry of A. T. Nye, Jr., to cast solid shot for fixed ammunition. In response to the dispatch and to the personal application of Mr. Gates, the Governor ordered the First Regiment, Light Artillery, Third Brigade, Fourth Division of Ohio volunteer militia, from Cleveland and vicinity, to report at Marietta for the defense of that point. The regiment was made up of six companies of 20 men each, and six guns, under the command of Col. James Barnett.

#### CAMP PUTNAM ESTABLISHED.

On Tuesday night, April 23rd, the regiment arrived and went into camp at the Fair

Grounds. This was the first camp established, and was named Camp Putnam, in honor of Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the Revolutionary War. These were the first troops to arrive in Washington County. The next was the Fourteenth Regiment Ohio volunteer militia, raised in the Tenth Congressional District, and commanded by Col. James B. Steedman. Then came the Eighteenth Regiment, on its way to Virginia. The latter regiment was made up as follows:

Company A, Lawrence County Guards, Captain Caldwell; Company B, Lawrence County Guards, Captain Caldwell; Company C, Lawrence County Guards, Captain Caldwell; Company D, Vinton County Guards, Captain Caldwell; Company E, Lawrence County Guards, Captain Merrill; Company F, Meigs County Guards, Captain Curtis; Company G, Gallia County Guards, Captain Aleshire; Company H, Meigs County Guards, Captain Walker; Company K, Washington County Guards, Captain Henderson; Company L, Jackson County Guards, Captain Hoffman. Regimental officers, elected at Parkersburg, Virginia: Colonel, J. R. Stanley, of McArthur; lieutenant colonel, William Boiles, of Ironton; major, William H. Bisby, of Marietta; quartermaster, Beman Gates. Mr. Gates afterward resigned, and John C.

At this point it will be well to understand the situation. The Rebels had penetrated Western Virginia and pushed their forces along both branches of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Grafton westwards, toward Parkersburg, and along the northern branch toward Wheeling, burning bridges and trestle works as they went. This spread general alarm throughout Western Virginia to Wheeling, Parkersburg, and along the border in Ohio.

#### GOVERNOR DENNISON'S PLAN OF A CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL.

Governor Dennison resolved that the line of battle should not be on the border of Ohio, but along the natural line made by the Alleghanies. And this was against the advice of General McClellan, who counseled delay, but the Governor was positive, and his plan prevailed. Accordingly, on the 26th of May, the following movement was ordered: The Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel Steedman, sta-



tioned at Zanesville, and the Eighteenth, Colonel Stanley, stationed at Camp Jackson, were ordered to Marietta to support Barnett's Battery. The Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Connell, stationed at Lancaster, was ordered to Zanesville. The Fifteenth Regiment, Colonel Andrews, stationed at Zanesville, was ordered to Bellaire, to await orders. The Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel Irvine, stationed at Columbus, was ordered to Zanesville to support Colonel Andrews. The Nineteenth Regiment, Colonel Beatty, and the Twenty-first, Colonel Norton, stationed at Cleveland, were ordered to Columbus, there to await orders. Colonel Steedman, with the Fourteenth and a part of Barnett's Artillery, crossed to Virginia on the morning of May 27th, arriving at Parkersburg at 11 o'clock, being the first troops to enter Southern territory, Ellsworth, with the New York Zouaves, entering Virginia from Washington at 2 P. M. After putting a quietus on the Secession element in Parkersburg, they moved out on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, rebuilding bridges and trestle works as they advanced. Colonel Irvine, with his regiment at Bellaire, crossed the day following, and was joined by a regiment of loyal Virginians, under Colonel Kelley, and they pushed on out the northern branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, repairing and rebuilding bridges and trestles. The two columns met and formed a junction at Grafton, Virginia. After them the gallant sons of Ohio and Indiana went pouring into Virginia, driving the Rebels before them. Fifteen miles beyond Grafton, at Philippi, they fought the first battle of the war and gained a victory.

Thus, by the foresight and energy of Governor Dennison, was West Virginia saved to the Union, important railway communications recovered and held, and Ohio and the border protected from invasion and predatory warfare.

#### M. & C. RAILROAD GUARDED.

On the 23rd of June, pursuant to an order of the adjutant general of the State, the following militia companies arrived and were dis-

tributed along the railroad between the city of Marietta and Athens to guard the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now known as the "old line." General McClellan feared that his communications would be interrupted and that his supplies might be cut off by the destruction of the bridges and trestle works on this railroad, which was an important matter at that time. These companies were: Company F, First Regiment, Captain Miller, 30 men; Company B, Second Regiment, Captain King, 30 men; Company F, Second Regiment, Captain Garrett, 30 men; Company D, Second Regiment, Captain Menken, 15 men; Company E, Third Regiment, Captain Buckner, 40 men; Company G, Third Regiment, Capt. J. H. Carter, 60 men. The whole under command of Lieut. Col. A. E. Jones. Afterwards four of these companies were relieved by four Washington County companies, one of which was the Union Blues company, recruited up after the three months' men had gone, commanded by Capt. William B. Mason; the Firearm Zouaves, Capt. S. F. Shaw—both companies from Marietta—one company from Harmar, Capt. Joseph B. Daniels, and one—the Belpre Guards—commanded by Capt. F. H. Loring, from Belpre. They were distributed along the railroad in squads, and were armed, clothed and subsisted the same as other volunteers. This service, although not especially dangerous, was important, and as these companies are not elsewhere recorded we give them below as far as possible to ascertain their names:

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain F. H. Loring; Lieutenant James King

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Orderly Sergeant A. P. Sherman, Sergeant J. L. O'Neal, John Mitchell, C. W. Stone, John Drain.

#### CORPORALS.

A. H. Browning, P. W. Simpson, E. M. O'Neal, A. D. Stone.

#### PRIVATES.

H. G. Allen, D. C. Allen, James R. Barrows, George Ballard, Daniel Breckenridge, William Baker, W. W. Botkin, William Berry, Samuel Barkley, Jacob

Clark, A. F. Downer, Moses Dugan, George Dunlevy, J. G. Ellenwood, Council Flowers, George Flowers, L. R. Forbes, George Gage, Alexander Galbraith, George Hutchinson, John Haddow, George A. Howe, John Hutchinson, D. B. Horton, C. B. Kirkpatrick, Fremont Kirkpatrick, Henry Kirkpatrick, Corwin H. Loring, George Lysle, George M. Cnaughey, Joseph Marsh, Joseph Miller, James Mendenhall, James McGaffey, F. F. Newport, J. R. Newport, M. Noland, Joseph Noland, F. Odenahan, E. R. O'Neal, William Powell, James Powell, Josiah Rutherford, Jacob Rutherford, B. B. Stone, Frank Stone, George G. Stone, William F. Shee, Joseph Sterlin, William F. Sayre, Henry Schram, Harrison Smith, John A. Shipe, S. C. H. Smith, Milton Stone, F. B. Simpson, Martin Tharp, John Thompson, William White, Noah Welch.

Roll of Capt. William B. Mason's Company D, in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, Seventh Division of Ohio volunteer militia, enrolled on the 27th day of July, 1861, and mustered into the service of the State of Ohio the 27th day of July, 1861.

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William B. Mason, First Lieutenant James McCaddon, Second Lieutenant James Lewis.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant W. L. Theis, Sergeants George W. Kennedy, Robert H. McKittrick, Louis Schmidt; Corporals Jacob Unger, John Mahuken, John Plug, William L. Porterfield; Bugler Louis Schlieker.

## PRIVATE.

George Baldwin, Frank Braddock, Peter Beck, George Booth, John Burke, Frederick Becker, John Dow, John Danker, Henry Estman, John W. Eaton, David M. Grimes, William Hose, Seymour J. Hathaway, Andrew Holden, Luther M. Ingraham, David F. Jones, Frank E. Jett, Arthur Nye Kennedy, Joel Kennedy, David H. Lewis, Dennis Mulhane, John J. Medlicott, Patrick C. Meers, Frank McCaddon, Theodore McCaddon, Frederick Mahnken, Michael Manly, George W. Reynolds, John Ratgen, Nicholas Roeder, William Robinson, Frank Shafer, William W. Skinner, William H. Storrs, Richard Siebers, William Salzman, Samuel Tracy, Frank Towsley, Jacob Wood, J. Henry Wellbrook, Julius Wenland.

Muster-roll of Capt. Joseph B. Daniels' company, First Regiment, Third Brigade, Seventh Division, of Ohio volunteer militia, commanded by Maj. O. Bennett.

## COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Joseph B. Daniels (both lieutenants refused to respond to the call).

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Arthur B. Chapin, Sergeants William S. Judd, Diton Fearing, George Maxon; Corporals George Reppert, George Marsh, Abrah Daniels, Otis J. Chambers, Drummer John Knox.

## PRIVATE.

Daniel Bingham, William Bingham, Joseph Boyd, John Chambers, Salmon Chambers, Charles Dugan, James Doughitt, William Dugan, John Edleston, Dennis A. Finch, Charles L. Gates, John Huff, Isaac Lucas, Solon Mathews, Horatio W. Mason, Thomas McCnamara, Henry E. Nugent, Samuel H. Niece, Madison J. Naylor, James S. Parker, William Parker, Samuel H. Putnam, Simon Readin, Byron P. Reppert, William W. Rice, Darwin A. Scott, William Snodgrass, William Tunncliffe, James Wright, Luther Wright, John L. Young.

## GRIM VISAGED WAR.

We have now passed the opening chapter of the war as far as it relates to Washington County. This was the romantic period of the contest, if such a thing can be said of so grim a subject. The hardships, dangers and privations of active service had not been fully realized. The theory at first entertained that armed resistance could be put down in a three-months' campaign was soon dismissed, and the enormous strength of the Rebellion began to be understood.

## THE FIRST GREAT CALL TO ARMS.

On July 21st the great battle of Bull Run was fought and lost, the flower of the Union Army destroyed, or turned into a fleeing rabble, and a great mass of war material swallowed up in the vortex of war. It was hard to believe this news, but what seemed at that time a dire disaster proved, in reality, a loud note of warning, and to that extent, at least, beneficial. It broadened the views of the administration as to war measures. Henceforward the war was to be carried on more aggressively, and on a gigantic scale. The President, on the day after the battle, issued a call for 500,000 three-years' men. Another outburst of patriotic feeling ensued. This was the first great call to arms. The country was

stirred to its center, and the scenes of volunteering that followed were grand. It was from these 500 regiments that the vital power to crush the Rebellion came. They furnished the great bulk of the officers who finally led our armies to victory.

The Representative of this district at that time was Hon. William P. Cutler, who was attending a called session of Congress. Having received enquiries about raising a regiment in Washington County he telegraphed as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 23, 1861

M. Clarke and J. Hildebrand:

Give me a full company of an infantry regiment of ready men in ten days. Can you raise one? I will bear all marketing expenses of raising it. Answer.

WILLIAM P. CUTLER

The response sent was that Washington County could and would do it.

This was the beginning of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, companies for which began to rendezvous immediately at Marietta.

#### THE FIRST THREE-YEAR'S COMPANY FROM THE COUNTY.

Col. John Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, had offered to raise and equip a regiment at his own expense, and the liberality of this offer attracted general attention and commendation. The companies for that regiment were about this time gathering at Camp Colerain, near Cincinnati. There was a company in Marietta known as the "Washington County Rifle Guards." They resolved to join Groesbeck's regiment. Lieut. W. H. Edgerton came from Newport with a battalion of men and joined the Guards, the election of officers resulted as follows:

John C. Fell, captain; William H. Edgerton, first lieutenant; Henry W. Shepard, second lieutenant.

This was the first three-years' company that left the county. They numbered 115 men. Upon leaving Marietta July 22, 1861, for the war, they were escorted by a Marietta company called the "Fireman Zouaves," Capt.

S. F. Shaw, the German brass band, and a large concourse of citizens, relatives and friends. They marched through the streets, Ohio and Front, from their headquarters at the old woolen factory, now Nye's foundry, and across to the Harmar depot. The Zouaves, finding that the guards had no colors, presented their beautiful flag, through Captain Shaw, who made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Captain Fell in appropriate words, and which act of courtesy was received with cheers by the departing volunteers. This company became Company B, and Groesbeck's Regiment, the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The second company was "Koenig's German Rifles," which was raised in one week. It was composed mainly of Germans, and included many of the best shots of that nationality in the county. They elected Jacob Koenig captain, and left for Camp Colerain July 31, 1861, deferring the election of the other officers until their arrival in camp. The company became Company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

About the first of August, 1861, the "Muskingum Company" went into camp at Marietta, the first of the gallant Thirty-sixth Regiment. They were composed of the young men of the valley of the Muskingum, immediately above Marietta. Twenty of them were from Rainbow and the neighborhood of Devol's Dam, and comprised the best, and in fact, nearly all the young men in that locality. They were officered as follows: Captain Hiram F. Devol, First Lieutenant J. Gage Barker, Second Lieutenant J. C. Selby, First Sergeant Miles A. Stacy. The next company was the Salem Light Guards," a splendid body of men, officered as follows: Captain Jewett Palmer, Jr., First Lieutenant James Stanley, Second Lieutenant Ernst Lindner, First Sergeant John A. Palmer. Soon the Thirty-sixth Regiment was full.

Capt. T. W. Moore's company was raised in the vicinity of Tunnel station, in Washington County, and were considered a fine body of men, and Captain Adney's was from the

west end of Washington and from Athens County. The Governor appointed Melvin Clarke, lieutenant-colonel; Prof. Ebenezer B. Andrews, major; Benjamin D. Fearing, adjutant; and John M. Woodbridge, quartermaster. Neither of these officers had any military education, and it was decided to secure a regularly educated army officer, if possible, as colonel of the regiment. Maj. E. B. Andrews, to carry out this idea, went to Columbus to lay the matter before Governor Dennison. At first it was supposed that Colonel Sill would be appointed, but Colonel Sill, a member of the governor's staff, was needed in organizing the thousands of raw recruits then flocking to the Ohio camp. Major Slemmer, however, of the regular army, inspector general on the staff of General Rosecrans, was designated as commanding officer, for the time being—the same Lieut. Slemmer who was in command of Fort Pickens, at the entrance of Pensacola harbor, Florida, when the war began, and who, by his prompt refusal to surrender, and promptness in preparing for defense, saved that important fortification to the Union.

The Thirty-sixth was, on August 30th, ordered into Virginia, Major Slemmer joining the company at Parkersburg; but soon after Col. George Crook, of the Eighth United States Infantry, was assigned to the command of the regiment, and began at once the task of drilling and disciplining both officers and men.

The advent of Colonel Crook was an event of great importance to the Thirty-sixth. He won the confidence and respect of the men, and imparted to the regiment a character for discipline and good behavior that they never lost during subsequent terms of service.

During the months of September and October of 1861, several important commands were in process of formation in Washington County. Col. T. C. H. Smith, of Marietta, was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the First Ohio Cavalry; and soon after, on September 11th, Capt. Thomas J. Patten, and Lieut. John D. Barker went into Camp Put-

nam with 60 men for that regiment, which became Company L, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

At the same time Pierpont Battery, De Beck's Battery, Huntington's Battery, the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were all enlisting men—the men that were shortly to do such gallant service for their country.

Capt. Frank Buell, who was always devoted to his men, had become dissatisfied at Ohio's treatment of the volunteers, and with the delay of the State authorities in paying off his men, recently returned from the three-months' service, and he therefore resolved to raise a company of artillery for the new State of West Virginia. He had no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men, many of the old company of three-months' men joining him, the entire company being from Marietta and vicinity. They were accepted by Governor Pierpont, whose name they took, and were known as Buell's Pierpont Battery and Battery C, First Regiment, West Virginia, Light Artillery. They left October 9th for Camp Carlisle on Wheeling Island, West Virginia. A large concourse of citizens and friends witnessed their departure. The Young America brass band accompanied them to Wheeling, the leader and one of their number, William Jenvey, having joined the battery.

At this time Capt. William Craig, of the regular army, had charge of the army stores and military depots at Bellaire, Marietta and Parkersburg, with headquarters at Marietta. He desired to raise a regiment for the war, and was commissioned by Governor Dennison as colonel, for that purpose. He was a graduate of West Point, and was much esteemed as an officer and a gentleman. The prospects for raising the regiment seemed good, and it was christened the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Alexander L. Haskins, a civil engineer of Marietta, was appointed major, and the lieutenant-colonelcy temporarily left vacant.

About the same time a vigorous movement



was inaugurated to raise a regiment for Col. Jesse Hildebrand, who stood high in the State militia service, and had strong hold upon the popular heart. He had, for a long time, been the favorite military man of the county, and many people wished to have him command a Washington County regiment. His friends had expected that he would command the Thirty-sixth, but a regular army officer was appointed. His cause was urged upon Governor Dennison, but to no purpose. The Governor was hampered in some way, and could not act. He had learned by this time that there was a War Department in this country, and governed his actions accordingly. Colonel Hildebrand finally tendered his service to Governor Pierpont, who did not need any urging to take advantage of the situation, and at once issued a commission to Hildebrand as colonel, and ordered him to rendezvous his men at Parkersburg. This led to an emphatic protest by the friends of the colonel. About this time the War Department authorized Governor Dennison to commission all Ohio officers who were promised commissions by Governor Pierpont, and so the merits of Colonel Hildebrand were recognized, and he was immediately commissioned by the Governor to raise a regiment of three-years' men in Washington County. W. De Hass was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and Benjamin D. Fearing, at that time serving as adjutant of the Thirty-sixth, was appointed major.

Here then were two regiments authorized to be raised at the same time, in the county, and this naturally led to some friction between the parties interested in these different organizations. The fact of Colonel Craig being a West Pointer acted against him as well as in his favor. The volunteer could never exactly understand the regular army officer's manner and style of doing things, and they often charged him with being haughty and tyrannical with the common soldier. No doubt great injustice was done Colonel Craig in this way, but he had able defenders, and they only intensified the opposition. The result was that the Seventy-seventh was soon full and

ready for service, while the Sixty-third was slow in getting men. Finally the Sixty-third was ordered to Columbus to consolidate with the Fifty-second, but that proved an unfortunate combination, and the Sixty-third returned again to Marietta for the purpose of filling up its ranks. The Twenty-second Regiment, a fragmentary organization at Camp Dennison, was ordered to Marietta to consolidate with the Sixty-third, and arrived January 30, 1862. Col. William Craig having resigned the colonelcy, John W. Sprague, a captain in the Seventh Regiment, was appointed colonel, and after remaining in Camp Putnam until February 18, 1862, they received marching orders and departed for Paducah, Kentucky.

#### CAMP TUPPER ESTABLISHED.

Col. Jesse Hildebrand, immediately after being commissioned by Governor Dennison, received orders to form a camp and recruit up a regiment, which was to become the gallant Seventy-seventh. Accordingly, he chose a public square in Marietta, the *Quadranaou*, and named it Camp Tupper, for Gen. Anselm Tupper. On the south side, along the line of Third street, he built 10 barracks, for as many companies, and on the elevated square in the camp a field-piece was placed for firing a morning and evening gun. The regiment was rapidly filled. Many of the recruiting lieutenants held meetings through the east side of the county, as did Rev. William Pearce, who afterward became the chaplain of the regiment. On January 9, 1862, the regiment received marching orders, and went to Camp Dennison.

#### MILITARY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Governor Dennison, in the fall of 1861, finding that the recruiting and handling of a large number of soldiers entailed an immense amount of labor upon the executive department, and especially on the adjutant general, resolved to systematize and divide the work so that each county would have its share, and at the same time have competent supervision and



proper attention given to details incident to the service. He accordingly divided the State into military districts, which were the same as the congressional districts. Each district had over it a district military committee, appointed by the governor, and they appointed a committee of five for each county, and the county military committee appointed a committee of three in each township. These were the men to whom the Governor, appealed in emergencies, and they appealed directly to the people. Their duties were varied and often arduous, at times requiring their constant attention, to the exclusion of all other business. They served without pay, and considering the character and value of the service rendered, deserve to be gratefully remembered.

The military committee appointed in the fall of 1861 for Washington County were William R. Putnam, chairman, Samuel F. Cooke, secretary, and John Newton, Mark Green, and George W. Baker.

The township committees appointed at the same time by the committees were as follows:

Adams—Dr. William F. Clark, Dennis Gibbs, Jonas Mason, Aurelius—Thomas Ellison, Samuel L. Berkley, Theodore Jevres. Barlow—J. W. Merrill, H. E. Vincent, William Breckenridge, Belpre—O. R. Loring, John Stone, Joseph Potter, Decatur—William P. Gamble, Jonah McGirr, W. C. Smith, Dunham—J. J. Hollister, William A. Chevalier, Edward McLarty, Fairfield—Dr. J. W. Marsha, John B. Farris, William Thompson, Fearing—Joseph W. Stanley, Orin Chapman, F. G. Guittau. Grandview—Samuel F. Cooke, Moses Meeks, John Pool. Independence—John G. Thomas, Squire D. Riggs, Dr. Valentine. Lawrence—A. J. Dye, A. W. Dye, J. M. Caywood. Ludlow—George W. Harvey, Christopher Dickson, William Bell. Liberty—Jackson A. Hicks, John H. Jamison, John Roberts. Newport—Luther Edgerton, Aaron Edgell, Edgar O'Neal. Palmer—John Breckenridge, Sr., J. M. Murdough, D. J. Richards. Salem—Josiah Morgan, Henry Schofield, Moses Blake. Marietta City—George Benedict, First Ward; David C. Skinner, Second Ward; Thomas W. Ewart, Third Ward. Muskingum—Col. William West, William F. Curtis, Johnson Bean. Harmar—David Putnam, Col. D. Barber, Henry Fearing. Waterford—Enoch S. McIntosh, Samuel B. Robinson, Mathew Patterson. Warren—Moses Morris, Dean Briggs, Augustus S. Bailey. Wesley—S. C. Van Law, Robert Hodgins, J. P. Bruce. Watertown—W. F. Laasure, Henry McGrew, H. L. Deming. Union—Wesley Coombs, T. B. Dyar, Samuel Maxwell.

It was upon the county military committee,

however, that the most of the labor and responsibility fell. They were charged with the entire business of recruiting in their counties; and could adopt such measures to hasten the work as they thought proper. All candidates for commissions had to have an endorsement by the county committee, and they were enjoined to be very careful whom they recommended. They were also charged with collecting clothing and supplies for the army. No further praise need be bestowed upon the conduct of the military committee of Washington County than to say that through all the emergencies and trying ordeals of four years of the war the same men first appointed were retained to the end.

In closing the year 1861 there are many things that might be said in regard to the management of military affairs outside as well as in this county, about which there was great difference of opinion at the time, but it is not the province of this history to discuss such matters nor have we room for an extended examination, but one thing should be said, at least, a word in justification of Governor Dennison. The Governor was not renominated, but was passed with a commendatory resolution, and David Tod, a war Democrat, taken up in his stead and elected. Governor Dennison sought no vindication nor asked any one to defend his course, but left it to the future and the sober judgment of the citizens of Ohio to vindicate him, and he has, indeed, been fully justified. He said "Ohio must lead in the war," and he nobly endeavored to make good the promise. The war found him a plain but versatile and talented civilian, with no knowledge of military affairs and with a staff totally unacquainted with the demands and emergencies about to overtake them. When hostilities began and the thousands of citizens soldiers began to crowd into the capital city, it was utterly impossible to meet their demands with even the barest necessities of camp life, and so on, during the succeeding weeks, as each new exigency arose, it was met manfully and all demands filled as soon as possible; but Governor Dennison fully realized the great burdens imposed upon him and laid his plans to meet them,

and in a short time he had so fully mastered the situation that he was enabled to give his attention to other matters than the mere details of military organization. He planned the first campaign against the enemy in West Virginia, which was a grand success, but enough offense had already unavoidably been given to the volunteers, fresh from the comforts of home, to raise a great clamor against him, which extended to every part of the State from which a three-months' man had come. The Legislature took up the cudgel also and asked for the resignation of certain members of his staff, but the Governor, firm, yet dignified, declined to dismiss them, and knowing that he was doing all that could be done, continued to work out his task, and the sequel showed that he did his work well and that a greater part of the complaints were causeless and unjustified by the facts.

#### BEGINNING OF GOVERNOR TOD'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Governor Tod took the reins of government in January, 1862, he found the State fully organized and ready for a vigorous war administration. Many of the men who were subsequently to distinguish themselves and reflect honor upon their native State had already been commissioned by Governor Dennison, and gone to the field.

Whitelaw Reid, in "Ohio in the War," says of the opening of Governor Tod's administration:

With trained assistants, and organized system, and the work thus gradually coming upon him, Governor Tod speedily mastered his new duties. There was no opportunity for distinguishing his administration by the redemption of a State, or the appointment of officers who were soon to reach the topmost round of popular favor, or the adoption of independent war measures during a temporary isolation from the General Government. But what there was to do he did prudently, systematically, and with such judgment as to command the general approval of his constituents.

There was, however, room for all the zeal of patriotism to have full play. The war was constantly affording opportunities for men in

authority to show what they were made of, and the year 1862 furnished its full share.

#### FIRST VOLUNTEER KILLED IN BATTLE.

The first soldier from Washington County to be killed in action was Albert W. Leonard, private of Company C, Second West Virginia Cavalry. He was killed in an action on Jennie's Creek, Kentucky, January 7, 1862. His command was in pursuit of Humphrey Marshall, and, on turning a curve in the road, was attacked by the enemy, young Leonard falling at the first volley. He was the son of J. D. Leonard, at that time living in New Matamoras, but for many years previous a resident of Marietta. His captain, Thomas Neal, said of him: "Officers and men will attest to his bravery on the field, his exemplary conduct as a soldier, and his honest, upright course as a comrade."

#### SHILOH.

On April 6, 1862, the great battle of Shiloh took place. It was a momentous and memorable event, as being the first great engagement for our Western troops, and one exciting especial interest in Washington County, as being the first battle in which the Seventy-seventh Regiment was engaged, having seven companies from this county. It was not until the 9th that the full news of the battle was received, and it revealed a tale of slaughter and suffering that startled and aroused the community. On April 10th a public meeting was called at the Court House in Marietta to provide means of assistance for the wounded. Beman Gates, William F. Curtis, George M. Woodbridge, Henry Fearing, Dr. Benjamin F. Hart, and George Benedict were sent at once to Cincinnati to make arrangements with the Sanitary Commission for the relief of the wounded from Washington County, and if necessary to go directly to the battle-ground. Meanwhile ladies assembled at the Episcopal Church and made up four boxes of hospital stores, which, together with \$300 in money, were sent along with the committee. A standing committee consisting of Davis Green, W.

R. Putnam, William F. Curtis, I. W. Andrews and Stephen Newton were appointed to raise subscriptions and render such aid to the wounded as occasion might thereafter require.

In this engagement the Seventy-seventh bore a gallant part, and on the third day, while in the advance in pursuit of the enemy, were charged upon by Forrest's Texan cavalry and rode down and literally cut to pieces. Their conduct was worthy of regulars. The commanding general of the division neglected to have the Union cavalry within supporting distance, which exposed the infantry to a destructive charge. General Hildebrand, in his official report, says of the battle:

Early on the morning of Sunday, 6th inst., our pickets were fired upon, and shortly after seven o'clock the enemy appeared in force, presenting himself in columns of regiments, at least four deep. He opened immediately upon our camp a heavy fire, following up rapidly with shell. I ordered an advance. The Seventy-seventh and Fifty-seventh regiments were thrown forward to occupy a certain position, but encountered the enemy in force within three hundred yards of our camp. Unfortunately, we were not supported by artillery, and were compelled to retire under cover of our camp, the engagement becoming general along the entire front of the command. A battery having been brought to support our right, the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh stood gallantly side by side for four hours, contending with a force of at least four to one. The battery having been forced from its position, and the infantry both on our right and left having fallen back, it finally became necessary that the regiments forming part of my command should fall back lest their retreat be effectually cut off. \* \* The night I passed on the battlefield in company with Colonels Buckland, Cockerel, Rice and other officers.

That night was one of intense interest on both sides. Beauregard, impatient for the morning light, that he might complete the work so auspiciously begun; and Sherman and Grant hoping for Buell with his fresh divisions, to reinforce the Union Army. Buell arrived and crossed, and one of his officers remarked to a gunboat officer, "We will show you some man-of-war fighting tomorrow," and they kept the promise well. Marching to the front they relieved the exhausted troops engaged the day before and drove the Rebel Army back, regaining the lost ground, and the victory was complete.

General Hildebrand says of Monday's battle:

On Monday morning I marched near the field of battle, forming near the rear, holding my force in readiness to enter into action at any moment, when called upon. We remained in this position, until the enemy had retreated and the victory achieved.

On the 8th instant, in compliance with your order, I marched my brigade, accompanied by a large cavalry force, also by Buckland's brigade, on the Corinth road, about four miles from camp. Halting in an open field, skirmishers were sent forward, who discovered Rebel cavalry in considerable force, exhibiting a disposition to fight. The skirmishers immediately fired upon enemy, when the Seventy-seventh Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel De Hass, was ordered up to support them. Soon after forming in line a large body of cavalry made a bold and dashing charge on the skirmishers and the whole regiment. So sudden and rapid was the charge, shooting our men with carbines and revolvers, that they had not time to reload, and fell back, hoping our cavalry would cover the retreat. Unhappily our own cavalry was not sufficiently near to render essential assistance. The Rebel cavalry literally rode down our infantry, shooting, sabering, and trampling them under foot. We sustained a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of 57—19 killed on the spot, 30 wounded, and the balance missing. Of the latter, two captains and one second lieutenant are numbered. Captain A. W. McCormick and Capt. A. Chandler were meritorious officers. This I may also say of Lieutenant Criswell. \* \* \*

With regard to the officers and men who participated in the battle of Pittsburg, and the affair of Tuesday, I am happy to bear testimony to the fidelity, bravery, and devotion of all. \* \* \*

Major B. D. Fearing, who was immediately in command of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, acquitted himself with as much skill, bravery and military bearing as an old officer of long experience, and was not excelled by any other field officer who came under my observation.

The roll of killed, wounded and missing of the Seventy-seventh sufficiently attests the brave stand they made. The following is a recapitulation of the whole number:

Company A—4 killed, 13 wounded, 1 missing; total, 20. Company B—4 killed, 10 wounded, 6 missing; total, 20. Company C—3 killed, 10 wounded, 3 missing; total, 16. Company D—5 killed, 18 wounded; total, 23. Company E—6 killed, 13 wounded, 10 missing; total, 29. Company F—2 killed, 11 wounded, 1 missing; total, 14. Company G—1 killed, 10 wounded, 1 missing; total, 12. Company H—4 killed, 8 wounded, 19 missing; total, 31. Company I—1 killed, 10 wounded, 1 missing; total, 12. Company J—5 killed, 9 wounded, 16 missing; total, 30. Total—42 killed, 119 wounded, 31 missing; total, 192.

Colonel Hildebrand himself exhibited fine,

soldierly qualities in this action, and when the Union line was driven back on Sunday, he was of great service in rallying the men, not only of his own brigade but of other brigades, and his portly figure and fearless demeanor inspired many a company with renewed confidence and turned them again to the front; and, he was, no doubt, of great service in saving the army from complete rout before overpowering numbers.

#### WASHINGTON CITY IN DANGER.

On the 26th of May the startling news was received that Washington City was about to be attacked, followed by a dispatch from the Governor of the State calling for troops. The call designated three classes that would be received for the term of three years, for the term of three months, and for guard duty within the State, and saying: "Everything is valueless to us if our Government is overthrown."

This dispatch was accompanied by another, directed to the Washington County Military Committee, as follows:

Assuming as the fact may be, Washington City is in imminent danger. You will please raise, without delay, one hundred men, and send them as fast as raised to Camp Chase, where they will be organized and equipped; and such as are not willing to proceed to Washington will perform guard duty in place of the regiment now at Camp Chase.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

At meeting of citizens was immediately called to take action. Upon assembling at the usual place of holding such meetings in Marietta, Rufus H. Harte was chosen chairman, and G. R. Rosetter, secretary. Judge Green then addressed the assembly, and was followed by William R. Putnam, who made a stirring appeal to men of all ages to respond promptly to the call of their country. Rev. D. H. Moore, a Methodist minister of Marietta, spoke, saying that he had held back from enlisting by the advice of his friends long enough, and now he was bound to go at all hazards. The Court House was filled to overflowing, and this declaration of the reverend gentleman had a

stirring effect. Others followed in patriotic appeals, and enlistment rolls being circulated quite a number of names were secured. The students of Marietta College held a meeting and 25 young men offered themselves as volunteers.

The following is a closing part of an appeal sent out through the country as a hand-bill:

We call upon our fellow citizens at once to stand forth for their country in this emergency! Your country calls, and it is the duty of patriotic citizens to obey the call! Old Washington to the rescue! Volunteers along the banks of the Muskingum River should be in readiness to take the steamer for Zanesville on Wednesday. Volunteers from other parts of the county will report themselves immediately to the undersigned at Marietta.

WILLIAM R. PUTNAM,

*Chairman military committee Washington County.*  
Marietta, May 26, 1862.

On the 28th the company embarked on the steamer "Emma Graham" for Zanesville, and a large concourse of citizens assembled on the commons at Marietta to see them embark. The company was named the Putnam Guards, in honor of Judge William R. Putnam, chairman of the military committee. On arriving at Camp Chase they elected Rev. D. H. Moore captain (who was afterward lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-seventh when in the three-years' service); T. S. Aleshire, first lieutenant, and J. R. Jenkins, second lieutenant, and became Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment. This regiment was at Harper's Ferry, under Colonel Miles, when the surrender took place, and were paroled, their time being out.

On the 2nd of July, 1862, the President called for 300,000 more volunteers for three years, and Ohio's quota was about 40,000. Governor Tod issued an earnest appeal to the military committees and the citizens of the State, calling upon them to furnish the men. The military committee of the county resolved that old Washington should not be behind in any emergency, and invited a general meeting of the citizens of the county in Marietta, on July 19th. Meantime a meeting of the military committees of the counties comprising the third military district was held in Marietta, to promote concerted action, and to provide



officers for the new regiment, which was to be the Ninety-second.

On the 15th of July they assembled, members present:

Athens: J. M. Dana, T. F. Wildes, W. R. Golden, and W. T. Brown.

Meigs: J. V. Smith, G. W. Cooper, J. J. White, D. A. Smith, and George Eiselstein.

Noble: E. G. Dudley, Jabez Belford, W. H. Frazier, and Dr. M. Martin.

Washington: William R. Putnam, G. W. Barker, John Newton, and S. F. Cooke.

Monroe: Not represented.

Col. William R. Putnam, chairman; J. M. Dana, and J. Belford, secretaries.

A committee consisting of G. W. Cooper, of Meigs, E. G. Dudley, of Noble, W. R. Golden and G. W. Barker, of Washington, having been appointed to devise a plan of organization for the new regiment, reported that the several counties of the district should furnish the following number of companies: Washington, three; Noble, two; Monroe, two; Athens, one, and Meigs, one. Monroe County not being represented, they adjourned until July 22d, and at the adjourned meeting elected officers for the Ninety-second Regiment, and passed the resolutions following:

*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves one to another, to use all diligence in recruiting our respective portions of the Ninety-second Regiment, and that we will exert ourselves to the extent of our ability to maintain harmony and good feeling in our proceedings, upon which we feel will depend, to a great degree, our success, as well in recruiting as in every other branch of the service in this military district.

*Resolved*, That we call upon every loyal man in this military district to aid us with his might and strength and means to recruit the men called for to fill up the Ninety-second Regiment.

*Resolved*, That we go home and go to work.

*Resolved*, That we make everybody else go to work.

With this declaration of purpose to raise a regiment for the war, these gentlemen went home, and we shall presently see with what success.

The mass convention of the citizens of the county, called to meet on the 19th of July, assembled at the Court House in Marietta, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and Col. David

Barber, of Harmar, was chosen chairman, and S. B. Robinson, of Beverly, secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman of the military committee, the following gentlemen were appointed to report resolutions: Rufus E. Harte, Davis Green, C. R. Rhodes, E. S. McIntosh, and Douglas Putnam. After the resolutions had been prepared, Mr. Harte reported them, and they were unanimously adopted; they declared the confidence of the citizens of the county in the government and in the power of the country to sustain itself in the struggle for equal rights and in the integrity of the Union, and pledged anew the men and means of the county to carry out the war to a successful issue. After remarks by George Benedict and William F. Curtis, an effort was inaugurated to raise a fund to assist in recruiting 300 men in the county for the new regiment. \$2,100 was raised in about five minutes. In the afternoon Hon. William P. Cutler, having returned from a session of Congress, made an eloquent and forcible speech upon the situation of public affairs. Further subscriptions raised the total to \$3,515. This amount was further increased to \$4,026 by the 24th of July, Henry Fearing, of Harmar, donating a house and lot in Beverly, worth \$900. August 1st, the war fund amounted to \$5,081. William Pitt Putnam, of Belpre, obligated himself to pay \$8 a month to two volunteers and to a third volunteer, \$15 bounty.

#### PARKERSBURG THREATENED.

On July 28th the following despatch was received at Marietta:

WASHINGTON, JULY 28, 1862. (C. O. 1.)  
TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Send us all the men and arms you can at once. We are about to be attacked by a force of Rebels.

M. P. AMISS, Mayor.

Soon 100 men were raised, and Lieut. George T. Rice, being home on recruiting service from the Thirty-ninth Regiment, was placed in command, as captain, also Lieut. Robert Booth, of the Sixty-third regiment, and



Lieut. C. B. Way, of the Eleventh Virginia, were appointed lieutenants, and Manly Warren, orderly sergeant. They marched to the depot to take a train for the beleagured city, but there received a second dispatch "we are not yet attacked and no reinforcements are needed now."

#### THE DRAFT.

On August 4th the call for a draft of 300,000 nine-months' men came, and this, in addition to the call for three-years' men, made the quota of Washington County under both at 2,030. The total number enrolled militia at that date was 6,089, making two calls equal to about 33 per cent. of the whole number of militia in the county.

The draft commissioner for this county was George Benedict; provost marshal, William F. Curtis, of Marietta; examining surgeon, Dr. James Little, of Beverly. After several postponements by Governor Tod the draft finally took place on October 1st as follows: Adams, 11; Barlow, 9; Fairfield, 4; Mer, 3; Union, 1; Fearing, 15; Grandview, 6; Independence, 2; Lawrence, 9; Liberty, 6; Ludlow, 10; Palmer, 3; Union, 1; Warren, 7; Watertown, 7; Wesley, 16—total, 107, which was afterward increased to 131. A great effort was made to save the county from the draft, and large sums of money were raised in all parts of the county to facilitate enlistments. Barlow was down for over \$200; Waterford, over \$1,200, in addition to \$1,000 subscribed to the county war fund previously. To this must be added large sums in every township, of which we can find no record, running up into the thousands. It should be said, however, in regard to drafted men from this county, that a greater portion of them volunteered for three years when they reached Camp Dennison, and some even before. Noble County had over 300 men drafted, Monroe 61, Morgan 167, Muskingum 293, and Gallia 217.

Athens, Lawrence and Scioto escaped.

#### CAMP MARIETTA ESTABLISHED.

Judge William R. Putnam having been

placed in command of the post at Marietta, with the rank of colonel, was authorized to lease ground and erect additional barracks. Accordingly, in September, of 1862, he selected a site which, at that time, lay between the Fair Grounds and the Muskingum River, and constructed quarters to accommodate the new regiment. By the 19th of September the Ninety-second Regiment was complete; it contained as good material as any regiment from this part of the State, the men being from among the best citizens of the district, and its subsequent history fully justified the expectation of its friends. The time in camp at Marietta was devoted to drill and disciplining the men for active service. On October 7th they received orders to march, and left Camp Putnam for Gallipolis. Many of those who marched out on that October day with such fine martial bearing were destined never to return. Again Washington County was sending forth her bravest and best, but the sacrifice was not considered too great for the issues at stake.

#### CORINTH, ANTIETAM AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

The great battle of Corinth took place on October 4th, resulting in a crushing defeat to the armies of Price and Van Dorn, and not without great loss to the Union army. The Sixty-third Regiment, containing two companies of Washington County men, stood the brunt of the charge at Fort Robinet, and lost very heavily in officers and men—fully 45 per cent. Col. J. W. Sprague said of his regiment: "The loss of my regiment has been terrible, but I have the consolation of believing that no braver or truer set of men were ever taken into battle. Every officer distinguished himself for gallantry and daring."

On July 17th, the Thirty-sixth was hotly engaged in the great battle of Antietam, in which its colonel, Melvin Clarke, was killed, and losing heavily in non-commissioned officers and men.

On October 12th the battle of South Mountain was fought, in which the Thirty-sixth was

engaged. It was in this battle that the future brigade commander of the Thirty-sixth was severely wounded—Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, the successor of Grant to the Presidency.

In October, 1862, Capt. Arthur D. Eells recruited a company of cavalry for a new regiment authorized by the Governor. Captain Eells' company was recruited very rapidly, as he was a popular man and had seen service as captain of Company F, Second West Virginia Cavalry, from which position he resigned in May, 1862, on account of ill-health, but by October of the same year was again engaged in the service of his country, as captain of Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. At the date of leaving for the front the company had 101 men, officered as follows: Captain, Arthur D. Eells; first lieutenant, William L. Tripp, second lieutenant, John J. Smith.

The year 1862 was one of great military activity in Washington County. Over 2,000 men were sent out, many to fill up old regiments, but the greater part to form new organizations, which were, in the main, recruited for three-years' service. The danger of invasion from Virginia had thoroughly aroused the county, and the militia companies throughout the townships were called out for drill at regular intervals. The citizens of Marietta during the summer closed their places of business at four o'clock p. m., and all the able-bodied men, including the Silver Grays, turned out to drill.

On Tuesday, August 26th, Col. William R. Putnam, commandant of Camp Marietta, received a dispatch from Governor Tod, saying, "You are in danger of invasion on the border; prepare for it." The citizens of Marietta then had the following companies: Silver Grays, Capt. D. P. Bosworth, First Lieut. C. J. Sheppard, Second Lieut. Rufus E. Harte; Home Guards, Capt. Charles R. Rhodes, First Lieut. James Lewis, Second Lieut. John B. Dutton; First Ward company, Capt. Robert Booth, First Lieut. Dan Y. Hill, Second Lieut. Philip Schramm; Second Ward company, Capt. Rufus E. Harte (promoted from Silver Grays), First Lieut. Samuel C.

Skinner, Second Lieut. Lewis Theis; Third Ward company, Capt. John S. Conley, First Lieut. S. J. Dutton, Second Lieut. Joseph L. Stephens; Bloomfield Guards, Capt. Nathaniel F. Bishop, First Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, Jr., Second Lieut. D. A. Belden; Putnam Light Artillery, Capt. A. T. Nye, Jr., Lieut. Charles A. Hall, Gunner John Hall. On September 13th Ernst Lindner, having resigned as adjutant of the Thirty-sixth Regiment and residing for the time being in Marietta was placed in command of the companies of Marietta and Harmar, by order of the commander of the Washington County militia. The companies were lettered as follows: A, Capt. Charles R. Rhodes; B, Capt. Rufus E. Harte; C, Capt. Nathaniel F. Bishop; D, Capt. Oscar Underwood; E, Capt. Robert Booth; F, Capt. I. W. Andrews; G, Capt. D. P. Bosworth; H, Capt. Casper Crouss; I, Capt. John W. Conley; K, Capt. W. B. Hollister. Smith J. Dutton was appointed adjutant, and D. P. Bosworth, Jr., sergeant major; George Payne, Sr., drum major. We give these details to show how pressing the emergency was considered and how the men of those days rallied to meet it. The city of Marietta was laid off for the purposes of guard duty into beats, and for many weeks the night patrol paced the streets expecting a border foray.

Many brave sons of Washington County fell in the year 1862, among them Capt. Frank Buell, Capt. Theodore Greenwood, Col. Melvin Clarke, and Lieut. J. J. Steenrod.

#### DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA ESTABLISHED AT MARIETTA.

The closing event of the year was the arrival in the county of Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox and staff on December 7th, who established at Marietta the headquarters of the Department of West Virginia, which included the State of West Virginia and the bordering counties of Ohio from Wheeling to the Big Sandy. General Cox remained until April 8, 1863, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, having been assigned to a new command.

## EMANCIPATION.

The year 1863—the great battle year of the war—was ushered in by two important events; the memorable battle of Stone River and the emancipation proclamation striking the shackles from three millions of slaves. Washington County had not been strongly for the abolition of slavery, but the fierce logic of war had convinced the most conservative that the time had come and they heartily approved the action of Abraham Lincoln when he issued the emancipation edict to take effect January 1, 1863, and the grand Union party of Ohio, which swept everything before it in the great political contest of the year, endorsed the conduct of the war by a hundred thousand majority for John Brough. The partisan feeling that characterized this campaign was something fearful to contemplate; the party of the Union could brook no resistance, and there was a strong tendency to brand as traitors all who were not in its ranks, when in fact many good and true men of the opposition were devoted to their country and to the preservation of the Union; but some of the opposition were not for the Union or the war, and were so outspoken and active in their course that they were arrested in their course as was their leader C. L. Vallandigham, but not like him arrested, tried, convicted and sent south.

## UNION LEAGUE.

On the 31st of March the citizens of Marietta, Harmar and vicinity formed what was known as the Union League, with the object of binding together all loyal men of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation, to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary, and to vote for no man for office whose loyalty was questionable or who was not willing to support the principles set forth in the foregoing declaration. The officers elected were George M. Woodbridge, president; H. H. Brown,

vice-president; S. S. Porter, secretary; W. F. Curtis, treasurer; M. H. Needham, J. H. Best, Daniel Y. Hill, John M. Hook, W. S. Ward, Thomas F. Jones, Beman Gates, Lewis Lenhart, B. F. Pixley, W. W. Hutchinson, George E. Stratton, and William H. Smith, executive committee. The formation of this society was doubtless prompted by the formation of lodges of Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty in the county by the opposition.

## CHANCELLORSVILLE.

On the 1st of May occurred the great battle of Chancellorsville in which Huntington's, De Beck's and the Pierpont batteries were engaged, and when J. F. Huntington's battery H. First Ohio Light Artillery, made a gallant stand against great odds, holding the enemy in check until deserted by the supporting infantry. For his conduct in this battle, Captain Huntington was promoted to chief of artillery of his division.

In the same action Col. Rufus R. Dawes, an old Washington County boy, bore a conspicuous part, in carrying out "Fighting Joe" Hooker's plans for crossing the Rappahannock prior to the battle. A surgeon of the Sixth Wisconsin, which regiment Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes then commanded, was an eye-witness to the achievement. He says:

The steep bank on the opposite side was lined with rifle-pits from which our troops on this side tried in vain for several hours to dislodge the enemy. It was impossible to lay the pontoon bridges on which to cross the corps until the rifle-pits were cleared, and to throw troops across in boats for this purpose was a necessary condition of success.

It was regarded by all as a most desperate and perilous undertaking, and none but troops of tried valor could be relied on.

The Sixth Wisconsin was one of the two regiments (Twenty-fourth Michigan was the other) which had the honor of being the "forlorn hope" selected to cross the river and carry the heights beyond. When the order was given to "fall in" not a man faltered or hesitated a moment, though fully conscious of the danger he was to meet. I shook hands with Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, as I honestly believed for the last time, and said "God bless and protect you." Our troops double-quickened down the slope on this side, sprang into the boats, and pushed out boldly across the river under a perfect storm of bullets. The river, which is

about one hundred and fifty yards wide at this point, was soon passed and our brave men, sprouting ashore, dashed up the hill, capturing the rebels in the rifle-pits, and in less than twenty minutes from the time the order to march was given on this side, our regiment was formed in line of battle on the top of the opposite shores. Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes stood up in the boats while crossing, and assisted in pushing his boat along and seized the colors to rally the regiment as soon as a landing was effected. I rejoiced greatly when I saw the rebels on the opposite side "skedaddling" in fine disorder. It seemed a miracle no more were hurt.

Early in June the threatening movements of the enemy under Lee alarmed the cabinet in Washington, and the President issued a call for 100,000 six-months' men to be raised in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. Lee had divided his army into three grand divisions, cut loose from his base, and it was reported that one of these divisions was intended for the invasion of West Virginia and Ohio, another to strike the western part of Pennsylvania, and the third to invade Maryland. Under this call Ohio was to have furnished 30,000 men, but the call for six months was soon found to be very injudicious, and 2,000 was the total number from Ohio, of which none were from Washington County. Lee's movements were witnessed with great alarm, but it was soon evident that he was not expecting to divide his forces but bent on taking Philadelphia and New York, and carrying the war into the North.

#### GETTYSBURG.

The Rebel invasion culminated at Gettysburg, where he was met by General Meade with the Army of the Potomac, and the greatest battle of the war and the one most momentous in the results involved, was fought. Washington County was represented by Buell's Pierpont Battery, Huntington's Battery and De Beck's Battery under command of Capt. J. F. Huntington. They fought nobly and stood to their guns as only veterans can. Who can describe the battle, who will ever adequately chronicle the deeds of heroism there enacted? It will never be done. Lines of battle five miles long, Round Top, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, Wolf Hill, Power's Hill, Benner's Hill,

all the scenes of charge and countercharge, and all in one great battle. Let us take a bit out of this great master-piece, this crowd of heroic achievements and let it stand for all the rest: "Agate" then the *nom de plume* of Whitelaw Reid, correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, wrote:

Let me give one phase of the fight—fit type of many more. Some Massachusetts batteries—Bigelow's Captain Phillips' and Captain McGilroy's, of Maine—were planted on the extreme left, advanced, now well down to the Emmitsburg road, with infantry in their front—the first division, I think, of Sickles' corps. A little after five, a fierce Rebel charge drove back the infantry and menaced the batteries. Orders are sent Bigelow on the extreme left, to hold his position at every hazard short of sheer annihilation, till a couple more batteries can be brought to his support. Reserving his fire a little, then with depressed guns opening with double charges of grape and canister, he smites and shatters, but cannot break the advancing line. His grape and canister are exhausted, and still, closing grandly up over their slain, on they come. He falls back on spherical case, and pours this in at the shortest range. On, still onward, comes the artillery-defying line, and still he holds his position. They are within six paces of the guns—he fires again, once more, and he blows devoted soldiers from his very muzzles. And, still mindful of that solemn order, he holds his place, they spring upon his carriages, and shoot down his horses! And then, his Yankee artillerymen still about him, he seizes the guns by hand, and from the very front of that line drags two of them off. The caissons are further back—five out of the six are saved. That single company, in that half hour's fight, lost 33 of its men, including every sergeant it had. The captain himself was wounded. Yet it was the first time it was ever under fire! I give it simply as a type. So they fought along that fiery line!

The Rebels now poured on Phillips' Battery, and it, too, was forced to drag off the pieces by hand, when the horses were shot down. From a new position, it opened again; and at last the two reinforcing batteries came up on the gallop. An enfilading fire swept the Rebel line: Sickles' gallant infantry charged, the Rebel line swept back on a reflux tide—we regained the lost ground, and every gun just lost in this splendid fight.

Buell's Battery was in the thickest of the battle and fired over 1,200 rounds. De Beck's Battery lost two pieces. Huntington's Battery was forced to retire for fresh ammunition. Let Captain Huntington tell the story himself: "Started from Taneytown with my brigade, at 4 a. m., second inst., reached Gettysburg at 2 p. m., and about four o'clock was ordered to relieve some of the First Corps, who were in the battle the day before. Posi-



tion of our army peculiar, the line forming a triangle with the apex towards the enemy, whose line was in front around ours, we having the advantage of being able to throw troops across, while the enemy had to go around. The salient part of our line was an elevated piece of ground just on the edge of town, on which was a beautiful cemetery, and here, at the center, my batteries were posted—a position fine for artillery, yet quite exposed, being swept by Rebel batteries in front and on our left flank. Shelling was going on vigorously, when we took position, and we replied with great vigor. Meanwhile the tremendous attack was made on our left. Had this been successful, every battery on the hill must have been taken, as our only line of retreat was by the Baltimore pike, directly in our rear. At one time when our left was forced back by a tremendous charge of the enemy, I thought 'the jig was up' with us, but fresh troops were just brought up, and the enemy fell suddenly back. Just, before dark, another column attacked our batteries on the hill, which were supported by part of the Eleventh Corps, who, as their custom is, gave way, and part of Captain Ricketts' Battery of my brigade, in the extreme front was actually taken. General Carroll, with his brigade, of old Shield's fire-eaters, came up just in the nick of time. Carroll sung out, 'Where is Huntington?' 'Here I am, General,' said I. 'I am sent here' he continued, 'to support something or some one—where is the enemy?' I showed him their advancing line, and he commanded, 'Forward! double quick march!' And in they went, turned the advancing Rebels and saved the batteries. It was sharp while it lasted. Ricketts' Battery lost 17 killed and wounded and five prisoners in that charge." We quote further:

The night was spent in preparing for the struggle of the next day (July 30th). At 4 A. M., Friday, the enemy attacked the right of our line. From that to eleven the musketry never slackened for a single moment. Such a sustained fire I never heard before, and to look at the place it was terrible. The Rebels charged up a hill against log breastworks, lined with our splendid infantry. I was on the ground afterwards. It was a sickening sight. In one place I traced the

line of an entire company, shot dead where they stood, with the captain at his post. Here General Ewell's adjutant general was killed, while trying to rally his men.

After this fight there was a lull, but about 2 P. M., while a knot of officers were lying down near my battery to avoid the sharpshooters, who were constantly firing at us, all at once there came a most terrible storm of iron. They had been quietly placing their batteries in position, and opened at a signal. The howling of the shells, the deadly hiss of the solid Wentworth, and the crash of the 12-pound spherical case, was awful beyond description. Most of the fire came from the left, and my battery was then faced to the front; we had to change the position of the guns under that fire. For the first time the men of Battery H hesitated to obey my orders; but they were almost exhausted by fatigue and intense heat, and it was only for a moment that they forgot their duty. We soon had our guns around, and opened one section to the left, another to the front, and the third I could not work for the want of men able to stand on their feet. Capt. Wallace Hill's Battery (Pierpont) behaved most nobly. I never saw guns served better than theirs, until they fired their last round. I ordered them to leave the field, and replaced them with Captain Edgell's (New Hampshire) battery. Meanwhile, my own was about exhausted, and, feeling the importance of maintaining the fire at this point, I started to the reserve headquarters, with Orderly Fred Regnier, to run the gauntlet of the enemy's batteries for a mile, every shot that came over our batteries striking in our track—no pleasure trip to be sure—but we got through. Could obtain no relief, as every battery was already engaged. Starting back, I met my battery coming out, its ammunition exhausted, and one piece dismounted by solid shot. Under cover of this fire, the enemy made their last charge on our left, suffered awfully, and were utterly routed—their last effort.

#### VICKSBURG.

General Grant, after a series of battles and brilliant manoeuvres around Vicksburg, had penned up the Rebel general Pemberton, and by July 4th had compelled him to surrender. The Fourth of July, 1863, was a glad day for the national cause. "To whom shall we Grant the Meade of praise?" was telegraphed throughout the country; but Grant's star was in the ascendant. Meade's victory was grand, but his tactics were defensive, while Grant's were aggressive. These victories occasioned general rejoicing. The friends of the Union throughout the North now saw the beginning of the end. The gloom that had overshadowed the past year was dissipated, and the name of Grant was thenceforth to be the watchword to victory and the omen of success.



## THE MORGAN RAID.

It was in July of 1863 that John Morgan made his raid through Southern Ohio, passing through Washington County, an account of which follows.

John Morgan, with his bold troopers, had, up to July, 1863, made numerous raids and forays across the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee into the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. These forays were a source of alarm to the Unionist, and exultation to the Secessionist. He generally captured all of the good horses within his reach, provoked a vigorous pursuit, and although he uniformly had to get out much faster than he came in, he generally accomplished all that he intended.

Encouraged by his successes, he planned a grand raid to the northward, which should give the Northern people a taste of war as well as the "Sunny South." General Bragg, however, ordered Morgan not to go beyond the State of Kentucky. Bragg was then confronted by General Rosecrans, at Stone River, and the object sought to be accomplished was to strike the communications and rear of the Union Army, and divert the flanking column of Rosecrans from annoying Bragg, the supposition being that a strong force sent to the rear would engage the attention of a large part of the Union cavalry, and the sequel proved this to be true.

Collecting a body of cavalry, numbering about 2,500 men, with two 20-pound Parrott rifle cannon and four other guns of smaller calibre, he was ready for the enterprise. Basil Duke, the "brains of John Morgan," was second in command, with Colonels Cluke, Dick Morgan, and others of lesser note commanding regiments.

He crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville, Kentucky, July 3, 1863, and, marching rapidly north, drove or evaded all the Union forces that disputed his progress, and on the 8th arrived on the banks of the Ohio at Bradenburg, Kentucky. He gave out as he went that he should attack Louisville. He captured two

steamers, the "J. J. McCoombs" and "Alice Dean," and, disregarding his instructions, crossed the Ohio, burned the steamers, and disappeared among the hills of Indiana.

General Judah, commanding the Union cavalry in Kentucky, began at once a vigorous pursuit. Colonel Garrard, of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, in command of a brigade composed of the Seventh and Second Ohio Cavalry, Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry, Law's Howitzer Battery, and the First Kentucky Cavalry, started the same day Morgan crossed the Cumberland, where Garrard had been watching him, and was joined, at Bardstown, Kentucky, by General Hobson, with Shackelford's brigade, consisting of the Third, Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. Hobson assumed command, and the whole force hurried on after the raider.

Morgan, after getting safely across into Indiana, gave out, seemingly as in confidence, to prisoners, that he was moving on Indianapolis, but immediately afterwards bore off to the eastward, crossed the Ohio line, and was soon in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Upon nearing that city, he gave out that he expected to attack Hamilton, but instead passed by so close to the great city that part of his command, embarrassed by the darkness and the labyrinth of streets in the suburbs, came near losing their way. This was the night of July 13th.

General Burnside was in command in Cincinnati and General Judah was there also hurrying up with fresh cavalry.

Ohio was soon thoroughly aroused. Governor Tod, July 12th, issued a proclamation calling out the militia of all the Southern and Southwestern counties.

Morgan, no doubt, endeavored to enhance the prevailing alarm, hoping to make his escape more certain amid the general uproar before any definite or concerted action could be taken to intercept him. Onward he went eastward, his men plundering everybody without fear or favor, through the counties of Warren, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, and

Meigs, while detachments from the main body made detours through other counties, and the whole body bringing up at Portland, near Bufington's Island, on the evening of the 18th, and would doubtless have crossed at once but for the threatening appearance of an earthquake then and there appearing.

Morgan had run the gauntlet of the militia through the State, with Hobson but a few hours in the rear, eager to bring the raider to bay after the long pursuit. Tired, jaded and harrassed, and withal heavily loaded with booty, the Rebels rested at the river, expecting in the morning to make a short job of the earthwork and cross to the Virginia shore.

Let us now return to the scene of operations in Washington County, and see what was being done there to capture the bold raider.

Governor Tod, in his proclamation, had ordered "all the militia companies in Washington, Monroe, Noble, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Hocking, and Athens, to report forthwith to Colonel William R. Putnam at Camp Marietta, who was to organize them into battalions or regiments and appoint temporary officers therefor." Immediately following the proclamation came a telegram from Governor Tod to Colonel Putnam, stating that 3,000 militia had been ordered to Marietta. At this date there were 175 six-months' men in camp, including Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Governor Tod telegraphed on the fourteenth that Morgan had crossed the Little Miami, and was probably making for some ford near Marietta. Colonel Putnam at once began to act—first, to prevent Morgan crossing the Ohio; second, to keep him west of the Muskingum; and, third, to shut his forces between the Ohio River and Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad if possible. He, therefore, set about guarding the fords as the first part of the program. On the 14th there were 457 men in camp, but no arms had arrived, although a thousand stand had been promised by the Governor. At this time, Capt. D. L. Wood, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, was stationed at Marietta, and Lieut. J. W. Conine, aid-de-camp to Gen-

eral Cox, was in immediate command of the six-months' men at Camp Marietta. On July 10th the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP MARIETTA, O., July 15, 1863.  
*Special Order No. 1.*

The following companies now at camp are hereby detached under command of Captain D. L. Wood, Eighteenth United States Infantry, and will put themselves in readiness to march:

Marietta Artillery company, Lieutenant Nye commanding.

Volunteer mounted company, Captain Bloomfield commanding.

Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Stedman commanding.

Captain J. P. Putnam's company, Captain Putnam commanding.

Post Quartermaster Croxton will provide transportation and forage for five (5) days for fifty (50) horses. Post Commissary R. B. Treat will turn over to Charles Jones (who will act as quartermaster of the detachment), twelve hundred and fifty (1250) rations.

Surgeon S. D. Hart will be acting surgeon.

By order of WM. R. PUTNAM,  
Colonel Commanding.

Captain Wood's instructions were as follows:

You are hereby ordered to assume command of the troops detached by special order No. 1 of this date, and proceed with them to the ford below Parkersburg, where you will make such disposition as you deem fit and proper to prevent the rebel forces now in the State from crossing at that place.

WM. R. PUTNAM,  
Colonel Commanding.

But now an unforeseen difficulty arose. Lieutenant Conine refused to allow the United States troops in Camp Marietta to be moved without orders from a higher source. Governor Tod was telegraphed, and all that day spent in waiting for an answer. The answer came finally ordering Lieutenant Conine to obey all orders from Colonel Putnam, and Captain Wood started early on the morning of the 16th. The expedition numbered about 300 men. The cannon were two iron pieces that had been used in Marietta and Harmar for firing salutes, and the arms for the infantry and cavalry were such as could be hastily gathered in the city and Camp Marietta. Captain Wood reached Blennerhassett's Island the same day, and began entrenching, informing

Colonel Putnam by telegraph of the fact. Capt. Wood had stopped short of the point intended to be covered by the movement. At this time 4,259 men reported for duty, and Capt. R. B. Wilson, of Meigs County, was ordered to proceed to Mason City, West Virginia, with his company and that of Capt. George G. Woodward armed as infantry, to prevent Morgan crossing at that point. On the same day (17th) the following order was sent to Captain Wood, at Blennerhassett's Island:

The shoal at the foot of Blennerhassett's Island is deemed impracticable on account of quicksand. The ford you were to guard is at the foot of Buffington's Island. You will therefore take your forces to that point. Use the flats and steamer Logan in conjunction with Captain Wilson, in transporting your forces, sending baggage overland, if necessary. Delay Captain Wilson as little as possible.

Lieutenant Conine will report to you with reinforcements as soon as they can be armed.

By this arrangement Captain Wood and his little force reached Buffington at 7 P. M. of the 17th, and at once began to intrench, throwing out pickets and preparing for such defense as his limited means afforded. Captain Wilson proceeded to Mason City.

In the meantime Capt. Henry Best, on July 13th, with his own company and those of Captains Stone, Dana, Pugh, and Rutherford, had been ordered to proceed on the steamer "Buck" to Blennerhassett's Island and open the channel so that the gunboats could pass, and on the way down remove all boats of every description to the Virginia shore, which order was faithfully carried out. Captain Wilson arrived at Mason City at 11 P. M. of the 17th, and hearing that the Rebels had appeared about five miles back of Middleport he crossed the river and advanced promptly but cautiously through the darkness and took up a position three miles to the rear of that place. Here Morgan's men, or a part of them, advanced, captured a scouting party of Captain Wilson's force, pushed on to within a quarter of a mile of Wilson, when they were fired on, and delayed until noon of the 18th, when the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry came up, and an attack

was immediately made by the two commands on the Rebels, resulting in their retreat. On the 19th, Captain Wilson was ordered up to Bowman's Run, seven miles up the Ohio from Middleport, where he made such dispositions of his men as to capture 77 men and officers, and 80 horses. Captain Wilson took his prisoners to Pomeroy, when he was ordered six miles below to guard another ford, and arrived just in time to prevent a body of Morgan's men from crossing, and turned them back on their pursuers, who captured them.

By July 17th a thousand stand of arms arrived, and Colonel Putnam ordered Lieut. J. W. Conine, with a detachment consisting of the companies of Captains Knowles, Moore, Jaynes, Brown, Seaman, Dyar, Jenkins, Comley, and Davenport, to proceed on board the steamer "Eagle" and reinforce Captain Wood, and report to that officer for orders. The "Eagle" got fast aground on a bar, and Conine disembarked, marched his men to the mouth of the Little Hocking, and bivouacked, deciding to act independent of Captain Wood. At this time there were reported for duty 7,064 men, with scarcely any arms in camp, but in order to utilize these men as far as practicable they were provided with spades, axes, and picks, and sent to the proper places to fell trees and obstruct the lines of retreat along the supposed route of Morgan.

Hon. William P. Cutler on the 18th was ordered to obstruct the roads between the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad and the Ohio River. He had in his command the railroad employes, Captain Holmes' company, and that of Captain Grewell; and at Cutler's station and Big Run he was joined with three more companies under Captains Waugh, Maxwell and Dee. With these forces, Mr. Cutler says, in his report: "We succeeded in accomplishing the object in a thorough manner from Big Hocking (including all roads leading into the ravines of that stream), as far east as the road leading from Vincent to the Ohio River by way of Daniel Shaw's, in Dunham township."

On the 17th General Burnside telegraphed

Colonel Putnam that if Morgan was driven from the ford at Buffington, he would probably strike for Marietta, the roads therefore were to be well obstructed, the flooring of the bridge across the Muskingum torn up, and rifle-pits so constructed as to command the crossing. General Cox, who was with General Burnside at Cincinnati, telegraphed that if the roads were so obstructed as to prevent Morgan dodging north between Athens and Marietta, there was force enough following to crush or capture him. Three companies under John Newton were sent up the Muskingum to remove all boats to the east side of the stream, and three more under command of Capt. Levi Barber were sent to blockade the roads between Coolville and the Little Hocking. Meantime, mounted scouts were sent out from Mr. Cutler's camp, and from all points practicable, and the best information possible obtained as to the enemy's movements. Several companies were stationed at the Marietta bridge, and such arrangements made that the drawbridge could be turned at a moment's notice. In addition to the rifle-pits a barricade of bales of hay was made commanding the bridge and the ford below. On the night of July 17th, Col. B. P. Runkle's forces arrived at Scott's landing, three miles below Marietta.

Let us now return to Morgan's command, whom we left on the evening of the 18th near Buffington's Island.

Basil Duke, in his "History of Morgan's Cavalry," says:

July 18th, at 3 A. M., we moved on. By this time the militia had turned their attention seriously to felling trees, and impeding our progress in every conceivable way. Advanced guard was forced to carry axes to cut away frequent blockade. In passing on the 18th near Pomeroy, there was one continual fight, but not wholly with militia, for some regular troops now appeared. We had to run a terrible gauntlet for nearly five miles, through a ravine, on the gallop. \* \* \* We reached Portland (Buffington) about 8 P. M., and the night was one of solid darkness. General Morgan consulted one or two of his officers upon the propriety of at once attacking an earthwork, thrown up to guard the ford. From all the information he could gather, this work was manned with about three hundred infantry—regular troops, and two heavy guns were mounted in it. Our arrival at this place after dark had involved us

in a dilemma. If we did not cross the river that night, there was every chance of our being attacked on the next day by heavy odds—by infantry sent after us from Kentucky, and by gunboats at the ford, which we could not drive off, as we had not more than three cartridges apiece for our artillery. General Morgan fully appreciated these reasons for getting across the river that night, as did those with whom he advised, but there were also very strong reasons against attacking the work at night; and without the capture of the work which commanded the ford, it would be impossible to cross. Attacks in the dark are always hazardous experiments, in this case doubly so as we knew nothing of the ground and could not procure guides. Our choice of the direction in which to move to the attack would have been purely guesswork. The defenders of the work had only to lie still and fire with artillery and musketry directly to their front, but the assailants would have had a line to preserve, and to exercise great care lest they should fall foul of each other in the obscurity. \* \* \* He determined, therefore, to take the work at early dawn, and hoped to effect a crossing rapidly before the enemy arrived.

Captain D. L. Wood, in his report to Colonel Putnam, says: "On the morning of the 18th I made a line of entrenchments covering the approach to the ford, sent out cavalry scouts and ascertained that the enemy were advancing on me in force. I had all my stores removed to the boat (steamer 'Starlight') and ordered it to be ready to move. At half past seven o'clock the enemy appeared in force in front of my works, at which time my forces were in line to receive them as best I could. At twelve o'clock, having received an order from General Scammon to retire, I did so. Being hardly pressed by the enemy, I was obliged to abandon my artillery."

Lieut. C. B. Lewis, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was officer of the day; posted pickets at different points around the ford to watch for the approach of the Rebels, and while out on the picket line was taken prisoner by the Rebels the night before the battle.

#### BUFFINGTON'S ISLAND.

The valley in which Morgan encamped on the night of July 18th was about 800 yards wide at the lower end and gradually narrowed above until the hills approached near to the river at the upper end. The river road coming



from Pomeroy was upon the bank of the river. About midway of the valley a road winds into the valley to the river. The Rebels had encamped on the night of the 18th (Saturday night) in the cornfields at the end of a private lane running parallel to the road on which General Judah was approaching from the direction of Pomeroy. A dense fog covered all the bottom lands. General Hobson had with his command followed Morgan for two weeks, and on the night of the 18th went into camp to rest both horses and men. Colonel Garrard, of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, remonstrated with Hobson for delaying the march at the critical point of the pursuit, but Hobson decided to halt. Colonel Garrard then asked permission to continue the pursuit that night, and in reply was informed that he might take his regiment and "go to hell." So Garrard kept on in pursuit. General Judah pressing forward during the night with his command was, with his staff including Maj. Daniel McCook, early in the morning of the 19th, in advance, and when within a short distance of the ford, there being a dense fog, came unexpectedly upon the Rebel cavalry, who received them with a volley and pursued, killing Major McCook, wounding several and taking some prisoners together with one piece of artillery. General Judah now hurried his forces forward and the fog suddenly lifting disclosed the enemy in the valley before them. While Judah was bringing his forces into action, Lieutenant O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, appeared on another road with but 50 men and charged two different regiments so desperately that they were broke and left the captured gun, also their prisoners. Meanwhile Colonel Garrard with the Second and Seventh Ohio Cavalry came in by the road about the middle of the valley and charged them in flank and rear. Captain Fitch with the gunboat "Moose" now attacked from the river, playing on them with his 24-pound Dahlgren guns. With Judah up, Hobson up and the gunboats up, the situation of Morgan became not only interesting but desperate.

Judah and Hobson, from different points, soon opened on the Rebel ranks with shell, and according to Basil Duke's account, the air was fairly filled with pieces of shell, compelling the enemy to retreat. Duke was in command of the line designed to cover the retreat, with instructions to make the best fight he could, and but for being attacked in the flank would have given General Judah a more stubborn resistance than they did. General Duke attempted to retreat in good order, but soon a regular stampede took place, many made a rush for the ford, others ran from point to point over this field, taking a new direction at the chance explosion of a shell near by. The most of the Rebels, however, still clung to the booty stolen on the march.

The victors now closed in on them and captured between seven and eight hundred, including Basil Duke, Col. Dick Morgan, Colonels Smith, Ward and Hoffman. All their artillery, wagons, etc., were captured. About 1,200 men, under Morgan, escaped, and, pressing on up the river, tried to cross at Belleville, but were headed off by the gunboat "Moose." A few got across, and some were killed in the river. The bulk of the raiders, however, turned away from the river and disappeared among the hills. It is a remarkable fact that two out of the six or seven guns captured were 20-pound Parrots, which Morgan had dragged over his extended line of march, and, had he not run out of ammunition, would doubtless have given the gunboats as well as his other pursuers a more desperate battle than he did. The Union loss was five killed and 25 wounded. Rebel loss, 20 killed, wounded not known.

In regard to the conduct of Captain Wood, the "Rebellion Record" has the following:

Captain Wood of the Eighteenth regulars, while stationed at Marietta as recruiting officer, was ordered to take command of two companies of volunteers, and proceed to Buffington bar on Saturday. He found the steamer "Starlight" aground, with only two men aboard, and loaded with three thousand barrels of flour. He immediately unloaded the vessel, raised steam and manned the boat, from the captain to the deck-hand, with his men, and run her out of the range of Morgan's guns, which, before he could get away, had arrived on



the bank. Before leaving with his little band of true gallants, he rolled his two heavy pieces of artillery over into a ravine, so that the enemy could neither take nor use them. After the fight, Captain Wood reported to General Judah for duty with the boat, and was highly complimented by the general and placed in charge of several hundred of the prisoners to bring to Cincinnati. Had the boat not been seized by Captain Wood when it was, Morgan would have had it and crossed the river with it, for the gunboats did not arrive till Sunday morning, while Morgan was there the night before. So let Marietta be proud of her gentlemen soldiers who were not too proud to carry coal or do any work which would hinder the enemies of the Union and help her defenders.

Captain Wood and his command returned to Camp Marietta from Cincinnati, July 25th.

When Major McCook was shot, the country lost a noble patriot, who had sent his distinguished sons to the war and only remained at home himself on account of the infirmities of age. The horse he rode remained in the hands of the enemy. There is an interesting incident related in regard to the horse, "Old Joe," as he was called, which we will give as we heard it:

When Capt. Arthur D. Eells, Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, on the failure of his health, left the army at Somerset, Kentucky, he sold his horse "Joe" to Maj. John Dalman, at that time paymaster, who took the horse to Cincinnati. Very soon after this John Morgan made his raid through Indiana and Ohio.

When Morgan and his troops were passing near Cincinnati, a force of volunteers gathered to pursue him. Old Major McCook went to Dalman's stable and took the horse Joe, and, with the others, followed Morgan, overtaking him, as we have seen, at Buffington. As soon as Major McCook fell, the horse galloped over the field at will. Soon the Seventh Ohio Cavalry attacked the Rebels on the flank and rear, and the horse, doubtless recognizing familiar voices in the direction of the gallant Seventh, galloped through the tumult and confusion of the battle to the position of the Seventh Cavalry and took his wonted place in the line, much to the edification of the boys, who shouted, "Look! there comes Captain Eells' horse, Old Joe."

So ended the battle of Buffington's Island, in which there were more men killed than in some of the famous battles in Mexico.

About 350 Rebels succeeded in getting across at the different fords, and between one and two hundred were taken prisoners after becoming detached from the main body. Morgan himself was half way across at the upper Buffington ford, when he saw that a large

part of his command were so hard pressed that they would not be able to escape, and he turned back and continued his flight north, but doubled on his track and again attempted to cross near Blennerhassett's Island, but was foiled in this and compelled to make a detour to get out of the trap set for him by Colonel Putnam. In order to do this he marched outside the lines of Mr. Cutler and Lieutenant Conine and the other forces sent out to obstruct and hold the roads leading to the river. He was, however, followed by Shackelford, and also by a force of militia sent forward by Colonel Runkle, under command of Colonel Hill. These moved by boat up the Muskingum, and landed at McConnelsville July 23rd, just as Morgan crossed at Eaglesport, seven miles above. Colonel Hill took an unfrequented road over the hills and succeeded in flanking Moran, and getting his artillery into position, opened on the Rebels and threw them into confusion. They dropped their guns, booty, and everything that would impede progress and fled, followed by Hill as long as his artillery could get positions from which to shell them, keeping up the pursuit until about four P. M., when General Shackelford's cavalry came up and relieved the militia, now very much exhausted, whom Colonel Hill ordered back to the Muskingum.

Thus harassed the remnant of the raiders pursued their toilsome march. General Brooks, who had taken up his headquarters at Wellsville, Ohio, finding that there was a strong probability of Morgan crossing the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad at Salineville sent Colonel Gallagher, with a regiment of six-months' men, to a point about two miles from that place, and had them posted advantageously near the supposed place of crossing. Major Way, with the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, was also moving up to the same point. In a short time the expected Rebels made their appearance, coming around a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry, they halted and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap Major Way, with 200 men of the Ninth Michigan

Cavalry, dashed among them and commenced cutting right and left. The Rebels made but a brief resistance, when they broke in utter confusion. The scene that followed was almost ludicrous, and could only be matched by the previous stampede at Buffington's Island. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, whilst others galloped around wildly in search of a place of escape and were "brought to time" by a pistol shot or saber stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horse flesh spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About 200 succeeded in escaping with him. In the buggy thus hastily evacuated by Morgan were found his rations, consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard-boiled eggs, and a bottle of whiskey.

The number of Rebels killed in this engagement was five or six; number wounded not stated; prisoners, about 200, together with horses and arms. A few Union cavalry men were wounded.

About two o'clock P. M. of the same day the forces in pursuit of Morgan closed in around him in the vicinity of West Point, between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The Rebels were finally compelled to take refuge on a bluff, and, finding escape impossible, they surrendered to Colonel Shackleford and the militia, who now started on a general hunt for straggling Rebels, brought in numbers of them found concealed in the woods, all of whom were sent to Columbus.

A Rebel account states that Morgan on this raid captured 6,000 prisoners, all of whom were paroled, destroyed 34 important bridges, and the railroad tracks in 60 places, that they lost 28 commissioned officers killed, 34 wounded, and 250 men killed, wounded and captured; that by Federal accounts, they killed more than 200, wounded at least 350 and captured as above mentioned, 6,000;

that the damage to railroads, steamboats and bridges, added to the destruction of public stores and depots, cannot fall short of \$10,000,000; that they captured three pieces of artillery, and one 24-pounder at Lebanon, which they destroyed, one Parrott three-inch gun at Brandenburg, and a 12-pounder at Portland; that the Copperheads and Butter-nuts were always in the front opposing them; that occasionally they would meet a pure "Southern" generally a person banished from the border States.

The above-mentioned account was written by one of the raiders who escaped at Buffington, and as far as it relates to the Union loss, is not trustworthy, being an over-estimate, but as far as relates to the destruction of property, it is doubtless not up to the mark.

Morgan and his officers were confined in the Penitentiary, at Columbus, from which prison Morgan and six others made their escape November 27, 1863, by cutting through the stone floors of three cells with knives carried off from the prison table, till they reached the air chamber below and tunneling thence under the prison walls into the outer yard, and climbing the surrounding prison wall by aid of ropes made from their bed clothes. An investigation into the cause of the escape showed that the usual routine of sweeping the cells was omitted in the case of those occupied by the Rebels, and they were thus enabled to cover up and conceal their work. The omission to sweep was at the suggestion of one of the directors of the Penitentiary.

Morgan reached his hiding place beyond the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee in safety, and afterward led several bands of raiders into the Blue Grass, in one of which he was killed in a skirmish, while endeavoring to escape from a house in a little village in East Tennessee.

#### THE MILITIA.

Under the order to organize the forces assembled at Camp Marietta during the Mor-

gan raid, Colonel Putnam appointed on his own staff:

Josiah H. Jenkins, assistant adjutant general; P. B. Putnam, quartermaster; George O. Hildreth, post hospital surgeon; James Little, post hospital surgeon; F. D. Howell, post hospital surgeon; B. F. Culver, post hospital assistant surgeon; John W. White, post hospital assistant surgeon; Michael Edwards, post hospital assistant surgeon; Joseph M. C. Moorhead, examining surgeon; William Beebe, examining surgeon; William Acklev, examining surgeon; besides a corps of clerks and assistants.

#### ATHENS COUNTY MILITIA.

A. D. Jaynes, colonel; E. L. DeWitt, colonel; Jared Maris, adjutant.

Names of Company Commandants—Charles Matheny, E. D. Harper, reported July 14th; Charles Goodspeed, Elias Grewell, Edward Wheeler, C. Cooper, F. L. Junrod, C. Winget, I. C. Shotts, A. D. Jaynes, H. Nauna, and Daniel Fulton, reported July 16th; Charles Stout and James M. Holmes, reported July 17th; S. H. Smith, E. Stalder and E. P. Pickett, reported July 18th.

Highest number of men from Athens County, 1,082; total number companies, 17.

#### MILES COUNTY MILITIA.

Nathaniel M. McLaughlin, colonel; William B. Skrevenir, major.

Names of Company Commandants—I. H. Rutherford, L. E. Campbell, John Barrot, G. G. Woodward and R. B. Wilson, reported July 16th; John F. Martin, Miner Reed and S. Riggs, reported July 17th.

Total number companies, nine; highest number men reported 706.

#### MONROE COUNTY MILITIA.

Joseph Kelley, colonel.

Company Commandants—R. T. Beiber, S. C. Kelley, Henry Scott, J. M. Evans, reported July 17th; J. L. Watson, S. F. Ellsworth, G. W. Bennett, C. M. Stewart, J. M. Jones, J. A. Fleischmann, C. B. Way, H. R. Mason, Joshua Way, J. Daugherty, Max Albert, A. C. McElroy and Elias Hoppmann, reported July 18th; Peter Dover, George Ring and J. Roemer, reported July 20th; John Mallory, J. J. Hurd, James Adams, J. F. Culverhouse and J. Rupp, reported July 21st; W. Truax, July 22nd; and M. Thoenen, John Bellman and John Monroe, July 24th.

Total number companies, 29; highest number men reported, 1,397.

#### NOBLE COUNTY MILITIA.

William P. Sprague, colonel; William H. Frazier, adjutant.

Company Commandants—Pearson Mordeck, James A. Morrison, B. B. Taylor, Asa Barton, and John Hesson, reported July 15th; D. L. Weems, July 16th; J. R.

Rickley, Louis Headly, Lorenzo Powell, Israel Harris, July 17th; Dudley Evans, Enoch Wilkinson, William Fowler, J. M. Walters, James Gibson, William L. Parks, William Ogle, C. Clymer, David McGary, Robert Bary, and Robert Hayne, July 18th. J. F. Briggs, George E. Geddes, July 19th.

Number of companies, 23; highest of men reported on any one day, 2,112.

#### PERRY COUNTY MILITIA.

W. Cook, colonel; S. F. Muzzy, colonel; A. W. Poundston, adjutant.

Company Commandants—D. W. Marsh, John S. Nixon, Obediah Larimer, J. Mackin, and W. H. Spencer, reported July 17th; John Dike, A. T. Sharp, J. Clark, James C. Ritchey, James R. Fulton, and W. L. Harbough, July 18th.

Number of companies, 11; highest number of men reported, 856.

#### HOCKING COUNTY MILITIA.

David Little, colonel.

Company Commandants—Samuel Creighton, Abraham McLain, John O. Kennedy, D. Little, and John Oaks, reported July 18th.

Number of companies, five; highest number of men reported, 344.

#### MORGAN COUNTY MILITIA.

John C. Ellston, Jr., colonel; William B. Loomis, adjutant; Frederick W. Wood, colonel; Bearly Davis, adjutant.

Company Commandants—J. H. Roland, reported July 14th; A. J. Harte, J. McVay, H. R. Seaman, Sidney Newton and Thomas Hammond, reported July 15; J. D. Lashley, George Hedges and William Balding reported July 16th; J. L. Pierrot, S. S. Jenkins, William Miller, James B. Tannehill, John Henderson, H. R. Hughes, E. G. Caulson, H. B. White, Charles McCarthy, John Preston, reported July 17th; H. C. Harvey, P. D. Danford, John Rollison, William McIntire, G. B. Fowler, F. G. Phillips and Thomas Vicroy, reported July 18th; D. D. Scott and John Fouraker, reported July 19th.

Total number companies, 28; highest number of men reported, 2,362.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY MILITIA.

J. Mills Kendrick, colonel commanding; Thomas W. Moore,\* colonel First regiment; Joseph B. Kinkead,\* colonel First regiment; Thomas Day, colonel First regiment; Edwin Cood, colonel Second regiment; Joseph Dyar, colonel Third regiment; O. P. Scott, colonel Fourth regiment.

Company Commandants—Augustus Dyar, and A. T. Nye, Jr., reported July 14th; S. S. Knowles, J. W. Tripp, John Holst, Jr., K. Krauss, Elijah Locker, John W. Conley, Henry Kelley, David P. Pugh, P. L. Cole, J. H. Brown, W. L. Baldwin, and J. L. W. Newton,

\*Relieved to command men on detached duty.

reported July 15th: D. Y. Hill, E. M. Howland, Loring E. Stone, J. P. Sanford, Charles A. Cook, George Davenport, John Magee, Charles H. Cook, R. P. Dilley, B. Racer, H. M. Brown, M. Ryan, J. W. Brabham, J. M. Warren, E. D. Smith, and Thomas W. Moore, reported July 16th: Oscar Liackey, J. A. Brown, Jacob Hagar, G. R. Goddard, Washington Wilson, G. B. Turner, July 17th; J. P. Kinkad, Charles Luckens, C. H. Goddard, John E. Smallwood, John Dretchell, J. F. Desher, and S. P. Willis, July 18th; William Smith, J. D. Gates, July 19th, J. C. Campbell, and Israel N. Dye, July 20th.

Total number of companies, 47; highest number of men reported, 2,039.

Besides these, there were volunteers under command of S. Mason, Major Bloomfield, J. W. Brabham, D. Y. Hill, 108 men, and six-months' men in camp at this time numbering 250. In addition to the companies already enumerated, six others from counties outside the first military district came in with 634 men. The daily aggregate of forces reported at Camp Marietta during the Morgan raid was as follows: On July 13th, the day after the Governor's proclamation, there were in camp 175 men—the militia had not yet started; July 14th, 457; 15th, 1,732; 16th, 4,259; 17th, 7,064; 18th, 11,782; 19th, 12,082; 20th, (owing to an order from the Governor to send the militia home), 6,434; 21st, 5,826; 22nd, 3,939; 23rd, 2,721; 24th, 3,372; 25th, 2,466; 26th, 2,389; 27th, 2,384; 28th, 449; 29th, 284; all the militia disappearing again.

On July 19th there were reported at Camp Putnam, either as on duty or in camp, militia and other soldiers, as follows:

NAMES OF COMMANDANTS	NO. OF MEN.
Col. E. L. DeWitt, Athens County, militia.....	1,036
" D. Little, Hocking County, militia.....	337
" N. M. McLaughlin, Meigs County, militia....	708
" Joseph Kelley, Monroe County, militia.....	1,355
" J. C. Elston, Jr., Morgan County, militia....	2,364
" W. P. Sprague, Noble County, militia.....	2,117
" L. F. Muzzy, Perry County, militia.....	827
" J. M. Kendrick, Washington County, militia..	3,039
All others .....	252

Total .....12,082

The results of the operations planned at Camp Marietta were to compel Morgan to make an extended detour to the northward, thereby saving a large tract of country from

devastation. Another and more important result was the preventing of his escape across the river, at Buffington. There is no doubt but that the timely arrival of Captain Wood at Buffington, and the construction of the earthwork mentioned, prevented Morgan from crossing with his entire command the night before the battle. The statement of Gen. Basil Duke, heretofore referred to, fully corroborates this fact. Captain Wood left the fortification under orders from General Scammon, of the Kanawha department, a superior officer, and he left none too soon. Six hours later and the Rebels would have attacked him, overpowered his small force, captured the steamer and ferried their troops across before either Judah or Hobson, or the gunboats, could have prevented it.

There are few men that could have handled so large a body of men so well, under such circumstances, as Colonel Putnam did these who came so suddenly upon his hands. They came by the thousands, wholly unarmed, undisciplined, unequipped and unorganized. His action in this situation was admirable, preserving his usual fine equanimity through it all; and superintending the details of the whole camp, he still had time enough to plan for the capture and detention of Morgan. Down the Ohio, out on the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad as far as the Big Hocking, up the Muskingum, up Duck Creek, up the Little Muskingum as far as Woodsfield, and up the Ohio, everywhere his regiments and companies were prepared to repel and delay the invaders. While we say this of the commandant of Camp Marietta, we must not forget that grand array of militia, 12,000 strong, who sprang to the defense of their invaded State, many of them leaving their crops unharvested in the fields, and often compelled to march by their own fields that needed their attention, and doing it without a word of complaint; many leaving their stores, their shops, and employments that required hourly attention, to engage in an uncertain enterprise, the danger of which at the time seemed threatening and hazardous.



It was fully demonstrated by Morgan's raid that no invasion, no matter how well planned or how well carried out, could succeed on Northern soil, and this raid was the last of the kind ever attempted.

#### CHICKAMAUGA.

On September 19th and 20th occurred the battle of Chickamauga, in which the following regiments having Washington County companies in them were engaged: The Ninety-second, Thirty-sixth, and Eighteenth Infantry, and First Ohio Cavalry. They fought nobly to save the day in this most desperate battle, losing heavily—the Ninety-second seven killed, 78 wounded, including Col. D. B. Fearing, and 20 missing; the Thirty-sixth, 12 killed, including Colonel Jones, 65 wounded, and 18 missing.

The First Ohio Cavalry, in this battle, were ordered to charge, through some mistake, and had started toward the enemy's line, some 300 in number, with saber's drawn; it would have been a second Balaklava, where the famous "six hundred" composing the Light brigade, made such a hopeless charge, but for a timely countermand of the order.

The famous charge at Chickamauga, made by Turchin's brigade, in which were the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second regiments, should not be passed without adequate mention. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

After resisting several heavy charges the brigade changed direction by filing to the left, into the woods skirting the road on that side, and were halted and brought to a front, leaving the brigade in columns by companies, forming two lines of battle, the Eleventh Ohio and Eighteenth Kentucky in front, and the Ninety-second and Thirty-sixth in the rear. Hardly had this been completed when a Rebel battery opened a perfect storm of shell and grape-shot into our ranks. This was entirely unexpected to us. It seems a whole division of the enemy had passed entirely around our left, and, coming up in our rear, expected to capture the entire left wing of our army.

Just at the moment the Rebels opened General Turchin's brigade up:

"Whose brigade is this?"

"General Turchin's" was promptly answered.

"General, can your brigade break through those lines?"

"Yes, I guess so, if any brigade can."

"Very well, do it at once."

General Turchin had been commanding our brigade but a short time, but long enough to gain the confidence of his men. Rising in his stirrups he gave the command—"About face—forward, double-quick—charge bayonets—march!" With a yell, the volume of which was decreased not a whit by the fact that the men fully realized that everything depended on the success of this movement, they did charge.

The enemy were drawn up in three lines in an open field, and as we emerged from the woods delivered a volley that tore through our ranks, but failed to check the onward course of our men, who returned the fire, charged bayonets, and dashed into them before they could reload.

The Rebels broke in the wildest confusion, while cheer upon cheer from our brave boys added swiftness to their fight. A running fight now ensued which baffles description. The smoke arising from the discharge of so many guns, and the thick clouds of dust completely obscured both Rebel and Federal, while the hoarse commands of the officers, endeavoring to keep their men in line, the lurid flash of artillery, and the bursting of shell and rattling of grapeshot, which the Rebels continued to pour into our ranks, at short range, from three points, made up a picture as nearly resembling Pandemonium as any one need wish to see. \* \* \*

On this charge our brigade captured about 600 prisoners and four pieces of cannon, but were so closely pursued that we had to abandon the cannon, and half of our prisoners escaped in the confusion, but 300 hundred were marched along and sent safely through to Chattanooga that night.

Officers of the reserve, who had a fair view of the whole charge, describe it as the grandest spectacle imaginable.

#### MISSIONARY RIDGE.

The next great battle in which Washington County figured was Missionary Ridge. Rosecrans had planned to carry the enemy's position on the ridge and on Lookout Mountain, and when Grant relieved him, everything was ready to his hand. Bragg, with his Rebel legions, 40,000 strong, held high Lookout and Missionary Ridge fully fortified and bristling with cannon; but Sherman, with the Army of the Mississippi, had re-enforced Grant, and now everything, by November 23rd, was ready. Sherman, by a detour, had quietly taken position to the northeast unknown to the enemy, and was now ready to cross the Tennessee River and attack the northern fortifications on the ridge. Hooker had crossed



the Tennessee by a pontoon bridge at Bridgeport, southwest of Chattanooga, and was ready to storm Lookout Mountain. Meanwhile "Pap" Thomas, with the army that had fought its way from Stone River to the Chattanooga, moved out from the center. Let an eye-witness relate the story.\*

The day was bright and beautiful; the rays of the sun, reflect from ten thousand bayonets, dazzled the beholder's eyes; the most warlike troops, as if for battle, proud steeds, bearing gallant riders, galloped along the lines; every eminence about the city was crowded with spectators; and for the first time in my experience I saw soldiers of the Union march to battle to the beat of the spirit-stirring drum. This was indeed the "pom-pom and circumstance" of war; and it is no wonder that the Rebels whom we afterward captured declared they did not think we were going to make an attack upon them, but had our troops out for a review or dress parade.

\* \* \* On the eventful day of which I write, I saw an exultant and lofty pride, a high and patriotic hope, a firm and deep resolve expressed in the countenance of each soldier as I had never seen them expressed before, and no one could doubt, as he looked upon them, that they would go that day wherever they were bidden, even should they be compelled to pass through surges of vindictive fire.

Thomas' men moved out swiftly, drove in the enemy's pickets, and captured his first line, known as Orchard Ridge, where they intrenched. The next day, the 24th Hooker attacked Lookout, and fought his celebrated "battle among the clouds," driving the Rebels from their position; and Sherman, having constructed a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee, above, had attacked and carried the north end of Missionary Ridge. Accordingly, on November 25th, everything was ready for the final grand assault on the stronghold of the enemy on Missionary Ridge. The Rebel General Bragg, trusting to the natural strength of his position, had sent off part of his command, under Longstreet, to capture Burnside at Knoxville, and from his eyrie on the ridge surveyed with complacency the preparations of his foe for the attack. At last Grant was ready, and at the preconcerted signal of six guns, fired at intervals of two seconds, the assault began, all along the line, up the steep side of the mountain. Soon the

grand roll of musketry, and a line of smoke encircling the mountain, told that they had started the enemy from his lair. A long line of blue, broken into triangles, with their points toward the crest of the mountain (15 of them) and at each apex a stand of colors marks the center of the regiment. Upward they rush. Anon, a standard goes down, which means that the entire color guard have been shot.

Mr. Furay continues:

And still the Union troops pressed on, scaling unwaveringly the sides of Missionary Ridge; the blood of their comrades renders their footsteps slippery; the toil of the ascent almost takes away their breath; the Rebel musketry and artillery mow down their thinned ranks—but still they press on! *Not once do they even seem to waver.* The color-bearer goes ahead and plant their flags far in advance of the troops; and at last—O, moment of supreme triumph!—they reach the crest and rush like an avalanche upon the astonished foe. Whole regiments throw down their arms and surrender: the Rebel artillerists are bayoneted at their guns; and the cannon which had a moment before been thundering on the Union ranks, are now turned about, pouring death into the midst of the mass of miserable fugitives who are rushing down the eastern slope of the ridge.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Devol, commanding the Thirty-sixth Regiment in this battle, in his official report, says:

My regiment was assigned to the center of the first line, the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry on my right, and the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the left. Two companies, B and H, were thrown forward as skirmishers. Remaining there until three o'clock, we moved forward a short distance, halted, deployed, and immediately again moved in line of battle through a skirt of woods. As soon as we reached the open ground, the enemy opened on us with artillery from the top of Missionary Ridge. We were then ordered to double-quick, which we did, passing the second line of the enemy's breastworks, which were occupied by General Beatty's brigade; reached the base of the ridge, where also were some troops under cover. We rushed up the ridge as fast as possible, under a terrible enfilading fire from both right, left and front. Near the top, and about six rods from the enemy's breastworks, we passed over (I think) the Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Reaching the breastworks, where the enemy lay, a terrible, almost hand-to-hand fight ensued. Stubbornly did the enemy contest the works.

Thomas' men penetrated the position, and I passed to the rear without a guard. Those of the enemy who escaped made a second stand on the crest, from four to six rods beyond; but they were at once killed, captured or routed. On our left was a heavy force of the enemy's infantry and two pieces of artillery. The enemy

\*W. S. Furay, correspondent *Cincinnati Gazette*, 35

kept up a constant fire. The artillery fired two rounds, when we made a charge on it and captured two pieces, but not until they had succeeded in getting them some distance down the eastern slope of the ridge to the rear. They were unlimbered and immediately hauled back to the top of the ridge by the men, and placed in position. The taking of the artillery was done, mainly, under the superintendence of Sergeant Adney, of company B, and Sergeant Holliday, of Company H. Some men from the Eleventh and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry assisted in hauling the guns back. \* \* \* Capt. J. C. Selby, Company K, was wounded in the right arm (which has since been amputated) near a log cabin, to the left of where we went up the ridge. First Lieut. O. J. Wood, Company B, when in command of the company, was seriously wounded, the ball passing in command of the company, was seriously wounded, the ball passing through from left to right side and through the right lung. Second Lieut. J. W. Hanlin, Company H, was slightly wounded in the leg.

It would be in vain for me to try to express how nobly and with what daring both officers and men conducted themselves, in this their fifth great battle. Never as yet have they fallen back under fire in the face of the enemy. In this all seemed eager to fight, and under the leadership of their general, felt confident of success. I would particularize, did I not have to mention the whole.

The Thirty-sixth lost nine killed, 65 wounded and five missing, and the Ninety-second, 12 killed and 42 wounded. Among the former killed were Capt. W. Beale Whitteley and Adjutant George B. Turner, both promising young officers, from Marietta, a fuller account of whose lives will be found further on. Lieut.-Col. Douglas Putnam, Jr., received a severe wound in the ankle. Missionary Ridge was the most peculiar battle of the war. No other presented such natural obstacles to be overcome at such high altitudes. Bragg had 40,000 men, and Grant 75,000, but the advantages of position in Bragg's favor fully made up for the disparity of numbers. Grant went to Chattanooga on crutches to relieve Rosecrans, but now his fame traveled on the wings of the wind. To Vicksburg, through a fortunate turn of affairs, he added Missionary Ridge, and the country went wild with enthusiasm for Grant. He was made lieutenant-general, and Sherman taking command of the army at Chattanooga, soon began his march on Atlanta.

The year 1863 closed without any further great battles, and the Union armies generally

went into winter quarters. Nearly all of the three-years' men re-enlisted as veterans, showing their devotion to country and the flag, and their great interest in carrying the conflict to a successful close.

The regiments having companies from Washington County, who re-enlisted, furnished veterans as follows: Eighteenth Regiment, 62; Thirty-sixth Regiment, 364; Thirty-ninth Regiment, 534; Sixty-third Regiment, 455; Seventy-seventh Regiment, 304; First Cavalry, 285; Second West Virginia Cavalry, 353; First Light Artillery, 515; and also Pierpont Battery, 80. The Thirty-ninth Ohio furnished more veterans than any other regiment from Ohio, and Washington County more veterans than any other county in the State, except Hamilton.

Upon the return of the veterans from the front on 30 days' furlough, they were met with a continuous ovation. The citizens of Washington County greeted them with gratitude and respect.

The roll of dead officers and soldiers for the year 1863 includes many good names, none, however, more lamented than Col. Jesse Hildebrand, a fuller notice of whose life will be found in another part of this work.

Governor Brough entered upon his term with a more emphatic endorsement than any former governor ever had in the State, receiving over 100,000 majority, of which Washington County contributed as follows: Home majority, 865; soldiers' majority, 804; total majority, 1,669. This was a very decided endorsement of the war policy and was an emphatic pledge to devote the resources of the county to the prosecution of the war, not only by furnishing additional soldiers, but money through taxes and voluntary contributions to support the families of the soldiers left behind as the wards of the nation, and the history of 1863, 1864 and 1865 shows how fully the county came up to the work. The whole amount of money thus furnished can never be known. The value of the service rendered could not be measured by money because it involved the expenditure of the best energies,

finest talent and noblest courage, involving loss of life and all that men hold most dear; but the feeling was benevolent and deep seated in the hearts of the people, that no sacrifice was too costly to serve the Union, for without union all the rest was worthless. Now the fine theories of other days, the high periods and eloquence of the statesmen and patriots of the illustrious past were being forged into the life and experience of the nation. Men were living what before they had only dreamed. The great battle year of 1863 had developed heroes and leaders. A nation had grappled with and worsted the foe, and it was now only a question of time as to how long the Rebellion would hold out.

#### OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

In the spring of 1864 the Legislature passed a new militia law, repealing the one enacted the previous year requiring military encampments. The new body of State soldiery thus summoned into existence was the Ohio National Guards that was soon to become so famous in the annals of the States.

From the time Governor Brough was inaugurated a new impetus was given to all the military affairs of the State, which in no way reflected on the able administration of his illustrious predecessor, David Tod. Governor Brough was a man of strong feelings and convictions, and he greatly desired to see the war end in an honorable peace. He was anxious to help the President and vigilant in watching for opportunities to help on the good work. The invasion of the State during the last year had induced the Governor and Legislature to favor a thorough militia organization, and Governor Brough, fearing incursions by the enemy along the southern border of the State, sent Ex-Governor Dennison to Washington to urge upon the Secretary of War the necessity of putting State regiments into the service along the border and on the Northern line at proper posts, to discourage any invasion from Canada which was feared, but the Secretary denied the necessity. Failing in this, and the

circumstances of the situation showing that soon all must either be gained or lost by striking heavy blows, thick and fast, Governor Brough adopted the theory that the next best way to prevent invasion was to keep the enemy busy at home. He, therefore, argued that all veterans and volunteers should be in the field in the immediate presence of the enemy, ready to push him to the wall, and that all soldiers on guard duty should be relieved and sent to the front. The National guards offered a partial solution of the problem, and seeking the co-operation and counsel of the governors of other States, he arranged for a meeting of the governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to be held at Washington, where it was decided to offer the President the services of the militia of the States named for 100 days. The offer was couched in the following terms:

#### WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON CITY, April 21, 1864.

To the President of the United States

I. The governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign, as follows: Ohio, thirty thousand; Indiana, twenty thousand; Illinois, twenty thousand; Iowa, ten thousand; Wisconsin, five thousand.

II. The term of service to be one hundred days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

III. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations of the War Department; the whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

IV. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

V. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the services charged or credited on any draft.

VI. The draft for three-years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up, but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

W. M. STONE, Governor of Iowa.

The President accepted the offer two days after, and on the same day the adjutant gen-

of Ohio received a dispatch from Governor Brough to call out 30,000 of the Ohio National Guard for 100 days' service. They were to rendezvous at the nearest practicable point in their respective counties. A week was given for the muster, and by sundown of May 2, 1864, over 30,000 of Ohio's substantial citizens reported for duty, and demanded to be sent on to the post of duty. Such an uprising had not been seen since the first alarm of Sumter. Governor Brough at one stroke, like that of a magician's wand, had summoned an army into existence. Over 40 regiments, containing 34,000 men, responded to the call and were accepted, thus relieving 30,000 veterans to go to the front.

The situation in Washington County as to the draft at this time was very encouraging. Under all the calls of 1863, and the calls of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 more, there was an excess of 192 to the credit of different townships, but as the credit of one township would not help the deficiency of another, it so happened that 54 men were drafted as follows: Belpre, 10; Decatur, 21; Dunham, 1; Lawrence, 4; Liberty, 15; Ludlow, 3.

The draft, therefore, had nothing to do with the great uprising of the National Guard, although the guards were, by a subsequent arrangement, credited to Ohio on her quota.

The Washington County regiment of the National Guard, organized under the militia law of 1863, remained substantially the same under the new law creating the Ohio National Guard. It was the Forty-sixth Regiment but the number was changed to One Hundred and Forty-eighth. The regiment was commanded by Col. Thomas W. Moore, of Warren township, and all but two companies were from Washington County. Three companies having come from Vinton County, they were consolidated with the eight from Washington County, and on May 22, 1864, they left Marietta for Harper's Ferry. A fuller account of the services of the regiment will be found further on in this work.

#### RED RIVER—MARKS MILLS.

General Banks, supported by Commodore Porter, with a fleet of gunboats, during the month of March, 1864, started up the Red River, and General Steele with the army under his command from Little Rock, Arkansas, to effect a junction with Banks, but the Rebels, having driven Banks back, turned their whole force upon Steele. On April 25, the brigade, consisting of the Thirty-sixth Iowa, Forty-third Indiana, and Seventy-seventh Ohio regiments, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drake, of the Thirty-sixth Iowa, was sent from General Steele's army to guard an empty train of 270 wagons returning to Pine Bluffs. The whole force numbered about 1,500, with a battery of four guns. When the train reached Marks Mills it was attacked by Shelby's cavalry, estimated at 7,000, and the Thirty-sixth and Forty-third, after a gallant fight were driven back; the Seventy-seventh guarding the rear hurried up on the double quick, to the help of the Forty-third and Thirty-sixth, running over five miles. They charged the enemy with a yell, and killed them by the score, but found an overpowering force of Rebels closing in on them from every side. "They fought desperately hand-to-hand and foot to foot," says an eye witness, but all in vain; they were all taken prisoners except one lieutenant and 40 men, who cut their way out and escaped to the Union lines after traveling over 100 miles, swimming many streams and eating nothing for 48 hours. Captain McCormick and Lieutenant Smithson were taken prisoners with the rest, and marched from the battle-field to the prison pen at Tyler, Texas, marching 52 miles in 24 hours. The negro servants of the officers were shot at once after the surrender.

This was the second term in Rebel prisons for Captain McCormick, he having been rode down, shot and captured at Shiloh, by the Texan cavalry.

One of the men of Company C, Seventy-



seventh, tore the colors from the staff and wrapped it around him, when the Rebels were within 20 yards of it, cut his way through the Rebel lines and brought the colors into the camp, in triumph. The flag has nineteen holes in it.

The Union loss in killed and wounded was about 250, the Rebel loss was much larger, estimated at the time by Union officers at 1,000. The Seventy-seventh lost as follows: Killed, seven; mortally wounded, one; severely wounded, 14; slightly wounded, 17; wounded prisoners, six; prisoners, 300; paroled, seven; missing, 18; total, 370.

In June the great raid of Generals Hunter, Crook, and Averill, took place. They destroyed the military institute at Lexington, Virginia, and did great damage to the enemy. The Second Virginia Cavalry and Thirty-sixth Regiment took a gallant part in this expedition.

July 24th the Thirty-sixth Regiment was in the battle of Winchester, and lost heavily, and all along the line the soldiers from Washington County were getting in their work.

#### ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

The war had now resolved itself into two great movements—Grant on Richmond and Sherman at Atlanta. Sherman had gathered within his grasp the armies of the departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas, and after a thorough understanding with Grant, he began his famous campaign against Atlanta. Washington County had companies in five regiments which took part in this campaign, the First and Ninth Cavalry, the Thirty-ninth, Sixty-third and Ninety-second regiments, besides men in the Seventy-third, Thirty-third, and other regiments.

Sherman, by a series of brilliant flank movements to the right, compelled the enemy to abandon every position from Dalton to Atlanta, and fought the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Niojack Creek, Peachtree Creek,

the battles around Atlanta and Jonesborough. In all these battles, making about 120 days of nearly constant fighting, he lost but one—that of Kenesaw Mountain, which was immediately retrieved by another movement on the right flank, compelling the enemy to evacuate Kenesaw. The Rebel authorities being dissatisfied with the Fabian policy of Johnston, removed him and placed Hood in command at Atlanta, where by July 22, 1864, Sherman had extended his lines in the form of a semi-circle, partially enclosing the city and the enemy's works. Hood, on the day named, wishing to begin a strong and aggressive policy, quietly stole out and got on the flank and rear of the gallant McPherson, before the movement was fully known to the Union generals. Here occurred one of the most desperate and hard fought battles of the war, the Rebels hoping to surprise and beat McPherson, and then each of the other divisions in turn made charge after charge on our lines. The Thirty-ninth Regiment was in the thickest of this engagement, and suffered severely, losing one-third of the entire number in killed and wounded. Our line was beaten back and several batteries captured, but more than all, McPherson killed. Sherman hurried Schofield up to the scene and after a hard struggle, lasting until night, drove the enemy back with a loss of 8,000, the Union loss being 3,722.

Sherman finally, by another movement to the right and rear of Atlanta, cut the enemy's communications, destroyed all railroads leading into the city when it was abandoned, and on September 1st Sherman's triumphant legions marched in and took possession. Reorganizing his army and sending part of it with Thomas to Nashville, Sherman retained and consolidated the remaining forces into four Corps, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth, which, together with Kilpatrick's cavalry, numbered about 65,000 men.

#### MARCH TO THE SEA.

After perfecting his arrangements, Sher-



man by November 11th was ready to begin his famous "March to the Sea." The army marched in two columns, the right with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard, and the left, with the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, led by Gen. H. W. Slocum. Each wing had a pontoon train, and kept their line of march about 20 miles apart. Kilpatrick, with the cavalry, hovered around the front demonstrating first on one flank and then on the other to deceive the enemy as to the real intentions of Sherman. By thus widening his lines he enabled the foraging parties to cover 40 miles of territory from which to obtain subsistence for the troops, and they lived well. On December 10th, after marching 255 miles, being six weeks on the way, they arrived at Savannah. Soon Fort McAllister fell, and the grand march was successfully ended. It is an extra honor to have been with Sherman on this "March to the Sea" for history presents few parallels to it, and though little fighting was done it was a grand, achievement, and far-reaching in its results.

After resting and refitting his army, Sherman, on February 1, 1865, started northward through the Carolinas, devastating the country and teaching the South Carolinians a few lessons in the hardships of war as he went. General Johnston having been restored to the command of the decimated divisions of his old army, hurried up from the Southwest on the trail of Sherman, to intercept him, but by skillful handling of the cavalry, General Sherman deceived Johnston into believing that he was going to Charlotte, North Carolina, and as soon as the Rebel force had concentrated there turned to the eastward and started direct to Goldsborough, where he expected to be joined by the divisions of General Schofield. Johnston, however, by rapid marches intercepted four divisions of the left wing on March 15th, at Averbysborough, on a narrow, swampy neck of land, between Cape Fear and South rivers, North Carolina. The Rebels under General Hardee, estimated at 20,000, attacked

the Union lines with great spirit, hoping to beat them before re-enforcements could be brought up. By a rapid movement to the left the enemy's flank was turned, and being pressed in front by other divisions, they were repulsed.

A gallant officer from Washington County, Gen. B. D. Fearing, commanding the old "McCook brigade," was on the left line, and General Davis ordered him "to check the enemy and hold them if it cost his whole brigade." The charge of General Fearing was made with spirit and accompanied with hard fighting.

At Bentonville, on March 18th, the enemy made their last attack, Johnston hoping by a swift and heavy assault to break the left wing before the other could be brought to reinforce it. Johnston accordingly made several desperate charges on our left wing. In the first, two brigades of Carlin's division were driven back, losing three guns. Slocum thereupon stood on the defensive, placing four divisions in line to the front and making such slight defensive works as they could, while Kilpatrick attacked the enemy on the left. The left received six fierce assaults from Johnston's army. They came on after the old style, line upon line, closing up the gaps made by our fire but were met by equal discipline and coolness, and by superior numbers. Our artillery did terrible execution on the foe, inflicting heavy loss on his devoted ranks. The Rebels had hoped to crush Slocum, but they were disappointed. Night came and nothing had been gained; and during the night Slocum brought up and disposed three more divisions, rendering his position safe, and Johnston fortified, but made no more attacks. Sherman and his entire army came up next day, and movements were immediately begun to cut off the wily Johnston, but he decamped that night, and Sherman, with his entire army, moved on to Goldsborough. After paying a hasty visit to Grant at City Point, Sherman again began operations against the enemy, which speedily ended in the surrender of Johnston and the collapse of the Confederacy.

## SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

While these memorable events were transpiring, and Sherman was establishing for himself a name and fame equal to that of any military chieftain of modern times, equally brilliant successes were attending the Union arms in other fields, in which Washington County figured.

In August, 1864, Grant desiring to have a trusty lieutenant on the Potomac and Shenandoah, sent Gen. Phil Sheridan to take command of those armies. Sheridan's instructions were comprised principally in two words—"Go in!"—and in he went.

On September 13th he confronted the Rebel general Early on Opequan Creek, near Berryville, in the Shenandoah Valley, a few miles south of Harper's Ferry, and on the 19th at 2 A. M., began dispositions for battle. General Crook, with the Eighth Corps (the Army of West Virginia), including the Second Virginia Cavalry and the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was sent out on the right to turn the enemy's left flank, while the Sixth and Nineteenth corps assaulted the enemy in front, but were met with a vigorous resistance, and Grove's and Rickett's divisions were repulsed with great loss.

A height in the rear, still held by the enemy, was soon stormed by Crook and carried, and Early retreated to his second position. Fisher's Hill, south of Winchester, but was attacked by Sheridan's victorious columns, beaten and compelled to retreat ignominiously, followed by Sheridan's cavalry, destroying everything as they went, and what they missed going up they destroyed on their way back, "so that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return."

On October 9th, General Sheridan, in compliance with an order from Washington, went to that city, and by the 18th had returned as far as Winchester. Meanwhile, Early, chafing under his recent defeats, had demanded and received re-enforcements. Planning to take advantage of Sheridan's absence and effect a surprise, he stole out of his lair at dusk

on the evening of the 18th, and to insure silence his men were divested of canteens and other equipments that would likely make a noise in marching. The Union Army, six miles distant, lay encamped at Cedar Creek, with Crook's Army of West Virginia in front, the Nineteenth Corps half a mile behind, and the Sixth Corps to the right and rear of the Nineteenth, Kitching's division behind Crook's left, and the cavalry, under Torbert, on the right of the Sixth. This army was perfectly unsuspecting of an attack, as they were in a measure justified in being. Early had divided his forces in two columns to take our army on both flanks. An hour before sunrise the Rebels were in position, and had not been discovered by our pickets, and our army slumbered in peace with the deep slumber of the early morning upon them, when all at once there came a crash of musketry on the morning air, and the Rebels' rushed over the trenches and upon the gallant veterans of so many well-fought fields. They seized their arms, the hurried command is given to form, but the Rebel line presses them out of their camp, and by their rapid pursuit prevent any formation. The enemy, perfectly familiar with every foot of ground, rushed on, and the Army of West Virginia took its way as best it could toward Winchester. The Sixth Corps attempted to stay the Rebel advance, and the Nineteenth, to the right, offered a stubborn resistance to the Rebel onslaught, but gradually fell back.

The Sixth fell back in good order, and the whole army, after losing 24 guns and 1,200 prisoners was in full retreat. The Rebels stopped to plunder our camps. Meantime, Sheridan riding out of Winchester found the first stragglers of the retreat and at once took in the situation. Putting spurs to his horse he rode with all speed to the scene of action, turning back the soldiers and cheering them with such remarks as, "Face the other way, boys! we are going back to our camps—we are going to lick them out of their boots!" Hastily reforming the broken divisions, he arranged anew a line of battle and in two charges sent

the Rebels flying up the valley, capturing 23 guns and 1,500 men and recovering the guns lost in the morning, and camping at the old camp so hastily abandoned in the early part of the day. This was the last of the Shenandoah campaign. Early's army was destroyed, and Sheridan had no enemy worth his attention to molest him in the valley.

#### BATTLE YEAR—1864.

Washington County was represented at the battle of Nashville by one company in the First and one in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, one company in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, besides a large number distributed through other Ohio regiments. This battle, fought December 15th and 16th, 1864, was the crowning triumph of Gen. George H. Thomas, a perfect Waterloo to General Hood and the Rebel Army in the West. Thus ended the eventful year of 1864. From the beginning of the year to the end it was a series of Union victories, and Washington County's sons were on every field. All during the great battle year she had kept a steady stream of recruits going to the front, where they stepped into the places made vacant by the loss in battle or in hospital. She had sent out nearly a thousand of her best citizens for the 100 days' service. She had furnished more veterans for re-enlistment than any other county in the State excepting Hamilton, the number being 440, Stark being next with 400. The counties of the Fifteenth District stood as follows: Meigs, 245; Athens, 246; Washington, 440; Morgan, 251; Monroe, 238—total number of veterans, 1,420. During this year the grand Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, had engaged the flower of the Rebel Army in Virginia, who fought stubbornly for every inch of ground. It was on May 11th that Grant telegraphed the Secretary of War:

We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor.

Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater.

We have taken over five thousand prisoners, whilst he has taken from us but few except stragglers.

*I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.*

U. S. GRANT,  
Lt.-Gen. Commanding.

It was this tenacious spirit and steady hammering that gradually overcame the Rebel armies.

By the battles of the Wilderness and the other great engagements fought during the year 1864 between Grant and Lee, the Rebel forces were terribly reduced in number, so also were ours, but the great North stood ready to fill the ranks and to furnish the treasure to carry on the war indefinitely, while the South, already exhausted, could scarcely hope to supply fresh regiments or more money. Thus although Grant did not succeed in giving Lee a crushing defeat, he so weakened him that when he set down before Petersburg and began his series of movements towards Richmond, he left Washington and the rear in a measure secure from molestation, that city being fully fortified and the fortifications being manned by the artillery of the reserve—the heroes of many battles—who were not needed at Petersburg. Among them were our Washington County Pierpont Battery, also Huntington's Battery.

The war had lasted nearly four years. Long and dreary they were, but filled with intensely exciting episodes. The people of the North were heartily tired of war and longed for peace. They had sent their bravest and best to the support of the Union and were ready for further sacrifices.

1865.

The newspapers of the year 1864 were filled with discussions of the terms of peace and propositions for settlement of the existing war, but nothing could be accomplished. It remained for Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan to show the way to an honorable peace. At the beginning of the year 1865, Sherman had virtually completed his part in the great drama. Thomas had defeated and

utterly routed and destroyed the Rebel Army under Hood, at Nashville, leaving nothing to fear in the west. Sheridan, by his crushing defeat of Early, in the Shenandoah valley, had made a good beginning on his part, and with Crook, Custer, and the others commanding that splendid body of cavalry, started on their great raid toward Richmond, broke down all opposition like a whirlwind, swept through Virginia at will, destroying railroads, canals, and everything in their track, and joined Grant at Petersburg on March 27th. The final surrender of Lee and his remnant of an army was only a question of time, but Grant had his plans fully matured, and he now considered the time most opportune to close in on the Rebel stronghold. He accordingly continued the flank movements to the left, placing Sheridan with his trusty cavalry on the extreme left with orders to proceed southwestward and develop the enemy's position and strength. Washington County was represented in Sheridan's cavalry by Company F, Second Virginia Cavalry, as well as in other regiments. Heavy masses of infantry were sent out to support Sheridan, and then began the most skillful and brilliant handling of large bodies of cavalry of any part of the war. The enemy were compelled to throw out a heavy force to meet this new movement, and thereby weakened the garrison at Petersburg and Richmond. A series of engagements took place, in which the Union troops were successful, taking many prisoners, and gaining many new and important positions, so that by April 2nd, Lee, realizing that his extended works around the two beleaguered cities had become untenable, sent the following dispatch from Petersburg to Jefferson Davis, at Richmond: "My lines are broken in three places. Richmond must be evacuated this evening." It was Sunday, and Davis was at church. He at once went out, and by 10 P. M. the Rebel government was well on its way toward Lynchburg, securing their own safety, and leaving the army stores that Lee depended on for support during the retreat at Richmond. Lee, therefore, had to forage for subsistence, which great-

impeded his retreat. It was indeed a losing game from the first, to contend with hunger and greatly superior forces at the same time. Four trains of provisions had been sent from Lynchburg to Appomattax station, and the Rebels were pushing on with all haste to gain that point, but their horses were worn out, and they had no cavalry of any consequence. A man will stand hunger and fatigue and outlast several horses, in an emergency. So with Lee's grand Army of Northern Virginia, now reduced to barely 30,000 men, the veterans of so many battles, they could still offer a stubborn resistance, but the dumb brutes, that pulled their wagons and cannon, were totally exhausted. Sheridan, taking in the situation, dispatched Crook and Custer to capture the four trains, intended for the Rebel Army. This they did by a rapid march, riding up to the astonished train men before they were aware of their danger; and when Lee's advance guards came up they found no provisions, but saw an impenetrable wall of blue-coats, blocking their further advance. Lee, coming up, ordered a charge, supposing there was nothing but cavalry to oppose him. Accordingly, on came the charging column, when at the proper time, Sheridan rapidly drew off his cavalry, and revealed a heavy force of Union infantry, outnumbering the Rebels two to one. The Rebel line wavered, and seeing the cavalry on the right getting ready to charge their flank, they immediately sent in a white flag, which led to the famous interview between Grant and Lee and the surrender at Appomattox—the final collapse of the Confederacy—the consummation so devoutly wished.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF THE REBELLION.

The glorious news caused the greatest rejoicing throughout the North. Governor Brough issued a proclamation announcing the great victories, and recommended April 14th the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, as a fitting day on which to celebrate the fall of the Rebellion.



The people of Washington County needed no proclamation to urge them to celebrate. The news was no sooner received at Marietta, than the streets were filled with a joyful throng made up from all classes, old and young, grave and gay—every one that could make any kind of a gleeful noise was resolved to do it. The tinnerns did a good business in tin horns that day. Platoons of the best citizens went arm in arm down the street like drunken men, and the whole community was given up to rejoicing.

The program for the 14th was as follows: National salute and ringing of bells at sunrise; 10 A. M., grand procession—Capt. A. W. McCormick and Maj. Jewett Palmer, Jr., just returned from the war, and Capt. Levi Barber, commanding; 2 P. M., assembly of the people to listen to speeches, songs, etc., at corner of Greene and Front streets, Marietta; in the evening, general illumination, procession, fireworks, music, etc.

Hon. W. E. Stevenson, of Wood County, West Virginia; President I. W. Andrews, of Marietta College, and Hon. George M. Woodbridge, of Marietta, were the orators of the day. Just as the procession was forming, a steamer landed, with the left wing of the Eighth United States Colored Infantry on board, 600 men, under command of Major Long. They marched up to the common in front of the Congregational Church for dress parade, in the presence of the assembled multitude. This occurrence, just at this time, was an eloquent commentary on the results of the great contest for human rights, now so successfully ended.

While these glad citizens were rejoicing and the illumination and fireworks were progressing so happily, there was being enacted in the far off capital of the nation a tragedy that on the morrow would send a thrill of horror throughout the country. Abraham Lincoln,

that evening, was assassinated. Alas! that so sad a morn should succeed so joyful a day. The flags, that were displayed so proudly and exultantly Friday, on Saturday were draped in mourning for the great and good man, the martyred President. In compliance with the request of the Secretary of War, the day of the funeral, Wednesday, April 19th, was appropriately observed. The mayor of Marietta issued a proclamation asking all citizens of the city to desist from their ordinary occupations on that day, and attend religious services at the Centenary Methodist, and Congregational churches. This request was duly complied with, and the day was very generally observed. The speakers at the churches were Revs. W. M. Mullenix and C. D. Battelle, at the Centenary, and President I. W. Andrews and Rev. Thomas Wicks, at the Congregational. After the services an immense throng was formed in procession at the foot of Putnam street, under Col. William R. Putnam as chief marshal, assisted by Maj. Jewett Palmer, Jr., and Capt. Levi Barber. They marched in the following order: Music, pall-bearers, colors, pall-bearers, clergy, mayor and Council of Marietta, mayor and Council of Harmar, citizens. The procession moved up Putnam to Second, up Second to Scammel, and down Scammel to Front, where a hollow square was formed, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. C. D. Battelle.

Thus ended the great Rebellion. Washington County had done her part fully, and with distinguished honor, and it was the delight of her citizens during the next few months to welcome back to their homes and to the ranks of peace, the veterans, the citizen soldiery, where they took their places, started again the wheels of industry and resumed the occupations they had left, and in a few months the blue-coats were lost to sight, but the warriors were destined never to be forgotten.



## CHAPTER XXVII.

### THE CIVIL WAR—Continued.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR—UNION SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF HARMAR—THE MARIETTA MILITARY HOSPITAL—SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE COUNTY—BATTERY C, FIRST WEST VIRGINIA LIGHT ARTILLERY—BATTERY H, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY—BATTERY K, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY—BATTERY K, SECOND OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY—COMPANY L, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—COMPANY H, SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—COMPANY B, NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—COMPANY F, SECOND VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—COMPANY F, EIGHTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—COMPANIES A, F AND G, THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS—COMPANIES B AND F, THIRTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS—SIXTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—COMPANY F, SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS—SEVENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—NINETY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—THE SILVER GRAYS—THE "PONY SECTION"—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—BIOGRAPHIES OF OFFICERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

#### WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

While recounting the deeds of Washington County soldiers, let us not forget the noble part taken by the women of the county during that struggle, in ministering to the wants of the Union soldiers and in alleviating that world of suffering in the hospital and camp, and on the field of battle.

Their work was done quietly and without ostentation, and they modestly hoped that by helping the sick and wounded of the grand armies, to bear their burdens of pain and disease, they should be counted as having done something for the Union.

They had husbands, sons, brothers, fathers and other very dear friends with Grant, Sher-

man or Sheridan, at the front. Not a day passed but their hearts were troubled for the welfare of the loved ones. How anxiously did they look for the letters! If only a few lines were received, those few lines told the story that he was still among the living and battling for his country. How they tried the patience of the postmasters, especially after a great battle. "Are you sure there is no letter? Please look again," and then, perhaps, the mother, in her anxiety, before another mail, would send around the little boy to ask still again. Then there came too often, not the long-looked-for missive, but the telegram or hurried line from a comrade, stating that he was dead. Dead for his country, for liberty and union, in so much a great consolation, but how could even that

console her who bent under the stroke? All the courage and fortitude was not displayed on the battle line. By thousands of hearthstones, here and there through the land, came occasions for great courage and great fortitude, especially when it was the bread-winner stricken down in his prime, leaving a young family, with none to provide.

Who can tell to what extent the loyal homes at the North influenced men in the field. The brave words sent, the noble sentiments penned by fair hands, all glowing with patriotism and love of country. All honor to the noble women of the great North.

#### UNION SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, October 28, 1861, 75 ladies of Marietta and Harmar met at the vestry of the Episcopal Church, pursuant to a call of the United States Sanitary Commission, and organized by electing Mrs. Mumford, president; Mrs. Stephen Newton, vice-president; and Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary; Mrs. James Dunn, Mrs. Pardon Cooke, Mrs. T. P. Harshberger, Miss M. Woodbridge, Mrs. William S. Ward, Mrs. M. P. Wells, Mrs. C. B. Hall, Miss Phebe Fuller, Mrs. C. Reginier, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Paul Bradbeck, Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. S. R. Turner, receiving committee; Mrs. James Ball, Mrs. Judge Green, Mrs. William Pearce, Mrs. L. Hathaway, Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. Beman Gates, Mrs. I. W. Andrews, Mrs. D. R. Sniffen, Mrs. H. Hill, Mrs. Levi Barber, Mrs. Oscar Chapin, Mrs. E. R. Cadwallader, committee for preparatory work.

The society was called the Union Soldiers' Relief Association. Each member paid a small initiation fee with liberty to contribute as much more as possible. Application was made at once for material to make up into quilts, socks, slippers, comforts, etc. Donations of canton-flannel, fruits, half-worn calico, etc., were also received, which were speedily made up, boxed and ready to ship. Gallipolis Hospital was the first place supplied, there being many men from Washington County

lying there sick and destitute. Two boxes were sent within a few days, one filled with bedding and clothing from Marietta; the other with wine, jellies and fruit from Harmar.

The society met at the lecture room of the Episcopal Church during all the war, varying the frequency of its meetings with the demand made upon them—usually meeting once a week.

Mrs. Rolston, in the first report, dated April 28, 1862, a semi-annual one, says:

We have had 31 regular meetings, and three extra ones. The attendance has ranged from 70 to 80, and the average about 25, and at no time has the interest flagged, for when few were here they worked the **faster**.

\* \* \* We have met from week to week, and this gathering has been a source of pleasure as well as profit, and will long be remembered a bright day amid the dark horrors of this war. The merry peals of laughter have lightened many a heart that came here sad.

\* \* \* When we learn through reports from the different hospitals of the West, how much the sufferings of our wounded soldiers have been alleviated by the Sanitary Commission, we are amply repaid, and must feel like continuing our labors unwearied.

The German ladies of Marietta also formed a society, as did the ladies of Waterford, Barlow and Salem townships, and others of which we have no record.

In April, 1863, the *Beverly Advertiser* contained the following: "No accurate record of the contributions of the Waterford Township Soldiers' Aid Society for three-fourths of its existence can be procured, but recently its records show items, viz: \$175 cash, 143 shirts, 174 pairs socks, 68 blankets, 53 handkerchiefs, with canned fruits, lint, bandages, etc., in abundance."

In this connection it should be said that the first woman to subscribe to the Soldiers' Relief Fund in the county was Mrs. William R. Putnam. On December 15 and 16, 1863, a special effort was made by the society at Marietta to raise funds by a sanitary fair. Contributions were sent in from all the townships in the vicinity, in money, apples, quinces, potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbages, pumpkins, butter, cheese, eggs, chickens, honey, dried and canned fruits, flour, buckets, ornamental

and fruit trees, blankets, socks, furniture, and many other things—"almost everything that could be turned into money, or sent to the soldiers." From Union and Muskingum townships, large lots of fruits, vegetables and trees were received. From Rainbow, \$50 in cash—Lowell, \$86 in cash and a large contribution in socks and canned fruits. Belpre, Warren, Barlow, Fearing, Salem, and Newport, all gave large contributions. A dinner was donated by the citizens of Marietta, which added largely to the receipts, the net amount cleared being \$1,991.75.

The following are the items:

Cash Contributions .....	\$ 427 60
Receipts from door .....	234 70
" from dinner .....	108 00
" from supper .....	245 25
" from fancy tables .....	243 10
" from cake table .....	103 30
" from grab box .....	31 30
" from toys and confectionery .....	49 57
" from pictures .....	53 00
" from pipe of peace .....	33 50
" from ring cakes .....	30 00
" from guess cake .....	32 45
" from auction .....	82 00
Sums from various sources .....	73 49
Receipts from Harmar table .....	339 30
Total .....	2166 52
Expenses .....	174 77
Net .....	\$991 75

Part of the above amount was paid over to the Harmar association—how much we cannot ascertain.

In Belpre the Ladies Union Circle on February 22, 1864, held a festival "for the aid of soldiers in the field," and cleared \$370, and so in all parts of the county the generous-hearted women devoted themselves to the work.

At Bonn, in Salem township, they formed a branch—No. 420—of what was called the "Union League of Loyal Women of America," an organization which originated in Illinois, having the same purpose as similar societies. This was begun in the fall of 1864 and continued during the balance of the war. It had between sixty and seventy members, and notwithstanding the lateness of the start

they forwarded a number of invoices of sanitary supplies to the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, amounting in all to about \$100. The fund remaining at the close of the war, amounted, August 2, 1865, to \$17.20, which was donated to the Washington County Soldiers' Monument Association.

Among the many women of Washington County deserving of special mention, we can only notice one whose talents and industry gave her special prominence—Mrs. Francis Dana Gage, "Aunt Fanny Gage." She acquired a national reputation by her devotion to the cause of the freedmen and her untiring energy in working for the Sanitary Commission: "Through all the inclement winter weather (1863-64), through Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, she pursued her labors of love, never omitting an evening, when she could get an audience to address, speaking for soldiers' aid societies, and giving proceeds to those who worked only for the soldiers,—then for freedmen's associations. She worked without fee or reward, asking only of those who were willing, to give enough to defray her expenses—for herself—thankful if she received, cheerful if she did not." Mrs. Gage was the daughter of Joseph Barker, late of this county, and Elizabeth Dana, a descendant of Mary Bancroft, thus being allied on the maternal side to the well-known Massachusetts families of Dana and Bancroft. She has also acquired a reputation in literature from the beauty and pathos of her numerous poems.

On December 2, 1865, Mrs. Rolston made her final report, showing the work of the Marietta Soldiers' Relief Association from October, 1861, to June, 1865, when the meetings ceased, as follows:

During the three and a half years over two thousand garments were made. Articles made: One thousand forty shirts, three hundred and seventy-five pairs of drawers, sixty comforters, one hundred and sixteen sheets, two hundred and sixteen pillow-cases, fifty-nine pillows, two hundred and three towels, thirty-one pairs of slippers, two hundred and seventy-one pairs of socks, thirty-four pairs of mittens, twelve pairs

suspenders, three hundred and thirty-four pocket-handkerchiefs, twenty-one dressing-gowns; in all, two thousand eight hundred and thirty, besides many other articles for hospital use.

The association has been well supplied with material, which was made into bandages, compresses, towels, pocket-handkerchiefs, lint, etc.

There have been bought four thousand three hundred and thirty yards of cotton and flannel, besides much donated. Goods were sent once a month, or oftener, where most needed, generally to the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission; but the hospitals here (at Marietta), and those at Parkersburg, Charleston and Cairo, and sometimes regiments in the field have been supplied.

Boxes sent: Sixty-five—containing shirts, sheets, drawers, socks, mittens, blankets, towels, etc., to the number of three thousand five hundred and forty-three, besides slings, wound-supporters, eye-shades, pin-cushions, compresses, bandages, lint, etc., too numerous to mention.

In February, 1863, the hospital at Marietta having been abandoned, the military committee gave the goods remaining there to the association.

More than six hundred cans and jars of fruit, at least forty gallons of pickles, several barrels sauerkraut, more than twenty bushels of dried fruit, with various articles of hospital aid have been sent.

The association has never asked in vain for anything that could be of service to the soldier, nor have the citizens ever failed to respond to the call for money. The association has not been for one day out of funds. Voluntary contributions of ninety-three dollars and fifty cents have been received from different sources. The military committee gave, at different times, forty-five dollars; four public entertainments realized one thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-seven cents; a fee of five cents per month from members raised fifty-two dollars and ninety cents; with one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-eight cents interest on the money deposited, gives the total receipts one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-five cents.

The expenditures have been chiefly for materials for work, with incidentals, such as fuel, boxes, although most of these have been donated. About fifty dollars have been given in small sums to soldiers and their families.

Receipts . . . . .	\$1,983 65
Expenditures . . . . .	1,271 15
Balance in treasury . . . . .	709 50

This balance, by vote of the association, was given as follows: Two hundred dollars to the Washington County Soldiers' Monument Association; and five hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents to the Marietta Charitable Association.

After a vote of thanks to the vestry of St. Louis church for the use of the lecture room for over three years, the association dissolved.

S. C. ROLSTON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

The officers of the Marietta and Harmar society were as follows: 1861—Mrs. T. F. Mumford, president; Mrs. Stephen Newton, vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary and treasurer. Work committee: Mrs. James Booth, Mrs. Beman Gates, Mrs. Davis Green, Mrs. Luther Hathaway, Mr. I. W. Andrews, Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. D. R. Sniffen, Mrs. Levi Barber, Mrs. Oscar Chapin, Mrs. E. R. Cadwallader.

1862—Mrs. Nahum Ward, president; Mrs. Melvin Clarke, vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary and treasurer.

1863—Mrs. Nahum Ward, president; Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, vice-president; Mrs. R. P. James, second vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary and treasurer. Work committee: Miss McFarland, Miss Hobby, Mrs. R. E. Harte, Mrs. Joseph Lovell.

1864 and 1865—Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, president; Mrs. B. W. Lovell, vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary and treasurer. Work committee: Miss McFarland, Miss Hobby and Mrs. R. E. Harte.

The Harmar ladies formed a separate association in 1862.

After the first year the Harmar ladies had their own association, an account of which, by Mrs. John Pool, is given herewith.

#### SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF HARMAR.

Immediately following the departure of our volunteers from Marietta, Harmar and the adjoining towns, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops in 1861, to suppress the great Rebellion,—the loyal women, all aglow with the patriotism which had inspired the hearts of those who had so recently left—anxiously inquired in what way they, too, could serve their country.

The weeks preceding had been eventful and stirring times in the history of our quiet town, for the call for troops had met with a hearty and ready response. Students from the college, mechanics from factories and workshops, clerks from offices and stores, and young men from country homes had volun-

teered their services—companies had been formed and drilled in military tactics,—while over dwellings and stores the stars and stripes waved, and the streets resounded with the notes of warlike preparation.

At length marching orders were received, and the volunteers had left, and then to the mothers, wives and children of these—some of whom were sick and destitute, the attention and sympathy of the patriotic women was directed. Subscriptions had already been received from many of the citizens, to meet the present necessities of such as needed help, and as far as possible, generous assistance had been proffered.

Then, followed letters from our volunteers in camp, or on the march, some of whom, unaccustomed to exposure, were sick, and requiring home comforts or articles of clothing. These supplies were immediately sent from private sources until, as the wants became greater, committees were appointed, who went from house to house soliciting donations.

Meanwhile, our troops had moved southward, rumors of anticipated battles were reported, and as the necessity of hospital supplies became apparent, meetings were held for consultation to meet the approaching emergency.

The various benevolent and church organizations were merged into soldiers' aid societies, and articles for the comfort of the sick and wounded were in constant preparation. The following ladies were prominently connected with the Harmar Aid Society, and until the close of the war closely identified with its interests: Mrs. Levi Barber, president; Mrs. Harlow Chapin, Mrs. Douglas Putnam, Mrs. David Putnam, Mrs. Henry Fearing, Mrs. Oscar Chapin, Mrs. Dr. Frank Hart, Mrs. L. Wheeler, Mrs. Dr. L. Hart, Mrs. S. Stratton, Mrs. W. Crawford, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Rev. Wakefield, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Fuller, and Mrs. L. Reppert.

To this committee a corps of young ladies was added, as follows: Miss Julia Barber, Miss V. Reppert, Miss Martha Putnam, Miss J. Wheeler, Miss E. Stratton, Miss E. Barber,

Miss M. F. Newton, Miss Mary Hart, Miss A. Reppert. Through the newspapers, from the pulpit, and in every available way, urgent appeals were made for assistance, and from individuals and churches liberal donations were sent. From country societies and from sources unknown to us, supplies of delicacies, jellies, canned and dried fruits were added, which to the stores of clothing in readiness were carefully packed and consigned to surgeons in various regimental hospitals, who by letter had specified previously the articles most needed. From month to month this work went on, varied only by sad tidings of battles fought and the intelligence of many of our brave soldiers wounded or sick in hospitals, requiring special supplies, when boxes of bandages, lint, and the various appliances for hospital use were hastily prepared and dispatched. No official record has been preserved of shipments made to Western Virginia, Louisville, Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesborough and other points, which were forwarded in request of surgeons and officers in Ohio regiments, with whom our Society was in direct communication.

While sending supplies to distant hospitals, the ladies of the Aid Society and others were not unmindful of the present wants and needs of the Union soldiers at our doors, to whom a helping hand could be extended. There were regiments encamped temporarily within the precincts of our own town—some awaiting transportation to the front or for regimental supplies, which had been detained or interrupted on the route thither, in consequence of which the soldiers were exhausted from want of proper food. The presence of these troops would stimulate anew the patriotism of the citizens, whose generosity was unbounded; and everything which could be provided for their comfort was most freely bestowed.

In these kindly offices of hospitality, of which also no record has been preserved, the capacity of the dwellings and the resources of the larder were often tested to their utmost limit; our doors were thrown wide open, and all who could be accommodated were most



cordially invited to enter and served with impromptu meals, calling forth, as our guests departed, their warmest thanks, and leaving us with the cheering thought that we had "done what we could."

There were also unwritten kindnesses which could be rendered our Union soldiers on these occasions—sometimes in writing letters at their dictation, to wives, mothers, and sisters, far distant, bearing messages of comfort and cheer; to others some forgotten or lost article could be supplied, or some needed repair of clothing made, while to all words of encouragement and kindness could be spoken, which were always gratefully appreciated. To those regiments, also, who were in transit to distant points, and who for long, weary hours were detained in railroad cars near the town, awaiting orders to move on—to these we could render service. On many a cold and chilly morning the intelligence would come that these soldiers, too, were within reach of sympathy and help; and as speedily as possible messengers would be dispatched with plentiful supplies of hot coffee and sandwiches, distributed amid the cheers of the soldiers, to whom this unexpected repast was a welcome surprise.

Each day brought special demands upon the time and attention of our Aid Society, either in supplying the wants of our troops passing through the town, or in preparing boxes of sanitary stores for points already designated.

There were also the families of our volunteers who needed assistance. Liberal subscriptions had been repeatedly made for this purpose, by the citizens, and also for the purchase of hospital supplies. Numerous collections had been taken in the churches for the same object; and as the larger cities and towns had raised sums of money by means of sanitary fairs and entertainments, it was proposed that a fair be held in Marietta, in which the ladies of Harmar be invited to unite. This plan met with hearty approval, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Levi Barber and Mrs. John Poole, to make necessary arrangements. Subsequently other com-

mittees were added, to obtain articles of beauty and utility to be placed on sale, and for refreshments, etc., who canvassed the town thoroughly. After weeks of preparation the fair was opened, with an admiring throng of visitors in attendance, and its success was assured. The receipts were unexpectedly large, many pleasant acquaintances formed, harmonious feelings prevailed, and results were in every respect satisfactory. The receipts, of which the ladies of Harmar received a fair proportion, were expended for the relief of soldiers' families, and paid in weekly installments, after a careful investigation of the circumstances of each family had been made. The fund, amounting to several hundred dollars, was judiciously and systematically disbursed, bringing much comfort to the recipients and gratification to all those who by personal effort or influence had secured these results.

In all these beneficent efforts, extending through the war, and never ceasing until the conflict was over, the Aid Society was indebted to many of the citizens of Harmar for invaluable assistance, rendered in the prosecution of their work, at home and abroad, for which services, we record in behalf of the society, our appreciation and thanks.

The foregoing pages comprise but a fragmentary and imperfect report of the work accomplished by the Soldiers' Aid Society of Harmar; but are submitted in the hope that they may be of some interest to the home workers, who were thus privileged to minister to some of the Union soldiers, without expectation of either mention or reward but grateful then and now for the opportunity of expressing, in the slightest degree, their gratitude to those brave men who were willing to sacrifice their lives in the service of our country.

The foregoing is a brief record of the part taken by the workmen of Washington County during the great war for the preservation of the Union. It does not fully record their work. No historian will attempt to do it; for who could ever hope to adequately describe the burden of heart, the burden of work, and the burden of patriotism borne by the devoted

women of the north during that eventful struggle. Let us honor them, and let posterity hold them in grateful remembrance.

#### THE MARIETTA MILITARY HOSPITAL.

About May 26, 1861, a hospital was opened for the soldiers then in Camp Putnam. It was located on the upper or eastern side of Second street, a short distance from the camp, and was conducted and supported by the ladies of Marietta and Washington County, assisted by the officers in command at the camp. Drs. Frank Hart, Samuel Hart and George O. Hildreth were in attendance when their services were needed, and always without pay. No records of this hospital have been preserved, but it was used more or less all through the war.

#### SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE COUNTY.

##### *Battery C, First West Virginia Light Artillery.*

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frank Buell, mustered March 30, 1862, died from the effects of wounds at battle of Freeman's Ford, August 23, 1862; Captain Wallace Hill, mustered August 1, 1862, promoted to captain August 1, 1862; First Lieutenant Dennis O'Leary, mustered March 30, 1862; First Lieutenant John G. Theis, mustered August 1, 1862, promoted to junior first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Theodore G. Field, mustered December 23, 1863, promoted to first sergeant August 1, 1862, to second lieutenant December 23, 1863, vice Langley, resigned; Second Lieutenant John W. Jacobs, mustered December 29, 1863, promoted from corporal, vice Miner, resigned, December 29, 1863.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William H. Goldsmith, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas Phelps, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant Owen O'Neil, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant Alexander H. Bukey, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant L. R. Miraben, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant David Dow, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant Adam B. Rook, mustered February 24, 1864, veteran; Corporal Turrell Cusack, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal John Meighan, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal William F. Minster, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Cor-

poral Charles Clogson, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran, promoted January 1, 1864; Corporal William H. Ranger, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal Milton H. Laughlin, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal John Lehnhard, mustered September 2, 1862, promoted to corporal September 1, 1862; Corporal George W. Stanley, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal Jeremiah H. Dooley, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal John H. Miner, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal James Wright, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran, wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Corporal Frank R. Benan, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal William Jenvey, mustered March 30, 1862.

When President Lincoln made his first call for troops to serve three months, a company of infantry, under command of Capt. Frank Buell, left Marietta in April, 1861, and as heretofore noticed, became Company B, Eighteenth Ohio volunteer militia. The other officers were Dennis O'Leary, first lieutenant; William Bisbee, second lieutenant, who was afterward elected major of the regiment, and Wallace Hill elected to fill the vacancy.

The company served in West Virginia under General Hill, and was most of the time guarding railroads. There was no engagement with the enemy and it was mustered out in August, 1861. This company re-enlisted almost entire, as a battery of light artillery, the re-enlistment dating from September 1, 1861. Owing to a misunderstanding among those in authority in Ohio, the service of the battery was offered to Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, and accepted, and was named by the captain in the Governor's honor.

The battery left Marietta for Wheeling, West Virginia, in October, 1861. The officers: Frank Buell, captain; Dennis O'Leary, junior first lieutenant; Wallace Hill, senior first lieutenant; John P. Theis, junior second lieutenant; William W. Witherow, second lieutenant.

The battery remained in Wheeling until ordered to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, for recruiting purposes, and from there to Charleston, West Virginia, where it remained until early in the spring of 1862, when it was ordered back to Wheeling and was mustered into the service of the United States, March 30, 1862. Here the injustice was done the

battery of not dating the muster back to the date of enlistment, it having been in the service seven months.

These seven months had not been idly spent. Although not fully mounted, the battery had thorough and continued drill and practice in firing, with study of the tactics, so that when at this time they were fully equipped they were by no means raw recruits.

The battery was supplied with six 10-pounder Parrott guns. After the effective work done with these guns at Cross Keys, Bull Run, Gettysburg, and elsewhere, it would be hard to convince any member of this battery that it was not the most accurate shooting gun in the service.

General Fremont having taken command of the mountain department, the battery served under him during his campaign in West Virginia in the summer of 1862.

Leaving Wheeling in May for New Creek, West Virginia, they immediately proceeded to reinforce Milroy and Schenck, who were hard pressed by "Stonewall" Jackson on the upper south branch of the Potomac. Here they were assigned to Stahl's brigade, of Blencker's division. Arriving at Franklin, in Pendleton County, they found Generals Schenck and Milroy had fought Jackson at Bull Pasture Mountain, but had been compelled to fall back to Franklin.

In the meantime Jackson, instead of remaining in front, as it was supposed he would, had gone over the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley, and had driven General Banks out. In order to intercept Jackson, Fremont fell back from Franklin to Moorefield and crossed the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley and struck Jackson's army on his retreat at Strasburg. Jackson sent out a force and held Fremont in check near Strasburg, where he had quite a skirmish, while his army passed up the valley. The next day Fremont started in pursuit, and the battery was assigned to the cavalry advance, and the Eighth West Virginia Infantry and the Sixtieth Ohio Infantry under Colonel Cluseret—the infantry was called the Cluseret light brigade. This

colonel, afterward General Cluseret, was subsequently in the war of the French commune.

#### TOM BROOK.

At Tom Brook, some few miles above Strasburg, the battery came up with the enemy's rear and forced him to give battle. Here, for the first time, the battery met the foe, June 2, 1862. Unfortunately two of the guns were temporarily disabled by losing the wheels while galloping into action, caused by the linch-pins bouncing out. This defect was afterward remedied throughout the army by using a pin with a clamp. The right and left sections, however, went into position under fire, which proved to be inaccurate, and when the center section came up the chief of artillery, Colonel Pilsen, moved it to a position to the right and front some 300 yards. The ground being very uneven, the progress was slow, which was trying to new troops going into their first engagement under fire, but every man stood to his post like a veteran, and all of them were complimented by the chief of artillery for coolness and accuracy of firing, which, all things considered, was admirable. The enemy was compelled to retreat.

The next day, at Woodstock, they met the enemy, and the next at Mount Jackson, where "Stonewall" Jackson, to delay the Union pursuit, burned the bridge over the Shenandoah. The river was very high and swift, which rendered fording impossible, and the current was too strong to admit of laying pontoons. They were compelled to wait till the water receded. The next morning was rather hazy. They were aroused very early by the "long roll" and the cavalry and artillery buglers calling to "boots and saddles." Orders were given to hitch up as quickly as possible, as the enemy had flanked us on the left. The river, some distance below the bridge, makes an abrupt turn, and the sentries had discovered, through the fog, as they thought, a six-gun battery, which would enfilade their position and would open on them as soon as the fog lifted. During the bustle and confusion of a change of

front the fog cleared away and disclosed six beautiful piles of rails, at about the usual interval of a battery of field guns in position. After great delay in laying the pontoon bridge, which was a clumsy affair, the battery again started in pursuit, this time bringing the enemy to bay a short distance above Harrisonburg, where he had left the main turnpike and started on a cross-road to the left, where he was vigorously attacked by the light brigade and the Pennsylvania "Buck Tails." The deadly aim of the latter punished the Rebels severely. Among their slain was the notorious General Ashby, Jackson's chief of cavalry. General Fremont, not wishing to bring on a general engagement, the enemy were not pushed, but were allowed to retire unmolested.

#### CROSS KEYS.

The following morning the army of General Fremont moved out and found the enemy in position at Cross Keys, eight miles from Harrisonburg, and about nine from Port Republic. Stahl's brigade, including the battery, held the left, Milroy the right, and Cluseret the center. The battle had continued about four hours when Jackson massed on the left and swept Stahl's infantry from the field, driving all of the line to the left of the battery back to the rear, and leaving the battery in a very exposed position. Captain Buell hesitated to leave the field, and did not attempt to retire until the general in person ordered him to do so, as they were about to be surrounded and cut off. Finally the order was given to "limber to the rear." In doing so, they were compelled to pass to the left and rear through a wood, on the other side of which were the victorious "Johnnies," coming up to capture a lone, unsupported battery, as they doubtless imagined, but they were badly mistaken, for there was the "Buck Tail" battalion, who deployed among the trees between the battery and the Rebels, who, as soon as they saw the deer tails on their caps, fell back and allowed the battery to retire unmolested. Captain Buell, not wishing to desert his

friends who had so bravely defended him, unlimbered the left section in the woods, determined to stand by the "Buck Tails." Although in a military sense this movement would have been considered highly imprudent, yet it showed the indomitable courage of the man. On coming out of these woods the balance of the brigade, mistaking our battery for the enemy, opened fire doing perhaps better firing than they ever did before, killing one of the battery horses. It was by force that a demoralized infantry color-bearer was induced to advance with his colors, when the firing was stopped. This ended the battle. Stahl's brigade lost about 500, while the troops to the right suffered but little loss and held their position.

At the request of Jackson, an armistice was granted to bury the dead, and in the night he folded his tents, and, Arab-like, stole away.

The next morning the army was to move to the attack at 5 A. M., the battery in columns of sections, the infantry in columns of divisions, with a strong skirmish line in front ready to deploy instantly into line of battle. The signal to move was to be two cannon shots in succession. For some reason this signal was not given until 9 A. M., or later, when we could distinctly hear fighting at Port Republic, where Carroll, with his brigade, was holding the bridge against Jackson's whole army. They moved on to Port Republic, arriving in time to see the rear of the Rebel Army passing over the Blue Ridge Mountains miles away.

The battery then fell back to Harrisonburg, thence to Moorefield, thence crossed over the Blue Ridge, at Thornton's Gap, and joined Pope's army at Sperryville.

The following is from an account by William Jenvey:

#### BATTLE OF FREEMAN'S FORD.

One evening at dusk, our colors checked up with orders to fall back to Culpeper without delay; then came some of the most trying and uncomfortable experience. We marched eleven days and nights, and never took the harness off our backs, and the only time we could get to cook would be when our advance would encounter the enemy, causing a check,



or when we were guarding some ford while the infantry were passing. It was a terrible experience. At length the enemy were discovered strongly posted at Freeman's Ford.

Johnson's, De Beck's, Dickman's, and a portion of Weidrick's batteries had tried in vain to dislodge them, when we were ordered up with our long range Parrotts. This was August 22, 1866. I shall never forget the last order Captain Buell ever gave me. I was then his color-bearer. As soon as he received orders to go into position he turned with sparkling eye to me and exclaimed:

"Show your colors, Will."

I unfurled my colors and rode by his side up the hill. The Rebels having engaged so many of our batteries on that hill had the exact range, and every shell came thundering in our midst, cutting up the ground terribly. The Rebels picked out every conspicuous mark; my brigade flag (a present from the Marietta ladies) soon drew their fire, when Lieutenant Hill ordered me to draw off to the left, as it formed too good a target. The battle waged warmer and warmer; our boys having got the range were soon enabled to send as good as we received; this was perceived from the increasing wildness in the Rebel fire.

Captain Buell, mounted on "Billy," a light dun horse, formed a fair and easy mark, passing continually along the line, directing here, encouraging and applauding there; he appeared omnipresent. His daring recklessness soon drew the attention of officers on him. General Milroy, renowned for gallantry, turning to his staff, remarked: "Gentlemen, if you desire to see a brave man, look there." But all anticipations of our gallant captain's future were soon to be cut off. A shell, as fatally aimed as the bullet which laid our martyred President on a bloody bier, and set a nation in mourning, struck his horse in the shoulder, and, passing through, broke his left leg. So suddenly did the horse fall that the captain, unable to extricate himself, was thrown violently forward as the horse fell backward, injuring the captain internally. As he fell four boys sprang to his side and carried him from the field. I was watching him as he fell. It appeared as if the grave had suddenly yawned wide and taken father, mother, brothers, sisters, friends, all, so blank did life appear to us, and I have heard many of our bravest and truest say that they were not ashamed to confess that they cried like children. But our misfortune never for a moment interfered with the battle; if anything, all appeared to enter still more heartily into it, influenced, as they were, by a desire for revenge. Gun after gun was discharged with fearful rapidity. The men worked with a will that promised soon to turn victory's uncertain scale in our favor. Each and all appeared oblivious to all else than seeking a terrible retribution. Nor were our endeavors futile. Soon we beheld a wavering and wildness in their fire; soon one by one their guns ceased, until all became silent, and we saw them drawing from the field. Corporal A. H. Bukey, fortunately having his gun loaded, took deliberate aim as the last gun was leaving and fired. I saw horses rear, cannoneers scattered in a manner not laid down in artillery tactics, so I should judge the piece was dismounted. The battle was over.

Captain Buell died of his injuries, loved and lamented by his men, and respected and admired by all who knew him.

Orders came August 23, 1862, for the battery to leave its position at Freeman's Ford and take up the line of march with their corps. They had not gone far when they encountered the enemy at Sulphur Springs, where they gained an easy victory, after an hour's vigorous shelling, driving them from their position, and enabling the corps to resume its march in peace.

The next day, the 24th, they met the enemy at Waterloo bridge, and held the bridge until the army had all passed, when they witnessed its destruction by the Union troops, and again sped on. The march now became a race between the Union forces and the Rebels, on parallel lines, the objective point being Bull Run. During the still marches of midnight they could distinctly hear the rumbling of Jackson's artillery, and by day they would occasionally catch the gleam of lines of bright muskets in the sunlight.

#### SECOND BULL RUN.

The following is from an account by William Jenvey:

Bull Run was at length reached on the evening of the 28th of August, 1862. Milroy's brigade deploying, encountered their skirmishers, drove them, and pushed back a portion of their lines, and enabled our whole line to take position that night. All slept on their arms and tried to snatch a few moments' sleep to enable them to do well their parts on the coming morrow.

The next day's sun found us all bustle and activity. Aids-de-camp on jaded horses were dashing and tearing here and there, receiving and delivering orders. Brigade commanders were busy arranging and disarranging their lines. Division commanders, older and wiser, were coolly witnessing the preparatory maneuvers, and concentrating all their energies for the desired time.

Suddenly Milroy, advancing, sought the foe, and full soon did he find them, for with his characteristic recklessness he advanced too far and encountered a full Rebel division. Not a whit intimidated, he deployed his lines and opened with a murderous fire, but numbers soon told on him. Rapidly his lines thinned, and he stood in imminent danger of being cut off; but, collecting all his energies, he charged, extricated himself, and rejoined our line.

By this time the battle had become general. Our



battery, being in position near the Washington pike, was keeping clear all before it. Maneuvers and counter-maneuvers took place, yet neither side gained any advantage. After noon, Hooker and Kearney coming up and taking position with us, we gained visible successes; gradually we gained ground, though every step was hotly contested. Night closed on the combatants, leaving the Union forces in possession of fully a mile of conquered ground.

The "sun of Austerlitz" scarcely dawned with prospects of a more sanguinary conflict than did the sun of the 30th. McDowell had abandoned Thoroughfare Gap, Lee had largely reinforced Jackson, and we had been reinforced by several divisions of McClellan's Peninsular army.

Our battery was scattered on three parts of the field. The right, under Lieutenant Witherow, was ordered to report to General McLean, of Schenck's division. The center section, disabled by the heavy and incessant firing of the previous day, was nevertheless kept close at hand ready for any emergency, while the left, under Lieutenant Hill, together with three brass guns, placed under his command, advanced up the Washington pike, and poking their noses fair in the midst of the Johnnies, soon created havoc and dismay in the Rebel ranks. The first day's fight taxed our energies greatly, but the exertions of the second were two-fold greater. The rebels outnumbered us greatly and punished us terribly. The part of the field on which our right section was in position, was a scene of terrible carnage; the Rebels opening with artillery strove in vain to dislodge us, the infantry was then called into requisition. Advancing in perfect order they attempted to take the place by assault, a terrible discharge of cannister met them and forced them back. Several times did they rally and advance, but as often were they repulsed. At last, largely reinforced, they took advantage of a piece of woods to our left and flanked us from that direction. Turning our guns on them we poured storms of cannister into their faces, cutting swaths through their massive ranks. Piercing their column appeared like piercing a rubber ball, the hole was scarcely made before it closed. Notwithstanding the dreadful havoc, on they came, and still on until they nearly grasped our guns. Our cannister had all been expended. Bukey, intent on fighting to the last, inserted a shell minus either fuse or cap in his gun and sent it as a solid shot right through their ranks. McLean's brigade, not unlike the British Home Guards at Waterloo, sprang from their cover, and as we limbered to the rear to fall back they closed in on our rear and opened such a storm of musketry that mortal men could not withstand it. The Rebel charge was thus checked, and we were allowed to draw off in peace. Lieutenant Witherow, on mounting his horse was badly wounded, eventually causing his discharge. Thomas Driscoll in the hurry forgot his sponge bucket, and on going back after it got several holes through his blouse, but fortunately none hit the brave fellow. Several horses were shot.

In the meantime Lieutenant Hill and the left section had been hard pressed. Being in position in the center of the pike, he presented a fair target to the whole of the Rebel artillery, and well did they im-

prove their opportunity, for shot and shell and the more deadly shrapnell fell on all sides with one continuous roar and hiss, and added to this the whistling of the musket balls and the discharge of our own guns, it created confusion enough to try the bravest hearts. During the whole engagement Sigel remained in our midst, his uniform and splendid staff drawing the fire of the Rebel sharpshooters on us quite briskly. After a while Hooker established himself with us, and also for a while Reno and Kearney. These generals centering in us caused the tide of war to roll all around us. Assaults would be made in front, then the task would be comparatively easy, but when the flanking charges came then came danger. Sergeant Wes. Miner, having possessed himself of a musket, had busied himself during the whole engagement picking off sharpshooters. One in particular we saw roll in the dust from his unerring aim.

To the right and left of us the day was going badly. Fitz John Porter, lying within hearing of our guns and knowing of the fearful slaughter, refused to support us. Our overtaken and outnumbered boys were gradually obliged to give way, still we in the center held our own until the rebels concentrating their infantry and a portion of their artillery, opened on us most terribly; for a while it seemed as if nothing could stay there and live. At last a shell, surcharged with destruction, came hurtling along and striking Sergeant Goldsmith's gun on the right side, glancing, struck the elevating screw and bursting severely wounded Corporal James Wright and John Eaton, the former in seven places, the most of them severe, the latter in four places and mortally. For a time all appeared confounded, so close did the shell come to all, and so severe was the concussion. The shell passed over Summer Ellis' shoulder, for a time stunning him. Soon the confusion died away, and they found the extent of the injuries. To stay longer was madness, for certain death awaited them; so limbering up and carefully supporting their wounded comrades they coolly and slowly made way for the rear.

All had now become lost; "rout, ruin and panic scattered all." The baggage wagons, having been foolishly brought up to the very front, commenced a base and confused retreat; but one road led to the rear, and to this road all fled. Artillery, baggage wagons, ambulances and vehicles, of almost every sort were locked in utter and inextricable confusion, unable to move themselves, and preventing egress to those who were retreating in good order. In vain did officers ride to the rear and entreat, and curse and shoot, and cut, and do all that mortal man could do to stop the rout. No; fear had seized all, and all sought to save themselves. Our battery, by strange though lucky fortune, from their different parts of the field, found each other, and, although three pieces were disabled, we drew ourselves across the road, and drawing sabers and revolvers, refused to let a man pass. Staff and field officers perceiving our design, galloped to our aid and assisted in rallying. As soon as a battalion could be formed an officer would put himself at their head and march them back. Thus was our line restored, and we were enabled to hold the enemy in check. Many a man did I see who, having escaped

death in the two days' engagement, would be either shot or cut down for refusing to halt. It was hard, but it was necessary. The cause of the Union demanded that they should be checked, and even though it should cause the loss of the best half of the army, still it had to be done. The field of Bull Run was a terrible one; full 8,000 had fallen, but the Capital was saved and the Rebel designs foiled. They marched into Maryland, and at Antietam they were most signally defeated.

The battery was not actively engaged at the battle of Fredricksburg, but was in all the marches of that disastrous campaign, and was waiting within easy reach of the field during the battle, the men listening to the uproar of the engagement, and expecting momentarily to be ordered to the front. Finally the troops were all back across the Rappahanock, and the retreat was commenced.

The following is from an account by William Jenvey:

CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 2, 1863.

Captain Hill and I rode to the scene of conflict and saw a scene! The Rebels under Jackson, numbering from thirty to forty thousand, had attacked our right and rear, and had driven brigade after brigade in inextricable confusion, until all organization was lost. Colonels and brigade commanders were slain, division generals were riding about, their staffs either killed or scattered, striving to restore the line; wounded men were pouring back; detachments began to give way, then all gave way, and from a retreat it became one confused rout; men refused to obey orders and were shot down; color-bearers in vain stopped on every elevation, striving to effect a rally; they rallied but to fall, for bullets from the throats of thirty thousand guns were carrying all before them. I retired with the retreating army until reaching my own battery, found the boys already loaded with cannister, and ready to fight to the last.

The rout at length reached our guns. We drew our sabers, hand-spikes, sponge staves, armed ourselves with stones, anything to keep the cowardly mob from our front. They crowded us so that we were unable to fire. At length all had got back, and we were left almost alone to check the onset of the victorious foe. As well might a child strive to dam up Niagara, but still we refused to give way, until General Schurz riding up, gave us peremptory orders to fall back. Nothing daunted, some one proposed "three cheers for the general," they were given, and then three times three. The general raised his hat in acknowledgment as gracefully as if on parade. After the battle we were complimented in a general order.

Captain Hill commanded "limber to the rear," and the order was executed without any confusion. The road was found completely blocked up, so we took

to the woods. All went well until Sergeant Bukey's piece ran foul of a sapling; an axe was produced, the sapling cut, but by that time the Rebels were close upon us. About eight of us were there. Out of the eight—Corporal Ranger while lifting at the gun, was hit badly in the side; Smith Miner and Henry Hutchinson slightly wounded and Wiley Reeves captured, and five horses out of six fell. Can any one wonder that we were obliged to leave the gun. By this time the Rebels had brought a piece of artillery captured from us to bear on us. They were but a short distance off, and we saw they would soon have a clean sweep of the road; so, remembering that "discretion was the better part of valor," we dashed off and rejoined the battery.

Just as Lieutenant Miner, disdaining to fall back any farther, had placed the boys in position with the artillery of the Twelfth Corps, soon the Rebels announced their intention to charge by the usual yell peculiar to them, so we were ready for them. As soon as they made their appearance we fired on them such a storm of shot and shell as would stop a whirlwind, were it composed of animal matter; nothing could withstand it, however brave or desperate; back they went, and cheer on cheer and the most derisive yells arose from our lines. While they were reforming we improved the opportunity, and commenced throwing up intrenchments. Night was coming on, but a good moon furnished enough light to fight by. The Rebels, having reformed, advanced with deafening yells to encounter our iron hail. Trees were cut down on their heads, shell and shrapnel were exploded in their midst. At times it appeared as if the whole wood was lighted up, so continuous was our fire. Our line could be easily seen, as could the Rebel line, by the long glare of discharging muskets. Both lines stood close to each other; each seeking to destroy the other; but no human power of endurance could withstand the fire we hurled at them. The second time they broke and ran. Again while they were reforming did we further intrench ourselves. And thus did it continue, fight and intrench, fight and intrench, until tired nature could stand it no longer.

Morning at length dawned and brought with it prospects of a more sanguinary conflict than had been fought on the day and night previous.

We were encouraged as if ten thousand men had been captured by the report of "Stonewall" Jackson's death, as his name alone was sufficient to carry fear into the northern ranks.

I said the morning of the 3rd gave prospects of a terrible engagement, nor were they unverified, for with the early dawn began the battle in front of the Third Corps, and such musketry I never heard before or since. I was actually glad when our guns began their continuous roar so as to deafen me and prevent me from hearing the noise. I am safe in saying that at times from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand muskets would be going off at once, fairly making the ground shake with each discharge, and the battle in the woods made the noise doubly great. Little by little the Rebels gained ground, until at last the Chancellor house was reached. The brave Hooker refused to relinquish his headquarters, although surrounded by danger. At length it had to be aban-

done. Inch by inch we fell back, and every inch was hotly contested. At last night set in, and as it by mutual consent both armies wearied and worn rested from the contest.

On the morning of the 4th the Rappahannock was discovered to be rapidly rising and our provisions were nearly exhausted, with all of our trains on the other side. Hooker, fearful that the pontoons would be swept away, ordered the army to recross. We retired very reluctantly; to many of us it was the most reluctant thing we ever did, for we all went over confident of success.

Our boys behaved nobly throughout the whole engagement. Captain Hill, usually brave, surpassed himself. Lieutenant Miner acted in such a way as to receive the commendation of all, but were I to mention all who distinguished themselves, I should have to begin at the top of the battery roll and enumerate every one. Our casualties were as follows: W. L. Regnier, Smith Miner, Louis Fougères, Henry Hutchinson, wounded, and Wiley Reeves captured; 20 horses lost, three caissons and one gun captured; the latter, however, was recaptured the ensuing fall. By the evening of the 4th the whole army had recrossed and were ordered to Brook's station.

About the last of May, 1863, the battery was transferred from the Eleventh Corps to the artillery reserve, under Gen. R. O. Tyler, and they remained in that splendid organization ever afterward.

The following is an account by William Jenvey:

#### GETTYSBURG.

We at length reached Taneytown, Pennsylvania, just one day's march from Gettysburg. All of June 30, 1863, we remained here to allow the artillery to concentrate. All July 1st we heard the heavy and incessant cannonading, but could gain no tidings, until toward evening reports came in announcing the disaster to the First and Eleventh corps, and the death of General Reynolds. All this dampened our enthusiasm considerably, for we all perceived that our duties would be doubly severe to recover the lost ground and restore confidence. The morning of the 2nd we broke camp early and started briskly toward the contested ground, which we reached early, halted long enough to make coffee, when we were ordered into position on Cemetery Hill. Those who are familiar with the history of that memorable day, will remember that Cemetery Hill, situated as it was in the center, and being the most advanced position of the line, was, as a consequence, the most hotly contested part of the field. Directly in our rear lay the Baltimore pike, a most tempting bait, leading as it did to Baltimore.

On a gallop under a heavy fire we dashed up the hill, unlimbered and prepared for action. Soon the conflict raged with redoubled fury, reinforcements were coming up and rapidly taking position, and by noon both lines were completed.

Stretching off to our left in a valley intervening between the two lines, lay a long dark line of blue-coated men with gleaming bayonets. By their battle-flags we recognized the Third Corps, always on hand and always bearing their banners where death flies thick and fast. Their line was fully a quarter of a mile in advance of the Second Corps, on their right, thus leaving an interval between the two flanks. General Meade was explaining to General Sickles the danger of his position, when the enemy made a furious assault upon his lines. The moment the Rebel host appeared they discharged such a volley as to make the earth quake; their whole line blazed with a sulphurous light, their guns hurled death and destruction into the surprised ranks of our men. Gallantly the brave Third Corps held its position. Sickles, dashing into the thickest of the fight, sought to retrieve the fortunes of the day, but was soon brought off bleeding and mangled, almost lifeless, a ball having broken his leg.\*

Mortal men could not stand such a fire. They wavered, then rallied, then wavered again, then broke, and with terrific and appalling yells the Rebel infantry pursued. Back fell our men, and still back until they were directly in our rear, until we thought our line was broken and all was lost, when lo! a long bright line of bayonets appear, quickly the men are deployed in the field, their knapsacks are unslung, their line formed and all are in readiness for the fray. By their battle-flags we discern that the Fifth Corps has opportunely come up, by the exultant and confident cheers they charged. A long bright flash burst from their ranks and havoc and dismay were sent into the enemy's ranks. Their line staggered. Another volley from our boys and they fell back. Just then a battery of 20-pound Parrotts secreted on Sugar Loaf Hill, opened on them and cut swaths in their retreating ranks, and the orderly retreat was turned to a mob, all organization was lost, and with it all hope.

Many a Southern hearthstone was minus a member, and many a sorrowing family can tell how their joy and pride was cut down in that fatal charge. Our lines were firmly re-established.

All this time we had been actively engaged with the Rebel artillery in our front. They were strong in force, and had been tasking us pretty severely. The sharpshooters, too, secreted behind a stone wall but a short distance away in our front, had been annoying us terribly, but as yet no casualty had taken place. All were congratulating themselves when a shell too surely aimed, came crashing through the air. Louis Fougères saw and avoided it, but poor Stephen Braddock, more unfortunate, was struck fair in the head, the shell taking as it went a portion off the top part of his head. If his body had been made of stone, he could not have fallen more rigidly. He threw out his arms, and with a gentle oh! returned his soul to Him who

\*This wound necessitated amputation, and we find it recorded in another place by one who saw him borne from the field, that after his leg had been taken off and the wound dressed, this impetuous leader was borne from the field on a stretcher, lying with his hat drawn down over his eyes, his arms folded tightly on his breast and a cigar in his mouth.

gave it. His death for a time threw a gloom over all, for no one knew but he would be the next. I am convinced from the suddenness of the blow that he never knew the cause of his death.

So hotly were we engaged that no one had a leisure moment to remove him; there he lay grim and ghastly. Although I was commanding the gun next to the one on which Braddock was killed, and was but a few feet from him, still I was ignorant of the fact until quite a time afterward, when Lieutenant Thies informed me. So you may imagine how actively we were engaged. A lull soon occurred in the firing when Braddock's remains were carried off, and laid in their last resting place. Truly a soldier's burial was his, the noise of war was resounding on all sides when we laid him in his grave. He was wrapped in his blanket, a good deep grave dug, and a head board with his name carved on by a comrade, placed at the head. We left his body, but carried away a just appreciation of his worth as a man and a soldier.

Soon, however, under the renewed energy of the battle all else was forgotten, and little by little accidents happened; two of my horses had their forelegs cut off by one shell, and so close did it strike to Charley Boyce, their driver, that it knocked the dust over him, and stunned him for a time. Supposing him killed, I ran to his assistance, but found him safe and cool as if nothing had happened. I ordered to unharness his crippled horses, take them to the rear, and have them shot, and am not positive that I did not see a glistening in the poor fellow's eyes, very much like a tear, when he received the order.

John Lehnhard and Martin Wendelkin, both cannoners on my gun, were standing side by side, taking ammunition out of the chest, when a shell came thundering between them, tearing off half the axle, and burying itself in the ground. Each looked at the other, and grasped their legs, thinking one at least was gone, so close did the shell pass, but finding themselves intact, they laughed and went on with their work. Another of my boys, whilst leaning against a wheel, heard a dull *thud*; on looking around, he found a musket ball, half buried in the wheel close by his head. Sergeant Dow seeing a shell coming too friendly a course, leaped aside and escaped death. Captain Hill, while walking up and down the line, encouraging all, nearly lost both his legs by a shell.

Seeing a shell coming bent on mischief, I called out "Look out." L. R. Moore on my right hearing me, fell to the ground, and the shell passed so close to him across his back, that he thought he was wounded, and placed his hands on his back like one in intense agony; he looked towards me, and seeing me laughing, found himself uninjured. He laughed aloud, and went on with his duty. It was now getting dark, and the fire of the artillery was beginning to die away, but still the sharpshooters kept up an incessant fire. I was standing by my gun when I felt a sharp stinging sensation in my throat. I clapped my hand to the spot, imagining myself badly wounded. I felt a second time, but found no blood, and came to the conclusion that it was nothing. The next morning, on mentioning the fact, I was told that there was a red streak across my throat.

About 10 o'clock P. M., the firing ceased, and every man laid down by his gun and slept.

The next morning, July 3d, we awoke refreshed and ready for the attack, nor had we long to wait, for with the break of day began the engagement, and we kept up a brisk fire until about noon, when a deadly calm fell on the whole field.

Early in the morning a general officer rode up to Captain Hill and told him that they had learned that the Rebels had designed concentrating all their artillery on our front, to be supported by ten thousand picked men under Rhodes. The artillery was to destroy our lines, when the infantry was to charge and occupy them. He further said that General Meade could not afford us any support, and that we must defend ourselves to keep clear our front, and asked the captain if he could do it. Captain Hill answered, "If any men can, mine can," or words to that effect. The general replied that our position must be held at all hazards, or the day was lost. Knowing as we did the immense responsibility resting upon us, we shut our teeth and vowed we would hold our position.

The intense calm over the whole field we knew portended the anticipated attack, nor were we long in anticipation, for at a signal from a gun on the Rebel right, the whole field was as convulsed as if an earthquake had occurred. The whole of the Rebel artillery, estimated at from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty guns, by General Meade in his official report, had opened on us at once. Mortal pen cannot describe the horrors of that unparalleled cannonade. Nearly five hundred guns were going all at once. The air was alive with shrieking and bursting shells, guns discharging, men shouting, and many crying out in pain, horses rearing and neighing as they were being horribly mangled, caissons bursting, marring death and dismay to their possessors, until it appeared as if it was impossible for man to survive the destructive missiles. For four long hours did this continue. Men by scores and hundreds had been killed. In the first battery to our left forty men had been killed and wounded, and nearly all their horses. Four pieces had been disabled, and at one time we saw three of their limber chests blown up. I rode over their position the next morning, and the sight fairly sickened me. Their guns had to be hauled off in baggage wagons. Still, although our position was higher and more exposed, it appeared as though some guardian angel was watching over us, for our losses were but few. Charles Lacey, a driver on Sergeant O'Neil's gun, while keeping his horses still, was struck by half of a light 12-pounder shell above the right eye, killing him the same way as Braddock, but there he had to lay until after the battle, when we gave him a decent burial. James Loufman was struck in the breast with a piece of shell, but its force had been spent, causing no injury.

The battle still raged hotter and hotter. Our ammunition having given out, we fired back a few of the Rebel shells, hot as they were, literally paying them back in their own coin. Our ammunition being exhausted, we were compelled to withdraw.

Our journey down the Chambersburg pike was, if



anything, hotter than the field itself, for it is proverbial that the rear is the most dangerous place, for on it is concentrated all the shot and shell that have passed over the front. We had no sooner got out of harm's way than the firing ceased. The artillery having failed to break our line, the Rebel infantry was drawn up in line to attempt it. Right nobly they came, but it was to their death, for our whole line opened on them with full force, and sent such a deadly storm of canister into their ranks that it appeared as if the whole line was doomed. Fully one-third fell, as many more threw down their arms and surrendered, and the rest, demoralized and scattered, sought the shelter of the woods. Thus ended this memorable engagement. Skirmishing, it is true, was still kept up, but the heavy fighting was over. Some of the boys, on going over the field to our front and left, said that fully three acres could be traversed without touching the ground, so thickly were the bodies strewn. I was content to take a view from our position. It was too horrible to take a nearer look at. We remained in position until noon of the 5th, when it was fully known that the Rebels were retreating.

The battle being over and the Rebels in full retreat, we started after them, nor were we loth to leave the place. For four days and nights had we been there almost without food, water or sleep. Is it any wonder that the place had no fascination?

Men blame Meade for not following Lee more closely, and preventing his escape across the Potomac, but had they been there they could readily have seen the reason.

#### THE LAST BATTLE.

Lee having got fairly away, we started by easy and pleasant marches towards our old haunts. We camped at Warrenton, then at Culpeper, and when in the fall Lee slipped by us and again made demonstrations on Washington, we again took part in that "masterly fall-back." Although the Rebels had the start, and the inside track, still, Meade hoped that by strategy he might defeat them. He placed the army in three columns, and marched them by three different roads, keeping each column in sight of the other nearly constantly, and the race became so close that when the head of our column reached and occupied Centreville Heights, the head of the Rebel Hill's column could be seen crossing the old Bull Run bridge. Lee maneuvered around a good deal, hoping to find an assailable point, but not finding any, he again fell back. We in this campaign fought our last battle. The Second Corps had been warmly engaged, their artillery had run out of ammunition, and it became necessary to relieve them. We were sent up to their relief, and hardly had we reached the front when a Rebel battery of four guns opened on us from Mitchell's ford. We asked no better fun than to engage them. Dashing into position we soon exchanged cards, and opened an intimate acquaintance. A short time was sufficient. They tired of our acquaintance and very unceremoniously withdrew, leaving us exulting over our easy, and on our part bloodless, victory. We followed Lee to the Rappahannock, where a part of our

troops made such a gallant assault on his works, at Rappahannock station. Here the gun captured from us at Chancellorsville was, to our great joy, recaptured.

Our battery re-enlisted and came home on a veteran furlough, and returned expecting to take part in the anticipated engagements under Grant, but that general, having more artillery than he needed, sent us, in connection with a number of other batteries, to man the defenses of Washington, where we remained until peace was declared and we were allowed to return to our homes, proud that we should never have cause to blush at our record.

#### BATTLE RECORD OF THE BATTERY.

Strasburg, Virginia, June 2, 1862; Tom Brook, Virginia, June 3, 1862; Mount Jackson, Virginia, June 4, 1862; Cross Keys, Virginia, June 8, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Luray, Virginia, July 11, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Freeman's Ford, Virginia, August 22, 1862; Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 23, 1862; Waterloo Bridge, Virginia, August 24, 1862; Bull Run, Virginia, August 29, 1862; Bull Run, Virginia, August 30, 1862; Leesburg, Virginia, September 17, 1862; Catlett's Station, Virginia, September 25, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2 and 3, 1863; Mitchell's Ford, October 15, 1863.

#### Battery H, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

##### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James F. Huntington, mustered November 7, 1861, resigned on surgeon's certificate of disability October 26, 1863; Captain George W. Norton, mustered October 26, 1863, resigned March 21, 1864; Captain Stephen W. Dorsey, mustered April 13, 1864, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant George W. Norton, mustered November 7, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant George Davenport, mustered November 7, 1861, resigned January 7, 1863; First Lieutenant Charles G. Mason, mustered March 12, 1862, resigned April 26, 1862; First Lieutenant William A. Ewing, mustered June 4, 1863, mustered out October 24, 1864; First Lieutenant Albert G. Merrill, mustered March 3, 1864, resigned October 12, 1864; First Lieutenant James Harris, mustered February 8, 1865, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant William H. Perrigo, mustered February 8, 1865, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Bartlett, mustered November 7, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Martin B. Ewing, mustered November 7, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Albert G. Merrill, mustered September 15, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Frank B. Reckard, mustered January 7, 1863, promoted; Second Lieutenant Albert Reagler, mustered May 9, 1864, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant Lewis B. Maxwell, mustered May 2, 1865, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant Silas H. Judson, mustered May 2, 1865, mustered out with battery;



Second Lieutenant Wallace W. Pixley, mustered October 20, 1864, mustered out July 1, 1865; Second Lieutenant William E. Parmalee, mustered February 8, 1865, mustered out July 1, 1865.

In October, 1861, about 60 men were raised for the field artillery service, in Washington and Monroe counties. An arrangement was made to complete a battery by uniting them with about the same number of recruits from the vicinity of Toledo.

On November 6th the organization was perfected at Camp Dennison, and Battery H, of the First Light Artillery, came into existence. The following was the roster of commissioned officers at that date: J. F. Huntington, of Marietta, captain; G. W. Norton, of Toledo, senior first lieutenant; George Davenport, of Salem, junior first lieutenant; M. B. Ewing, of Cincinnati, senior second lieutenant; T. M. Bartlett, of Cleveland, junior second lieutenant.

The junior subaltern never reported for duty with the battery, and was afterward transferred. Private W. A. Ewing was promoted to the vacancy. Of the men thus brought together from opposite frontiers of the State, it is but justice to say, that in character and intelligence they were above the average.

The battery was armed with six James' guns—the old bronze six-pounder rifled to throw a 13-pound conical shot. It was admirably horsed—better than at any subsequent period.

In January, the battery being reported as ready for the field, it was sent to join General Landers' afterward Shields' division, near Cumberland, Maryland. It was first engaged at the battle of Winchester, March 22, 1862; losing one man, Private Jacob Tager, and one horse killed by the same shot. General Shields was wounded while sitting on his horse near the pieces watching the fire. The battery took part in the various operations in Shenandoah Valley for the next two months. In May the division was ordered to march for Fredricksburg and join McDowell's corps, then about to unite with the right wing of McDowell's army in an attack on Richmond.

When Shields' division was fairly out of the way, "Stonewall" Jackson returned and drove General Banks' small command out of the valley. The advance on Richmond was postponed, and Shields' division, followed by the bulk of McDowell's corps, was started post haste towards the valley. In combination with Fremont, who was to come in from Franklin, they were to "bag Jackson."

As usual, the string slipped—McDowell gave it up at Front Royal, and left Shields to follow Jackson on his own hook. The bridges of the Shenandoah had been burnt, and the stream unfordable. Shields had sent two brigades and three battalions, "H" among them, up the north bank to the village of Port Republic, where a bridge was standing.

Jackson proposed to cross at this point. He round these two brigades under General Tyler, of Ohio, likely to interfere with him. Fremont pressed him south of the river. On Sunday, June 8th, he checked that general at Cross Keys, and, crossing at Port Republic early the next morning, attacked Tyler's small command, expecting to wipe him out in season and return and join with Fremont. In this action Battery H was severely handled. Posted on the left flank, without infantry support, a thick wood sheltered the enemy within pistol-shot of the guns. It was charged in front and flanked by the "Louisiana Tigers," and forced to retire, leaving two pieces on the field, having several men killed and wounded, with a large number of horses. Tyler's command made a gallant fight, and the enemy made no serious attempt to follow their retreat. Shields' division retired to Front Royal; the general resigned his command, and the division was broken up.

In July Battery H arrived at Alexandria much reduced in strength by the casualties of service. Before the losses in men and material could be repaired, the battery was ordered to Marietta to join General Pike's army. At this place it was inspected and ordered back to Alexandria. Recruiting officers were sent to Toledo and Marietta who soon raised men to fill the attenuated ranks. The James' guns

were turned in and replaced by six ordnance guns, three-inch wrought iron rifles. By this time General Pope was falling back on the defenses of Washington. The battery joined him in time for the battle of Chantilly. After various marches and counter marches the battery, permanently assigned to General Whipple's division, proceeded by rail from Washington to join McClellan in Maryland. Thenceforward it belonged to the army of the Potomac. The battery next came in contact with the enemy during a reconnoissance in Manassas Gap with Piatt's brigade early in November, 1862.

After General Burnside succeeded to the command, the battery marched to Fredricksburg and was detailed with others to cover the laying of the center pontoon preparatory to the bloody and disastrous battle of Fredericksburg. It took part in shelling the city, but did not cross the river. In Burnside's next attempt, known as the "mud march," Battery H was one of those assigned to cover the crossing at Banks' Ford. It reached the designated position and got back to the old camp by one of the hardest marches in its history.

During the winter of 1862-63, spent at Falmouth, Lieutenant Davenport resigned on a surgeon's certificate. Sergeant F. B. Reckard was promoted to the junior lieutenancy.

Battery H marched to Chancellorsville with Whipple's division of Sickles' corps. When the division went out to join the attack on Jackson's column as it crossed the front of Hooker's position, its batteries, H, First Ohio, First and Thirteenth New York Independent, were left in a field near the turnpike. Here it became their duty to meet and repel a strong attack from Jackson's advance after the rout of the Eleventh Corps. This was done so as to elicit the warmest commendation from General Sickles when he reached the field.

Early the next morning Battery H was left in the same field with two regiments of infantry to make a show of resistance till the new line of defense was completed. The front attack of the enemy was repelled, but being outflanked, the infantry support having re-

treated in confusion, the battery was forced to retire as best it could through boggy ground and across a creek. It sustained a heavy loss in men and material—two pieces had to be left across the stream, the horses being killed or disabled.

After the return of the army to Falmouth, the artillery was reorganized and a strong reserve formed under Gen. R. O. Tyler, United States Army. It was soon afterwards sent to Banks' Ford, on temporary duty, with the regular division of the Fifth Corps. It marched with that division as far as Manassas Junction *en route* for Gettysburg, then rejoined the reserve. Just before this, First Lieut. M. B. Ewing resigned to accept promotion into the First Regiment, Heavy Artillery. Sergeant Albert Merrill became the junior subaltern. At Fairfax Court House a new brigade was formed in the reserve, made up of Company H, First Ohio, Company C, First Virginia, Company L, First Pennsylvania, and First New Hampshire Independent Battery. Captain Huntington was assigned to the command; so the immediate charge of the battery devolved on Lieutenant Norton.

At Gettysburg the battery, posted on Cemetery Hill, was exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, as well as from sharpshooters near the edge of the town. Some of the best men in the battery fell in that hard-fought battle.

After the return of the army to Virginia, Battery H, with Huntington's brigade, did outpost duty on the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. In November, 1863, the battery was at Warrenton, Virginia.

Captain Huntington, in consequence of an injury, resigned on a surgeon's certificate, to accept an appointment in the Veteran Reserve Corps. Lieutenant Norton became captain. The battery took part in the Mine Run campaign, and passed the remainder of the winter of 1863-64 at Brandy Station.

In March Captain Norton resigned. Up to this time promotions had been made by seniority, a selection in the battery where the vacancy occurred. A new rule had been introduced about this time, under which Lieut. S.

W. Dorsey, as senior subaltern of the regiment, became captain of Battery H.

Soon after the opening of the spring campaign, the battery was transferred to the Sixth Corps, and with it fought at Spottsylvania. At the sanguinary action of Cold Harbor the battery was the first to take position, and was heavily engaged. In the advance on Petersburg the battery held a very exposed position of three days and nights, trying to prevent the enemy from crossing the railroad bridges. In July the battery had a little vacation from siege duties.

In consequence of Early's raid on Washington, it was sent to that city, but after a very brief stay was ordered to return to the front of Petersburg. For over two months the battery held the earthwork officially called Fort Sedgewick, but better known as "Fort Hell," the hottest place on the line. Constantly under fire, no amount of active field service is so harrassing and trying to soldiers.

The battery was among the first sent home after the surrender. The muster-out took place at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, June 15, 1865. The roster of officers then stood as follows:

S. W. Dorsey, captain; James Harris and W. H. Perrigo, first lieutenants; W. W. Pixley and W. E. Parmelee, second lieutenants.

Battery H thus completed a record of arduous and honorable service. No man who ever fought at its guns need blush to tell his children, "I belonged to old Battery H." In the matter of losses in action the battery was remarkably fortunate. Few, if any, that saw so much service were equally so. The following is a resume of its career:

Whole number borne on the rolls during service, 262; killed in action, 28; died in hospital, 15; discharged on surgeon's certificates, 40; discharged expiration of enlistment, 36; discharged for promotion, etc., 18; mustered out at Camp Taylor, 125.

About six of the original horses went through with the battery. Promotions from the enlisted men were as follows:

To commissions in the battery, seven; com-

missions in other batteries, three; commissions in heavy artillery, two; commissions in infantry, two; commission in United States Navy, one; total, 15.

Battery H was present at the following battles and skirmishes:

Battles—Winchester, Port Republic, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy, Petersburg.

Skirmishes—Edenburgh, Strasburg, Rudis Hill, New Market, Mount Jackson, Manassas Gap, Mitchell's Station, Banks' Ford, Weldon Railroad.

#### *Battery K, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.*

##### ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Captain William L. De Beck, mustered October 10, 1861, resigned May 11, 1863; Captain Louis Heckman, May 11, 1863, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant George B. Haskins, October 10, 1861, resigned October 20, 1862; First Lieutenant John D. Holden, February 10, 1862, resigned March 27, 1862; First Lieutenant Henry F. Camp, March 27, 1862, died September 15, 1862; First Lieutenant Thomas M. Bartlett, September 15, 1862, resigned October 30, 1863; First Lieutenant Louis Heckman, October 20, 1862, promoted; First Lieutenant Charles M. Schilley, May 11, 1863, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant Columbus Rodamour, October 15, 1863, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant Andrew Berwick, October 30, 1863, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant John D. Holden, October 10, 1861, promoted; Second Lieutenant Louis Heckman, February 20, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Henry F. Camp, January 7, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Hiram B. Iams, March 27, 1862, resigned May 11, 1863; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Schilley, October 20, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Columbus Rodamour, May 11, 1863, promoted; Second Lieutenant John H. Reis, May 11, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Joseph Maloney, May 9, 1864, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant Otto Marolotze, May 2, 1865, resigned June 10, 1865.

Washington County has just cause to be proud of the three batteries she furnished for the Union during the civil war, viz.: De Beck's "L" and Huntington's "H," of the First Ohio and Buell's "C," of the First Virginia.

"De Beck's Battery," so-called in honor of its organizer and first commander, Capt. William L. De Beck, of Cincinnati, was first started

in June, 1861, under authority from the State of Virginia with headquarters at Williams-town, West Virginia, opposite Marietta, but recruiting in "Dixie" proving slow, October 10th. of the same year, the command was offered to Ohio, which was accepted, and the company went to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where it was designated as Company "K," First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. During the fall and winter of 1861, and 1862, the drilling and disciplining were incessant, and so proficient did the men become, that the Governor of Ohio, as a special recognition, furnished the company six of the famous Wierd steel guns. March 1, 1862, the command went to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and was incorporated into the Army of West Virginia, then under General Rosecrans. Two weeks later, it went forward to Cumberland, Maryland, and reported to Gen. Robert C. Schenck. A few days afterwards it was sent on a forced march, reaching the wire suspension bridge over the South Potomac, near Romney, and by its timely arrival prevented a raid upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by a division of "Stonewall" Jackson's cavalry. For the promptness here displayed, the battery was publicly thanked by General Rosecrans, and Captain De Beck promoted to chief of artillery, on the staff of General Schenck. Early in April, 1862, "K" was engaged in engagements at Grassy Lick, Lost River, Moorefield and Crab Bottom Church, again receiving the thanks of the general.

May 8th of the same year, after a forced night and day march, of more than 100 miles, Schenck's army reached the overwhelmed forces of General Milroy, the combined army numbering 7,000, at once engaging Jackson's army of 23,000 in the fierce battle of Bull Pasture Mountain, which lasted till late in the night, and by mutual consent ending as a "drawn game." The Union Army under Schenck, being largely outnumbered, withdrew that night, closely followed by Jackson in its retreat, fighting at Mountain Summit, Ighs' Church, Handy's Gap, Washington's Meadow,

and Franklin; in all of which Jackson's attempt to cut the army off from its base of retreat was frustrated. During the five days and nights of this terrible retrograde movement De Beck's Battery was assigned the first place of honor, in covering the retreats and driving back the fierce onslaughts of Jackson, in which it was again so successful that General Fremont who had succeeded Rosecrans, in the presence of his staff and other commanding officers, thanked Captain De Beck for splendid work he had done, General Schenck adding that Battery K had saved the army.

Fremont now started on his memorable march, to intercept Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, during which were fought the battles of Strasburg, Middletown, Cedar Creek, New Market, Edinburgh, Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Harrisonburg, Rockingham Fields (where the Rebel cavalry general, Ashby, was killed), and Cross Keys, and in the latter the terrible firing of De Beck's battery, and work it did, exciting the greatest admiration of all officers and men from the highest to the lowest. Fremont was now succeeded by General Sigel, and Captain De Beck was chief of artillery of the army. While under Sigel, the battery took part in the great battles of Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ferry, Kelly's Ford, Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, Bristow Station, New Baltimore (second), Chantilly, and the second Bull Run, all under Pope.

After this K was assigned to the army of the Potomac, closing the year 1862 by taking part in Burnside's great and fatal battle of Fredericksburg. Gen. Joe Hooker was now made commander, and K Battery was sent to the Eleventh Corps under Gen. O. O. Howard.

May 1st, 2d and 3d, Battery K was in the terrible field at Chancellorsville, its discipline and drill never proving of greater value than when the Eleventh Corps so unexpectedly became demoralized, and began its disastrous retreat. K Battery remained like a solid wall, and with canister and shrapnel again and again driving back the fierce charges of Jackson, remaining in position until our forces had



either reformed their lines, or new troops came to the rescue. The next day, while temporarily serving in the Fifth Corps under General Meade, the battery again distinguished itself by driving back with cannister Longstreet's veterans. Captain De Beck being now called to another command, Lewis Heckman, senior first lieutenant, was commissioned captain, and took charge of the battery.

July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, was fought the greatest battle of the war, Gettysburg, in which Battery K was prominently engaged, its terrific fire on Cemetery Hill eliciting the highest encomiums.

In October the battery went to the West with the Eleventh and Twelfth corps under Hooker, and at Chattanooga was incorporated into the Army of the Cumberland, and while there, was participant in all of Grant's battles at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, etc., and during the rest of the war, remained at Stevenson and Bridgeport, Alabama, finally returning to Camp Dennison, where it was mustered out of service, delivering its guns over to the Ordnance Department of the United States, and having had the rare good fortune of never having surrendered a single gun to the enemy.

Gallant, noble Frank Buell died in battle, lamented and beloved by all the officers and men of the three batteries, while De Beck and Huntington had the good fortune to live through the contests, to see the country restored and reunited, and peace reigning throughout the land.

#### *Battery K, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.*

##### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Daniel W. Hoffman, mustered August 22, 1863, promoted to major September 30, 1863; Captain Walter S. Bradford, June 16, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Captain Stowell S. Hazen, September 30, 1863, resigned June 24, 1865; First Lieutenant Richard Burns, August 25, 1863, promoted to captain of battery L; First Lieutenant Stowell S. Hazen, August 27, 1863, promoted to captain of battery K; First Lieutenant Thomas M. Sechler, September 30, 1863, resigned June 3, 1865; First Lieutenant Charles A. Manus, October 18, 1864, resigned June 24, 1865; First Lieutenant Francis Reichman, June 16, 1865, mustered

out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Sechler, August 25, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Newton, August 25, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant of battery D, and resigned January 19, 1865; Second Lieutenant George W. Bell, September 30, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant of battery B, on General Carter's staff at muster out of regiment; Second Lieutenant Thomas Underwood, September 15, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Henry A. Frary, mustered out with regiment.

This was a Washington County organization. By the middle of the year 1863, the national armies had made important captures of forts and other strongholds of the enemy. It became necessary to recruit a class of troops whose duty it should be to fortify, garrison and hold these captures. The Second regiment of heavy artillery was therefore authorized, and rank and file consisted of 2,400 men.

K Battery was mustered into the service September 7, 1863, at Covington barracks, Kentucky, and on October 11th, was removed to Mumfordsville. On May 26, 1864, it was transferred to Charleston, Tennessee, where, on the 18th of August, it was engaged with the enemy's cavalry, under Wheeler, and participated in the subsequent movements of General Ammen, moving to Fort Sanders and Knoxville, and on November 18, 1864, marched to open communication with the Union forces, then in a critical position at Strawberry Plains. On November 20th, returned to Knoxville, and on December 7th, marched with General Ammen's command to Bean's Station, Tennessee. It occupied fortifications at Clinch Gap, Tennessee, until December 31, 1864, when it returned to Fort Lee, at Knoxville. Shortly thereafter the battery was ordered to Greenville, Tennessee, and thence to Nashville, where, on the 23rd of August, 1865, it was mustered out of service. On August 29, 1865, it was finally paid and discharged at Camp Chase.

#### *Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.*

(Gen. G. W. Thomas' Body Guard.)

##### REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Owen P. Ransom, mustered August 17, 1861, resigned; Colonel Minor Millikin, January 11,



1862, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Colonel Thomas C. H. Smith, December 31, 1862, revoked; Colonel Beroth B. Eggleston, April 1, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. H. Smith, August 23, 1861, promoted to colonel December 13, 1862, appointed brigadier general by President November 29, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel James Laughlin, December 31, 1862, resigned April 1, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel Valentine Cupp, April 1, 1863, died September 20, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Pattin, September 20, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Stephen C. Writer, December 9, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Major John D. Moxley, February 25, 1865, A. A. G. at Camp Webster, Nashville, Tennessee; Major William McBurney, February 28, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major Minor Millikin, August 24, 1861, promoted to colonel; Major Michael W. Smith, October 31, 1861, resigned June 10, 1862; Major E. B. Dennison, November 27, 1861, resigned June 10, 1862; Major James Laughlin, June 10, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Beroth B. Eggleston, June 20, 1862, promoted to colonel; Major J. W. Robinson, June 1, 1862, died; Major David A. B. Moore, September 7, 1862, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Major Valentine Cupp, December 31, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas J. Pattin, December 31, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Stephen C. Writer, April 1, 1863, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major James N. Scott, April 1, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Major John C. Frankenberger, September 20, 1863, mustered out; Surgeon Rudolph Wirth, September 7, 1861, resigned May 23, 1862; Surgeon John Cannan, February 1, 1862; Wilson V. Cowen, December 16, 1863, resigned October 4, 1864; Assistant Surgeon John Cannan, October 10, 1864, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon John B. McDill, August 21, 1864, mustered out; Chaplain J. M. Drake, December 13, 1861, resigned May 23, 1862.

## COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas J. Pattin, mustered September 17, 1864, promoted to major; Captain John D. Barker, December 31, 1863, resigned January 21, 1864; Captain Henry C. Reppert, December 14, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant John D. Barker, September 18, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Samuel H. Putnam, September 7, 1862, resigned October 26, 1863; First Lieutenant Henry C. Reppert, March 31, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Robert B. Rhodes, January 6, 1865, mustered out May 5, 1865, as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant Daniel W. Dye, July 24, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Oscar H. Underwood, September 18, 1861, resigned May 29, 1862; Second Lieutenant Timothy L. Condit, May 29, 1862, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Putnam, November 20, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Henry C. Reppert, December 31, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert B. Rhodes, December 9, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First, second and third sergeants at date of muster out.

First Sergeant Edward P. Burlingame, March 31, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Quartermaster Sergeant John Huff, March 31, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Commissary Sergeant Henry Duden, March 31, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

The following sketch of Company L, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was compiled from brief notes taken by Sergeant E. P. Burlingame from a journal kept by him during the war. Many soldiers kept journals, but few were as fortunate as Mr. Burlingame in getting through all the marches and battles and not losing them:

September 5, 1861, Governor Dennison authorized a regiment of cavalry to be raised for the three years' service. Through the efforts of the military committee of Washington County, and especially two members, John Newton, Esq., and Col. William R. Putnam, together with Thomas J. Pattin and John D. Barker, a company was raised in this county, and by September 14, 1861, 93 names were enrolled. Thomas J. Pattin was elected was captain, John D. Barker first lieutenant, and Oscar H. Underwood second lieutenant.

On the 17th of the same month the company reported at Camp Chase, and was assigned to the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, as Company L. They were mustered in on the 18th, received uniforms the 21st, horses the 28th, horse equipments October 22nd, sabres and belts November 25th, and revolvers December 3rd. Meanwhile they were exercised at mounted and dismounted drill, until they became very efficient in the manual of arms and cavalry evolutions.

December 11th, the regiment arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, and on the 20th were reviewed by Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commanding the department.

January 30, 1862, the company made a short tour in search of the Rebel chief, John Morgan, but failed to come up with him.

The regiment proceeded southward through Nashville, and on March 24th encamped at

Spring Hill, Tennessee, where a detail from Company L, was made as an escort for Gen. George H. Thomas, under command of Lieut. John D. Barker.

April 6, 1862, while on the march with General Buell's army in the direction of Pittsburgh Landing, the cannonading at the battle of Shiloh was distinctly heard. The regiment arrived at Pittsburgh Landing April 8th, too late to take part in the battle, and were actively employed up to May 30th, having several skirmishes with the enemy, and lost one man, William M. Robinson—missing.

On June 4, 1862, they fought their first battle, Company L, with part of Company D, were on picket duty three miles from Booneville, at Carolina Church, when the Rebels, four companies strong, attacked them. Forming hastily they checked the enemy's advance, and then fell back in good order, to entice the enemy into the open ground. The Rebels, supposing they were retreating, charged with a yell, but our men wheeled by fours and faced the enemy, opening on them with their Sharp's carbines, Captain Pattin riding up and down the line, urging the boys to "give it to them." The Rebels having a larger force now endeavored to flank them. They consequently were compelled to fall back still farther, turning on the Rebels several times, and finally reached their supports at Booneville, when the enemy retired. The company escaped without loss; two of Company D, however, were wounded.

In July, 1862, the company was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and on the 24th of that month joined the regiment at Tusculumbia, Alabama. During August they were engaged in scouting along the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. September 30th found the regiment at Louisville again under the command of General Buell, where they were clothed and equipped and received four months' pay.

On October 2d, Company L was thrown out of Louisville to make a flank movement on the Rebels who had taken possession of Mount Washington. Captain Pattin advanced part of the company, dismounted, who were sup-

ported by other troops; they were soon briskly engaged, when the enemy opened on them with grape and canister; they thereupon retired to give room to our artillery; moving now to the other flank the company got into the town, and the Rebels rapidly retreated. Loss, Henry Duden, wounded.

October 4, 1862, a detachment under Major Laughlin having been sent out to the front they left the direct road to Bardstown, and proceeding via Fairfield, came into it again at Bardstown fair-grounds. After some skirmishing we gained the road. Company L was formed parallel to the road, close up to the fence, and was on the left line, disconnected. We had commenced letting down the fence to enable us to get on to the road, but a rush of cavalry from the direction of Louisville caused us to make other disposition of our time. We were between a brigade of Texan rangers and Bardstown, and they were charging down upon us in columns of platoons, evidently intent upon cutting through. We fired a few rounds at a right oblique, and the right having broken, we had to fall back. The Rebels were between us and our reserves. We must run the gauntlet or jump a rail fence and take a wide circuit around. Captain Pattin's bridle-reign caught on a gate-latch, and he barely escaped capture. Corporal Daniel W. Dye having dropped his carbine, dismounted, and picked it up, and with the Rebels demanding his surrender, he put spurs to his horse and escaped. Jonathan H. Smith was mortally wounded after he had been compelled to surrender. Corporal Jacob Gano and privates Edward P. Bigelow, Calvin C. Broughton, Peter Cline, David M. Grimes, John Hoskinson and William Rice were captured and paroled. John Duden and William Reese were captured and dismounted, but watching their opportunity, they escaped.

On October 8th the detachment took part in the battle of Perryville, and bivouacked that night on the field.

By order of General Buell, Major Laughlin's detachment on October 10th started for Bardstown, with a large number of Rebel pris-

oners, and on the 14th joined the regiment at Danville, Kentucky.

After another fruitless chase after Morgan, the company was for some time engaged in carrying dispatches from Gallatin to General Rosseau at Tyree Springs, Tennessee.

The regiment was about this time (November, 1862) brigaded with the Third Ohio Cavalry, and the Second and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Zahm of the Third Ohio. The Fourth Ohio Cavalry was afterwards substituted for the Fifth Kentucky.

On December 30, 1862, Captain Pattin was ordered to take his platoon and with a section of artillery, to drive some Rebel troops out of Laverne, Tennessee. Upon coming in sight of the town the artillery was brought into position, and a few shots were fired as "feelers." One of these passing through a house took off the arm of Mr. Tidd of Hammar, Ohio, who was employed by the government in putting up telegraph lines. The Rebels retreated. Pattin pursued and captured a number of mules. The Second platoon, under Lieut. Timothy L. Condit, accompanied the train, and both platoons met at Wilkes' crossroads, and went into camp there at 10 P. M.

#### STONE RIVER.

December 31st we were preparing to break camp, when, from the right over the fields, came excited soldiers with tales of disaster. General Willich's command had been surprised, and the plain was covered with his fleeing troops. The wounded, as they passed, inquired where they might find a hospital, and all seemed more or less panic-stricken. Hastily forming we proceeded to join the regiment, and hardly had we done so when the Rebels opened on us with artillery, one of the first shots killing our major, David A. B. Moore. Acting under orders, we fell back to a new position. The enemy, mistaking the movement for a retreat, set up a cheer and charged. Upon our again facing them, however, they came to a sudden halt, and we engaged them with our carbines. Colonel Millikin was cool

and brave. "Give it to them, boys," said he, "and if they get too close take your sabres to them." The disaster to General McCook's corps made it necessary for us to fall back again, that the line of battle might not be disconnected. We were closely followed by the Rebels, who used the artillery at every opportunity. We had no artillery, and in this the enemy had the advantage. As we were compelled to go through fences we lost our formation and became mixed up. This kept getting worse; we were like a drove, and still harder pressed, the foe riding down on us, and with their revolvers firing upon us they came. We were nearing the pike; our line of communication to the rear, and the sight of the long line of wagons must have given the Rebels encouragement. At this juncture Colonel Millikin ordered "Charge!" repeating the command. Seventy-five or a hundred men wheeled and dashed toward the enemy, but they took to flight. We pursued and had nearly overtaken them when a strong force was hurled against our right flank, and made retreat a necessity. This was a matter of difficulty, and in trying to make it successful Colonel Millikin and Lieut. Timothy L. Condit, our best officers, were killed; Adjutant Scott was severely wounded, Sergeant George Warren and Bugler John Duly were taken prisoners, and James S. Parker was captured, disarmed and shot in two places. He managed to escape with his horse. The Rebels now had undisputed possession of the train. Our cavalry was scattered, discouraged and fleeing. It was late in the day ere we were again in order. Captain Pattin brought up the first battalion and took command of the company. The Rebels were driven from the road by the Fourth regulars, and the fighting for the day, as far as we were concerned, was over. Our Colonel died nobly. His loss was deeply lamented, for his place could never be filled. The death of Lieutenant Condit was a grief to all the company. He had no enemies; every one was his friend, and each felt an individual sorrow.

January 1, 1863. Colton, Tennessee.

killed by a cannon ball. He belonged to the escort of Major General Thomas, and was on the field when killed. His comrades bear testimony to his excellent qualities as a soldier and his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly bearing.

We were not actively engaged today. The Rebels advanced but once, and being met with grape and canister from a masked battery, they precipitately retired.

January 2d. The company was in order of battle all day. There was considerable skirmishing, but no general engagement by the Second brigade.

January 3rd. We held our position; raining all day.

The next day it was discovered the Rebels had left Murfreesborough, and pursuit was begun, Company L taking part, and on the 5th entered the town.

The company, soon after this battle, was assigned to duty carrying dispatches, until April 21, 1863, when the company was permanently detailed as escort of Gen. George H. Thomas.

Capt. T. J. Patten having been promoted to major, Lieutenant Barker was now promoted captain of the company.

The duties of escort to a general in the field are aptly illustrated by the following incident on July 15, 1863:

During the operations against Tullahoma, Tennessee, we were engaged as orderlies and couriers, and in time of expected battle, as General Thomas' personal escort on the field. We were now at Winnefred's Ford, at Elk River, six miles north of Derchard, Tennessee. Today General Thomas, accompanied by General Reynolds, went to General Rosecrans' headquarters at Estell Springs. When returning, as he was crossing Elk River, his horse stumbled over a stone and he was thrown in the water. Corporal John W. Price had charge of the detail then with the general, and was close behind him. The current was very rapid, and the general was being carried down stream unable to reach the shore. Corporal Price, without a moment's hesitation, sprang from his horse into the water, and, being over

six feet high, by a few rapid strokes, reached the general and caught hold of his coat tail. Setting himself against the current he tried to check their progress down the stream, but to no purpose; at each surge the general went under. Finally they reached the shore, the general much exhausted.

#### CHICKAMAUGA.

September 18, 1863. At dusk General Thomas received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, through the signal corps, which caused orders to be issued immediately for breaking camp. We marched to Crawfish Springs, where General Thomas stopped to have an interview with General Rosecrans. The company, at 10 o'clock P. M., built fires and unsaddled, but remained ready for marching at a few minutes' notice. Troops and trains are passing rapidly towards Chattanooga. The fences on each side of the road are on fire, and diffuse light and warmth.

September 19th, at 2 o'clock A. M., we left Crawfish Springs and proceeded toward Chattanooga. A short time after daylight the general took a detail from the company, and with his staff took a road to the right, leaving the company to escort the headquarters train to Rossville. The road taken by General Thomas ran almost parallel to the line of battle which he proceeded to form as the troops came up. To secure certain advantages an advance was ordered early in the day, and the Rebels were driven to the creek, but soon after they advanced and drove our men, capturing some artillery. There was evidently a slight panic, and the movement to the rear was being made in confusion and haste. Officers and men were mixed indiscriminately, and they rushed by the general, paying no heed to the injunction "look behind you." Had they done so, they would have stopped, for the Rebels had ceased to advance, and of those of our men who had remained to oppose them quite a good line was formed. The detail under Sergeant Daniel W. Dye made efforts to stop those who were fleeing, but it was some time ere they



could be convinced that they were out of danger. Fortunately this was confined to but one brigade, and in the remainder of the battle it proved faithful and courageous. Another detail joined the general in the afternoon and performed whatever service was required. At night we stood around the field headquarters, ready at a call. The general sat on a log in the wood near a dim fire, dictating dispatches to his aid. At twelve o'clock he went to see General Rosecrans, a part of the company going as escort.

September 20th those of the company who were with the train yesterday came to the field and those who were relieved to get rations and forage. These returned again in the afternoon. When the center was forced to give way the escort was used to supply additional aids with orderlies, and a number of the company performed very satisfactorily the duties of staff officers. Capt. John D. Barker, when returning from a distant point, whither he had gone with a message, not knowing that the center was so far driven back, came unawares upon the Rebels, who fired upon him, shooting his horse through the neck. Taking a more roundabout course he came in the rear of the left and was again fired upon. At this same place Gen. Jones A. Garfield, a few minutes later, had his horse shot from under him. Captain Barker reached the General and reported, and was sent with Captain Killogg, aid-de-camp, to conduct the loads of ammunition to General Reynolds. Here the services of the company were required. The Rebels were in the rear of General Reynolds' position, and the ammunition was in some danger of being captured. A number of the company were deployed as skirmishers, and with raised pistols we advanced through a piece of woods on the left supposed to be occupied by the extreme right flank of the Rebel army. This was not the case, however, until half an hour later, when General Turchin, with the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second charged upon them and routed them completely. The ammunition was delivered to the proper officer and we returned to the general. During the afternoon

a cloud of dust was seen to the rear at a distance, and as it came nearer troops were discovered. General Thomas had been watching them, and calling Corporal Franklin W. Prunty he instructed him to go and ascertain whether they were Rebel or Union troops, cautioning him to be sure to return with a correct report. Rapidly galloping toward the approaching column, Corporal Prunty discovered that they carried the flag of the Reserve Corps, and getting sufficiently near to remove all doubt of their being friends he turned back and reported the approach of General Steedman's division of the Reserve Corps. The general himself, a few minutes later, came up and was assigned to duty on the right of the line held by General Thomas. At sunset the divisions on the left began to retire, and the general, after seeing everything in order, started late in the evening for Rossville, where the troops were concentrating. We lay down around the fire and being warm and weary fell asleep.

During the entire engagement the officers and men of the company performed valuable services. Captain Barker was on the field all the time, and rendered efficient service as an aid-de-camp. Lieutenants Putnam and Repert were alternately on the field, and in command of the train guard. There was no manifestation of cowardice on the part of any member of the company. Those who witnessed the coolness of Quartermaster Sergeant John Huff, when danger was most imminent, will not forget it, and the quiet, determined manner in which private Benjamin S. Turner performed his duties was admirable. He realized that there was danger, but never let it keep him from his post of duty. Others are deserving of as great praise as these, but all did not become equally prominent.

After the battle of Chickamauga, Company I. was with General Thomas during all the movements and engagements from Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge to Atlanta. On November 19, 1863, the subject of re-enlisting as veterans came up and Corporal William H. Snodgrass re-enlisted at once, one of the first in the army to pledge his services to the



country for another term of three years. Afterwards many others of the company took the same step. On December 5, 1863, Capt. J. D. Barker having been assigned to duty at headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland as acting assistant inspector general, Lieut. Henry C. Reppert assumed command, and retained that position to the end, receiving his commission as captain June 30, 1865.

On April 27, 1864, the company was joined by 35 recruits, and by May 4th they found themselves well equipped, rested, healthy, and ready for the arduous campaign before them. Then began General Sherman's brilliant movements, flanking the enemy to the right and compelling him each time to abandon one stronghold after another until he finally drew up before Atlanta, and then by another flank movement compelling him to abandon that also. During all these movements and battles Gen. George H. Thomas was an important figure, as well as a powerful factor in every important move. Sherman, no doubt, owed much of his success on this memorable campaign to his able lieutenants, his corps commanders. General Thomas was himself constantly in the field and his body guard were constantly subjected to dangerous and fatiguing service.

On September 2nd, about two o'clock in the morning, heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, and they broke camp early and moved towards the city and on the 8th moved up to Atlanta and went into camp. Hood and his army having retreated.

On November 6th, arrived at Chattanooga and began at once to build winter quarters. On January 6th, 1865, arrived at Nashville.

The company continued in service after the fall of Richmond and the final collapse of the Confederacy, scouring the country in the neighborhood of Nashville, Gallatin, Harts-ville and Lebanon, Tennessee, looking after government property and protecting loyal citizens until September 26, 1865, when the company was paid and mustered out at Nashville. The company before disbanding did something that showed their high opinion and regard for

Gen. George H. Thomas, the "Pap" Thomas who was so brave, so able and so "popular with the boys." It was a tribute to his social and personal worth.

The company contributed \$50 for the purchase of a full length colored photograph of Gen. George H. Thomas, which was taken in charge of by the committee to be placed in the hands of the military committee of Washington County, for exhibition in the soldiers' gallery in connection with the company. And so we part, some to take the evening train for home. Others to remain to spend a few days in Nashville as citizens.

Of the 91 enlisted men in the company, there were 41 farmers, 28 carpenters, smiths, machinists, moulders, masons, cooper, etc., 10 clerks and students, and 12 of various occupations. Six were commissioned, 30 discharged at expiration of term of service, 18 discharged for disability, one on writ of *habeas corpus*, 27 re-enlisted, one deserted, one missing in action, and eight dead.

#### *Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.*

##### REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Israel Garrard, mustered September 18, 1862, refused promotion, mustered out with the regiment; Lieutenant Colonel George G. Miner, September 18, 1862, on detached duty; Major William Reany, September 20, 1862, mustered out July 4, 1865; Major Augustus Norton, December 28, 1862, resigned January 30, 1864; Major James McIntire, July 1, 1863, resigned March 26, 1864; Major William T. Simpson, March 28, 1864, resigned August 26, 1864; Major John Leaper, July 13, 1864; Major Solomon L. Green October 12, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Surgeon Isaac Train, October 9, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon R. H. Tullis, November 6, 1862, died at Marietta, Georgia; Assistant Surgeon P. G. Barrett, June 9, 1863, honorably discharged October 26, 1864; Assistant Surgeon John Krapf, January 4, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

##### OFFICERS OF COMPANY H

Captain Arthur D. Eells, August 27, 1862, resigned June 28, 1863; Captain Theodore F. Allen, April 2, 1864, mustered out July 4, 1865; Captain Andrew Hall, brevet major, lieutenant colonel and colonel United States Volunteers, April 2, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant William L. Tripp, September 2, 1862, resigned December 25, 1863; First Lieutenant John J. Smith, April 2, 1864, resigned as second

Lieutenant October 30, 1863; First Lieutenant Andrew J. Hardy, May 25, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant John J. Smith, September 2, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Hardy, April 19, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Tappan, March 16, 1865, mustered out with regiment as first sergeant.

Company H, named at the time "Newton Guards," in honor of John Newton, Esq., of the military committee of Washington County, was organized at Marietta, Ohio, September 8, 1862. It had been speedily enlisted by that popular officer, Captain Arthur D. Fells, who became the first captain of the company. On October 25, 1862, they were mustered in at Camp Marietta, and on the 29th were ordered to Ripley, Ohio, where they became company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, the famous "river regiment." Over sixteen hundred men were offered for this regiment, so popular was this branch of the service at the time.

They left Ripley on January 2d and arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, January 8, 1863. On February 3d they were sent on a scouting expedition to Mount Vernon, Kentucky, and on March 21st were again on a scout, this time meeting the Rebel raider, Basil Duke, near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, on the 22nd and driving him from the State.

With the other forces under General Gilmore they engaged in the pursuit of the Rebel General Pegram's command, which had invaded Kentucky, and at Dutton's Hill, near Somerset, where the enemy made a stand in a strongly entrenched position, a sharp battle took place. "Companies G, I, K, L and M made a gallant sabre charge, which decided the day, and the enemy fled in the greatest confusion," leaving in the hands of the companies that charged up the hill 130 prisoners and 49 dead and wounded on the field. The Rebels, however, had sent some veteran cavalry around to the rear, and the Nationals had scarcely taken possession of the hill when from their rear was heard the Rebel yell, and two regiments of Rebels charged at full speed down the valley. They were met at once by a counter charge, led by Captain Saunders, of General Gilmore's staff (afterward General Saun-

ders, killed at Knoxville), who charged with companies E, F, and H of the river regiment, routed and scattered the Rebel charging columns, capturing from them nearly 200 prisoners and two battle-flags. Then followed a vigorous pursuit of the enemy for five miles or more up hill and down, through woods, shooting, shouting, taking prisoners, and strewing the woods with wounded, slain and all the debris of battle. At one place they came unexpectedly onto a company of women from Somerset, who had taken refuge in the woods; these began screaming and were expecting doubtless to be killed in a very short space of time, but the gallant troopers halted in their mad career and allowed the women to pass and then resumed the pursuit, which continued until darkness intervened.

The next work in hand was to drive Pegram beyond the Cumberland mountains, in May, 1863, which they did. Pegram, however refused to stay whipped, and information being received that he had collected a force near Monticello, the Seventh, with four other cavalry regiments, all under Col. A. V. Kautz, attacked the enemy June 9, 1863, and drove him from that place. On the return march the river regiment was in the rear of the column, with companies D and H thrown out as rear guard. Presently a huge cloud of dust to the rear announced the approach of the enemy. The two companies nerved themselves to check the Rebel advance, and selected a position behind a stone wall. The enemy, coming up, received the well directed fire of the guard, which emptied several saddles; but the Rebels, charging gallantly, drove the guard from its chosen position. Galloping along the road, closely pursued by the enemy, the guard loaded their carbines, wheeled into line, and delivered a fire which checked the Rebel advance for a moment. The rear guard was soon reinforced by the entire regiment, and afterwards by other regiments and a battery, when a close and desperate fight ensued, lasting till after dark, when both parties withdrew. This engagement was known as that of Rocky Gap. General Burnside complimented the

regiment, in orders, for their service in this action, which he announced as "the spirited cavalry engagement at Rock Gap, Kentucky."

The regiment next engaged in cutting the Knoxville & Chattanooga Railroad, at Lenoir station, marching from there to a point so close to Knoxville that they threw a few shells into the town. They then drew back and proceeded to Strawberry Plains, and burned a fine railroad bridge over the Holston, the depot, and large quantities of army supplies.

They next joined in the pursuit of the famous raider, John Morgan, who on July 3, 1863, had succeeded in crossing his command over the Cumberland, estimated at 3,500 men. On the 10th, Morgan crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, Kentucky, with Shackleford and his cavalry in hot pursuit, the route taken being through Southern Indiana eastward through Ohio, Morgan having the advantage of 24 hours' start, and all fresh horses on the line of march. Morgan, becoming anxious for the safety of his command, had resolved to make a desperate effort to cross the Ohio at Buffington's Island. His pursuers, however, were too close upon him. At daylight on the morning of July 19th the advance guard of the pursuing column drove in the Rebel pickets, and the enemy was found in line of battle near Buffington's Island. The river regiment, being in the advance, was the first to attack, and being reinforced by other troops, a sharp engagement ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, who fled from the field in the greatest disorder, leaving their artillery and dead and wounded on the field. The pursuit continued until dark, up to which time 800 prisoners had been brought in, and the rest of the raiders scattered or hiding in the woods. After the pursuit ceased, a flag of truce was sent to Colonel Garrard, of the Seventh, the bearer announcing that Colonels Basil Duke and Howard Smith, of Morgan's command, with staff officers, had been cut off and were anxious to surrender. Two officers were sent to receive the surrender, and upon arriving at the designated place, found that two colonels and several other officers, and

about 50 men had surrendered to *one soldier*, Sergeant Drake, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

The river regiment took part in the movement against Cumberland Gap, the gateway to East Tennessee, which stronghold was invested and on September 9, 1863, the garrison of 2,600 men, with 15 pieces of artillery, surrendered, and the Seventh was detailed to receive the surrender.

On August 31st Company H was acting as advance guard of the force of the main column, they went into camp at a convenient place, and in the morning found they had gone into camp with a party of Rebels. The enemy, thinking there was a large force present "folded their tents and stole away" during the night, and stole some of the company's horses also. Camping with the enemy was an experiment they did not repeat.

On September 10th the Seventh Cavalry took part in the night fight at Carter's station, in upper East Tennessee, driving the enemy away. They then repaired to Bull's Gap, in Bey's Mountain, 40 miles east of Knoxville, and held that position until October 10th, when, in the battle of Blue Springs, it took part in the final charge, near nightfall, routing the Rebels, who heat a hasty retreat.

On November 6th occurred the disastrous defeat at Rogersville, Tennessee, where the gallant Seventh, the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry, and Battery M, Second Illinois Light Artillery, in all about 1,000 combatants, under command of Colonel Garrard of the Seventh, made a desperate stand against greatly superior numbers, losing 112 men and some of its best officers. The orderly—Bugler Justus Schminke, a Company H man from Marietta, was shot at his post by the side of Colonel Garrard. The enemy were said to number 3,500 men.

From the 13th to the 17th of December, after the enemy retreated from Knoxville, the Seventh regiment was constantly fighting and skirmishing, subsisting during that time almost entirely on parched corn.

December 23, 1863, they engaged the Re-

bels at New Market, and drove them out of that town. Christmas Day they crossed Bey's Mountain and joined battle with a largely superior force of the enemy, and, after hard fighting all day, being surrounded at two different times, they were compelled to cut their way out.

The 10 days following New Year's Day, 1864, were the most dreary days in the history of the regiment; they and their comrades of the other regiments and army lay on the hills about Mossy Creek, half starved. A bushel of cornmeal was issued to a brigade of men for a day's rations. Horses died by the hundreds from starvation. It stormed fearfully, and the men were without shelter. There was but one blanket for every two men, and they were but scantily clothed for such severe weather.

On January 27, 1864, the regiment joined the forces of General Sturgis and gave battle to Morgan's and Armstrong's divisions of Wheeler's cavalry, at Fair Garden, Tennessee, defeating them and driving them across the French Broad River.

On June 11, 1864, the Seventh, with the force under General Burbridge, began the pursuit of Morgan's force, which had invaded Kentucky, and at daylight of June 12th, at Cynthiana, Kentucky, attacked, driving the Rebels in confusion from the field. The left wing, led by Company H, and commanded by Colonel Garrard, charged the enemy's right, broke through and reached the rear of the Rebel line before it gave way on the center or left, captured the bridge over the Licking River, on the Rebel line of retreat, taking position on the opposite bank, with the rallying cry of "Rogersville," killed, wounded and captured a large number of the same enemy who defeated them at Rogersville, Tennessee, November 6, 1863. The regiment followed Morgan into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, until forage and supplies failed, when they returned. They had marched 272 miles in six days and nights.

The regiment was ordered to join General Sherman's army, then moving on Atlanta, and

by July 26th arrived at that fated city, participating in all the movements around Atlanta, scouting and doing picket duty, until November 6th, when they were ordered to Nashville, where they arrived November 17, 1864.

On November 28, 1864, the Seventh was ordered to join the National forces, then retreating in the direction of Nashville, and at Duck River the regiment was surrounded by the enemy, and were compelled to cut their way out. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, the Seventh held the left of the line. In December, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps, commanded by General Wilson.

On December 15th the regiment participated in the great battle of Nashville, and, charging by squadrons, drove the enemy in its front a mile and a half, and captured four pieces of artillery, with men and horses. On the second day of the battle the regiment was actively engaged; and in the pursuit of Hood's army, on December 17th, marching by a detour to cut off the Rebel rear guard, they struck the Rebel center at Franklin, and, charging into the town, found it swarming with Rebels, who were fleeing and endeavoring to hide from their pursuers. The Rebel officers were unable to bring their men into line, and hundreds of them were taken prisoners, including 700 officers and men, 2,700 Rebel wounded, and a large number of National soldiers wounded in the hospital at Franklin.

On Christmas day, 1864, the regiment engaged the Rebel rear guard at Pulaski, drove them from that place in disorder, and captured three pieces of artillery, an ammunition train, etc. The pursuit ended on December 27th, when the rear guard of the defeated army of Hood crossed the Tennessee.

The Seventh then went into winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where they remained until March 22, 1865. At that date the cavalry corps commanded by General Wilson, started on the last great raid of the war. This force numbered about 18,000 men, the finest and best equipped body of cavalry of



the war. They moved southward with irresistible momentum, driving the few scattered fragments of the Rebel army like chaff before the wind. The object of the expedition was to cut off communication between the Rebel armies of the East and West. The line of march of the Seventh regiment lay through Jasper, Georgia, Plantersville, Alabama, where 300 prisoners were taken, Selma, Alabama, where a large number of prisoners were taken; at this place, on April 3rd, the regiment had 3,000 Rebel prisoners in their possession. On April 12th they passed through Montgomery, the capital of Alabama; April 15th, through Tuskegee, Alabama. April 16th the regiment attacked Columbus, Georgia, at night, and captured the same, and on the 18th moved down the railroad toward the Andersonville prison pen; and on the 20th, while skirmishing with the enemy, a Rebel officer appeared with a white flag, announcing the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and end of the war. The pursuit was at once stopped, and the forces which a short time before had been engaged in deadly conflict joined hands and bivouacked on the same field.

The regiment went into camp at Macon, Georgia, on April 25th, and remained there until May 5th, when they were ordered to Atlanta, where they arrived May 9th.

On May 13th 18 men from Company H were detailed to guard Jefferson Davis, the President of the defunct Confederacy, who had been captured in woman's attire, endeavoring to effect his escape. He was taken to Augusta, Georgia.

On May 22nd the regiment was ordered to Nashville, where they arrived June 6th, completing a ride of 1,500 miles on horseback.

June 30th the "River regiment" was mustered out of the United States service, and Company H arrived at Marietta July 6, 1865.

The total number, including recruits, in the regiment during its service, was 1,400; when mustered out it numbered 840, showing a loss of 560 men by casualties of war.

### *Company B, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.*

#### REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel William D. Hamilton, mustered December 2, 1863, brevet brigadier general April 18, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel William D. Hamilton, October 30, 1863, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas P. Cook, December 2, 1863, discharged September 9, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel William Stough, October 1, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Major William D. Hamilton, December 6, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas P. Cook, October 30, 1863, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major William Sims, October 30, 1863, resigned June 21, 1864; Major John Williamson, December 2, 1863, resigned July 28, 1864; Major Henry Plessner, December 7, 1863, discharged January 13, 1865; Major Elijah Hoague, July 13, 1864, resigned March 9, 1865; Major William Stough, September 8, 1864, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major L. H. Bowlus, October 1, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Major John W. Macumber, February 10, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major James Irvine, May 31, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major Joseph B. Daniels, February, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Surgeon C. M. Finch, October 5, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon William McMillen, March 26, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon James C. Thorpe, October 5, 1863, discharged April 18, 1864; Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Pinney, April 22, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Chaplain Ezekiel S. Hoagland, January 18, 1863, resigned August 20, 1864.

#### OFFICERS OF COMPANY B.

Captain John Williamson, mustered November 16, 1862, promoted to major; Captain Joseph B. Daniels, December 2, 1863, promoted to major; First Lieutenant Joseph B. Daniels, November 6, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Richard B. Mason, December 22, 1863, deceased June 25, 1864; First Lieutenant James Stonehawker, July 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Allen J. Alexander, February 10, 1865, honorably discharged March 25, 1865; Second Lieutenant Richard B. Mason, February 2, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant James Stonehawker, October 10, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Allen J. Alexander, December 22, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Edward Ashley, May 31, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Bishop Martin, May 31, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

Company B was from Washington County. They were raised in the fall of 1862, under the authority of Governor Tod, to make three new regiments of cavalry, the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth. Captain William D. Hamilton, of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer



Infantry, then stationed at Winchester, Virginia, had been sent to Ohio to recruit another company for that regiment. He had secured 50 men, when his regiment, with others, was captured by "Stonewall" Jackson, on the 15th of September, 1862. Governor Tod then ordered Captain Hamilton to proceed at once to organize a cavalry regiment, to be called the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The fifty recruits above referred to formed a nucleus for the new organization, which rendezvoused at Zanesville, and on December 1, 1862, seven companies were ready for muster. Three companies, however, were transferred to the Tenth Cavalry, then organizing at Cleveland, to complete that regiment. The four remaining companies were ordered to Camp Dennison. They were designated as the First Battalion of the Ninth Cavalry, were equipped and drilled until April 23, 1863, when they were ordered to Lexington, Kentucky. The battalion under command of Captain Hamilton, numbering 300 men, were soon actively engaged driving out raiders and marauders who were so frequently coming down from the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains into the Blue Grass region.

On June 15, 1863, they joined an expedition designed to penetrate into East Tennessee and find out the situation of the loyal inhabitants of that region. The whole force consisted of about 2,000 mounted men, of which 200 were from the battalion, including Company B. Crossing the Cumberland River on the night of June 16th, they were soon at Pine Mountain Gap, a Rebel stronghold. Here the garrison was surprised and captured without firing a shot, and they passed on to Big Creek Gap, the Ninth Cavalry Battalion in the advance. The Rebel force at this gap evacuated and fled.

The objects of the raid were accomplished without further opposition, and they returned to London, Kentucky. The battalion on July 5th was ordered to move out after John Morgan; but Morgan having passed the battalion was ordered to watch and embarrass the progress of the Rebel general Scott, who was re-

ported moving to support Morgan. The battalion joined a hastily gathered force at Camp Dick Robinson, and went in pursuit of Scott, who had passed with his command to the right. They then had a running fight for 10 days; the battalion marching at the rate of 57 miles in 24 hours, the men living chiefly on blackberries gathered at the roadside while the horses were resting.

On August 1st the battalion went from Stanford to Glasgow, Kentucky, and were there assigned to a cavalry brigade for General Burnside's advance into East Tennessee. The capture of Knoxville was effected without much opposition, and Major Hamilton was appointed provost marshal of the city, and the First Battalion assigned to patrol and guard duty on the approaches of the city.

The Second Battalion was organized November 6th, and the Third Battalion December 16, 1863, thus completing the regiment. The two battalions were filled to their maximum, and together with 100 recruits for the old battalion, were rendezvoused at Camp Dennison and furnished with horses, equipped with sabres and Smith carbines, and carefully drilled until February 6, 1864, when they were ordered by water to Nashville, Tennessee. Arriving at Louisville they were disembarked to follow some guerrillas, who were reported to be making trouble in Kentucky. They marched through the country to Nashville without opposition. The regiment was then attached to the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and ordered to Athens, Alabama, for field duty along the Tennessee River.

Colonel Hamilton at this time went to Knoxville with orders from the First Battalion to join the regiment. The severe campaign through which the First Battalion had passed, ending at Knoxville, rendered an entire new equipment necessary. For this purpose they were ordered to Nashville, and after considerable delay waiting for horses, they were again ready for active service. Capt. Joseph B. Daniels was now placed in command of the First Battalion and so remained until the end—toward the last being in command of

the entire regiment. The battalion now moved to Pulaski, Tennessee, and occupied that place about six weeks, Captain Daniels being in command of the post. Several movements were undertaken against the Rebel cavalry under Wheeler and Forrest, for which the whole regiment combined, but were not permanently united until all of the battalions reached Athens, in April, 1864.

On the night of April 13, 1864, a company of the Ninth, which with others had been sent out to look for stock, was surrounded in a barn where they were sleeping. The attack was made by an Alabama regiment, and after a short struggle, two officers and 39 men were captured. The remaining three companies soon came to the rescue, but not in time to rescue their comrades.

The non-commissioned officers and men thus taken were sent to Andersonville prison. Eight months after, a report from Orderly Sergeant Kennedy showed that 25 of their number had died from brutal treatment.

The two officers taken were Capt. Joseph N. Hetzler and Lieut. Frank H. Knapp, who were sent to Columbia, South Carolina. Lieutenant Knapp, after two efforts to escape, in which he was retaken by the aid of bloodhounds, finally succeeded in reaching Knoxville, Tennessee, after traveling three weeks, principally at night, securing food and assistance from the negroes. At one time he heard the hounds on his trail, and again would have been captured but for the generous assistance of a negro, who, after giving him something to eat, said: "Now, bress de Lord, massa Yank, you jist trust to me and we'll fool dem dogs. You trot along fust, den I'll come too, steppin' in your tracks. Go 'bout half a mile, den you come to some watah; you take right through dat, den I'll kep on t'other way. See dem dogs is used to huntin' niggers, dey knows de smell, and likes to follow de black man's foot." "But," said the lieutenant, surprised at this singular offer, "the dogs will catch you and probably tear you to pieces." "Oh, massa," said he, "let dis nigger alone for dat, I'se fooled dem dogs afore for de Yanks, and,

bress de Lord, I'll try it again. Now trot along, massa, for I hear dem dogs a comin.' " Shortly after crossing the pond the lieutenant heard the hounds howling in the direction taken by the negro, and he was no longer disturbed by them. He afterward joined the regiment at Savannah, Georgia, in January, 1865. Captain Hetzler remained a prisoner until near the close of the war, when he was exchanged.

Another battalion of the Ninth was sent out in the vicinity of Florence, to guard the river, thus, for a distance of fifty miles, the Tennessee was patrolled by the two battalions of the regiment, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy.

On May 5, 1864, the regiment arrived at Decatur, Alabama, and on the 8th the place was attacked by the enemy. The Ninth moved out beyond the works a mile and a half, to develop the enemy's strength. The country was about equally divided between timber and level, open land. The Rebels formed on the open ground, and, as the Ninth swung around the timber, a battle ensued, in which the Rebels were driven back in confusion. The regiment lost one man killed and three severely wounded. From this time until June 1st, cavalry skirmishes were of daily occurrence.

The Seventh Illinois Infantry having been driven from Florence to Pulaski, the Ninth went to reinforce that regiment. After driving the enemy beyond Florence, they returned to Decatur.

The Ninth was engaged on various expeditions in the region about Atlanta up to the fall of that city, immediately before the evacuation being attached to the cavalry division under Colonel Garrard, on the extreme right of General Sherman's army. The First Battalion was engaged in the battle of Jonesborough.

Four hundred men of the Ninth were now ordered to Nashville to procure horses. On the night of September 2, 1864, while the train containing the men was passing Big Shanty, Georgia, it was thrown from the track and six cars demolished. The enemy, concealed

beside the track, opened fire on the wreck; the fire was returned, and the cowards fled. One man was killed and three wounded by the accident, and two killed and five wounded by the enemy's fire. Failing to procure horses at Nashville, the regiment proceeded to Louisville, and having received fresh horses returned to Nashville *en route* to the front.

This battalion arriving at Nashville found the Rebel general Wheeler within 12 miles of the city, and they were sent out with other forces to meet and drive him back. They encountered him at various places during the next 10 days until he was finally compelled to retire beyond the Tennessee. They soon received orders to report at once to Marietta, Georgia, to join the regiment which was to form a part of one of Sherman's new cavalry divisions in the "March to the Sea." The battalion found Marietta burned, and pressing on rapidly arrived at Atlanta November 17th, and found it evacuated, having marched 80 miles in 36 hours. They proceeded on to McDowell, 17 miles southward, where they joined the balance of the regiment. They now numbered 700 effective men. From this time on they were busily engaged covering the march of the infantry, making false marches to deceive the enemy, and fighting almost daily, until December 4th, at Waynesborough, when a general engagement occurred, in which the Ninth made the second charge that broke the Rebel lines.

Arriving at Savannah, they were sent on an expedition during the progress of the siege, to destroy railroad communication with the city. Capt. Joseph B. Daniels, with the First Battalion, was ordered to approach and burn the bridge, and engaging the enemy with their Spencer carbines drove them to cover and burnt the bridge.

The army remained at Savannah after its evacuation until the latter part of January, 1865, at which time 150 men of the Ninth, that had been left with the army of General Thomas, and who participated in the battle of Franklin and Nashville, joined the regiment.

On the night of February 3, 1865, the cav-

alry division crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry, 40 miles above the city, and entered upon the march through the Carolinas. On the 6th the Ninth, having the advance, engaged the enemy at a swamp near Barnwell. The men were dismounted and wading the swamp under cover of the timber, drove the enemy from their position. As they progressed through the Carolinas, the forage and grain grew scarce and together with wearing service in the swamps, rendered a great many horses unfit for service, and as a consequence many of the cavalymen were dismounted. These were organized into a "dismounted command." On the night of the 9th of March General Kilpatrick went into camp with the Third Brigade and the dismounted men, about three miles in advance of the remainder of his command. On the 10th the Rebels under General Hampton dashed in upon the camp, and captured the wagons, artillery and many of the officers and men before they had time to dress themselves. The dismounted men, however, opened a close and heavy fire upon the Rebels, who were pillaging the camp. A sharp fight ensued, during which the artillerymen recovered their cannon, and opened on the enemy. The Second Brigade soon arrived, and the Rebels were forced to retire. The loss of the Nationals was 25, and the Rebels, 75 killed in this short but desperate contest.

In the battle of Averysborough, on March 15th, the Ninth supported the right flank of the Twentieth Corps, and was in the thickest of the contest, and at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, March 18th to 21st, the final contest of the grand army under General Sherman. General Kilpatrick's entire command occupied the left flank. The enemy being defeated, they occupied Goldsborough, and remained there until April 10th. They entered Raleigh after a slight skirmish April 14th. On the morning of the 18th, part of the Rebel army occupied the village of Chapel Hill. General Wheeler's Rebel cavalry covered the approach to the town, occupying a swamp through which the road passed. At daylight

the regiment was ordered to effect a crossing if possible. Arriving at the swamp, the second battalion was ordered forward, dismounted, through the water. They advanced under cover of the cypress timber until the enemy came within range of their Spencer carbines. A spirited engagement ensued, in which the enemy were driven from their position, leaving a captain and staff-officer of General Wheeler, and three men dead on the field.

Orders in the meantime arrived from General Sherman suspending hostilities.

After the surrender the command was ordered to Concord, North Carolina, where it remained until the last of July.

On August 2, 1865, the regimental colors and property were turned over at Columbus, Ohio, and the regiment was mustered out of service.

*Company F, Second Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.*

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel William M. Bolles, mustered September 16, 1861, resigned June 25, 1862; Colonel John C. Paxton, July 18, 1862, honorably discharged; Colonel William H. Powell, May 18, 1863, promoted to brigadier general; Lieutenant Colonel John C. Paxton, September 16, 1861, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Rollin L. Curtis, August 10, 1862, resigned October 25, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel William H. Powell, December 5, 1862, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel David Done, May 18, 1863, resigned July 5, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel John J. Hoffman, July 14, 1864, mustered out; Lieutenant Colonel James Allen, November 26, 1864; Major Rollin L. Curtis, October 2, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major John J. Hoffman, October 2, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Henry Stembach, February 5, 1862, mustered out; Major William H. Powell, August 10, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major John McMahon, January 2, 1863; Major James Allen, April 29, 1864, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Charles E. Hambleton, July 14, 1864, mustered out; Major Edwin S. Morgan, November 26, 1864; Adjutant John P. Merrill, October 25, 1861, resigned June 5, 1862; Adjutant Elijah F. Gillon, November 5, 1862, resigned September 7, 1864; Adjutant Earl A. Cranston, November 12, 1861, resigned June 2, 1862; Adjutant George E. Downing, October 25, 1861, resigned May 1, 1862; Quartermaster Sayres G. Payton, October 2, 1861, mustered out; Quartermaster William Holden, October 23, 1861, resigned March 13, 1862; Commissary George S. South, January 2, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term; Surgeon Thomas S. Neal, October 25, 1861, resigned

February 9, 1864; Surgeon Matthew McEwen, January 17, 1863; Assistant Surgeon Lucien L. Comstock, November 6, 1861, promoted to surgeon of Eighth West Virginia Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Ozias Nellis, March 6, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term; Assistant Surgeon Edward L. Gillian, May 18, 1863; Chaplain Charles M. Bethausser, October 2, 1861, resigned October 12, 1862.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY F.

Captain Arthur D. Eells, November 22, 1861, resigned May 6, 1862; Captain Oliver H. P. Scott, June 26, 1862, resigned December 23, 1862; Captain George Millard, April 1, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term; Captain Henry F. Swentzel, November 26, 1864, promoted from Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry to Company E, and from Company E to Company F; Captain George W. Gilmore; Captain Ed. A. Rosser, promoted from Company B; Captain E. S. Fisher; Captain Oliver C. Ong; First Lieutenant Oliver H. P. Scott, November 22, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant William M. Fortescue, June 26, 1862, promoted to captain of Company I; First Lieutenant George Millard, November 5, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Lloyd B. Stephens, April 1, 1862, resigned July 13, 1864; First Lieutenant Charles C. Clise, November 26, 1864; Second Lieutenant William M. Fortescue, November 22, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George Millard, June 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Lloyd B. Stephens, November 5, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Oliver C. Ong, April 1, 1863, mustered out; Second Lieutenant Elisha T. Fisher, November 26, 1864.

The Second Virginia Cavalry was recruited entirely from the border counties of Ohio. Commencing at Monroe all the counties were represented by one or more companies, ending with Lawrence County. Company F was the Washington County organization. Recruiting for it began in August, 1861, under the management of Capt. Arthur D. Eells, and by September the company was in camp at Parkersburg, West Virginia, where the regiment was mustered into service November 8th. The fall and early winter of 1861 were spent in drill on foot and sword exercise at Parkersburg, West Virginia. In January the regiment was moved to Guyandotte, West Virginia, where they received their horses and completed their drill mounted. The first engagement of the regiment was with Gen. Humphrey Marshall January 6, 1862, on Point Creek, Kentucky. The Union forces were under command of General (afterward President) Garfield. The first loss of Wash-



ington County in battle in the war was Albert W. Leonard, shot in the forehead while in a charge on Jennie's Creek, January 7, 1862. His body lies in Mound Cemetery at Marietta. On the 28th of April, Company F left Guyandotte with the half of the regiment under Col. William M. Bolles, and marched up the Big Kanawha and over the Sewell Mountains and joined the forces of Colonel Elliott of the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry at Meadow Bluff, Virginia. The summer of 1862 was spent in raiding and scouting the counties of Raleigh, Wyoming, Fayette, Greenbrier, Union and Nicholas. These trips brought on many skirmishes and some battles, that of Lewisburg, May 23rd, being quite severe. Company F was with Colonel Paxton, who left Camp Piatt November 24, 1862, and surprised the Rebel general, Jenkins, at Sinking Creek, Virginia, capturing 117 prisoners, 110 horses, and 250 stand of arms. This was one of the most severe marches made during the war, both as regards cold and hard riding. The troops were in the saddle for seventy consecutive hours, on the latter part of their trip; and on their arrival at Summerville, West Virginia, numbers had to be lifted out of their saddle, they were so badly frozen. The winter of 1862-63 was spent at Camp Piatt on the Big Kanawha. With the spring of 1863 scouting began early. July 18th the company was in the severe fight at Wytheville, where both colonels were lost. Colonel Toland, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in command of the expedition, was shot dead, and Col. W. H. Powell, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, wounded so badly as to be left and taken prisoner. In this battle 125 prisoners were taken and 75 Rebels were killed; Union loss, 78 killed, wounded and missing, the houses in Wytheville having been used as places of concealment from which to pick off the Union soldiers, even the women of the town taking part in the fight. The town was totally destroyed.

The regiment was also in engagements at Lewisburg, May 3rd, November 7th, and December 12, 1863.

The winter of 1863-64 was spent at Charleston, West Virginia, and it was at this place that the regiment was brought up to its high standard of drill. The regiment started March 16, 1864, on a scout through Hurricane Bridge, Guyandotte, Trout's Hill and Wayne Court House. The weather was very cold on this trip.

May 1st the regiment was attached to General Averill's division, and with him was in the raid to Wytheville on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. The route lay through Brownstown, Logan Court House, Wyoming, Tug Fork of Sandy and Jeffersonville. The Rebels were met at Cove Gap, a few miles this side of Wytheville, under Gen. John Morgan, and a very severe battle was fought. General Averill complimented the regiment in general orders, saying: "The general commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the steady and skillful evolutions of the Second Virginia Cavalry under Colonel Powell upon the field of battle. It was a dress parade that continued without disorder under a heavy fire for over four hours." Company F was with the regiment and participated in all of the engagements on the Hunter road to Lynchburg, Virginia; was also with it in the Shenandoah Valley, being in the fight at Bunker Hill, Stevenson's depot, Winchester, Newton, Kearnsstown, Fisher Hill, Mount Jackson, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Brown's Gap, Luray, Harrisonville, Weirs Cave, Opequan, Martinsburg, Williamsport, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; St. Thomas, Pennsylvania; Moorfield, Virginia, and many other places. The winter of 1864-65 was spent in the Shenandoah Valley, but when in 1865 General Sheridan went up the valley to Waynesborough and on over to the White House, Virginia, Company F was along doing fine service. This company held the key to the hill at Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia; was in the charge at Five Forks, Ford's Station, Deep Creek, Namozin Church, Jettersville, and in the first charge at Sailor's Creek; also in the desperate engagement at Appomattox Court House, and on the morning of the



9th of April took part in the final charge on the flank of Lee's army, which would have resulted in the surrender of General Lee to General Custer but for the arrival of General Grant on the ground. After the surrender, the company marched to Petersburg, where it remained with the regiment until the 23rd of April, when it moved to intercept Johnson's army in North Carolina, but was ordered back at Halifax Court House. From there the company marched to Richmond, Virginia, thence to Washington City. In the grand review, Company F led the cavalry column in review. On the 17th of June the regiment was ordered to Texas via Louisville, Kentucky, but was stopped at Wheeling and mustered out, June 20, 1865.

Company F lost the first and last man killed in battle from Washington County.

The neighborhoods that furnished the most men to this company were: first, Coal Run; second, Plymouth; third, Moss Run; fourth, Marietta.

#### *Company F, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*

##### ORIGINAL OFFICERS.

(Three years' service).

Colonel Timothy R. Stanley, mustered August 6, 1861, resigned January 9, 1864. Colonel Charles H. Grosvenor, April 8, 1865, provost marshal; Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Given August 17, 1861, appointed Colonel Seventy-fourth Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Grosvenor, March 16, 1863, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel John M. Benedict, April 8, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major Charles H. Grosvenor, July 30, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major J. M. Welch, March 16, 1863, mustered out November 9, 1864; Major John M. Benedict, February 1, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Robert B. Chappell, April 8, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Surgeon William P. Johnson, September 24, 1861, mustered out November 9, 1864; Surgeon Horace P. Kay, February 20, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon William W. Mills, September 24, 1861, resigned February 28, 1864; Assistant Surgeon Charles H. French, January 1, 1863, mustered out November 9, 1864; Assistant Surgeon Arthur C. Newell, May 2, 1865, mustered out October 9, 1865; Assistant Surgeon S. A. Baxter, May 29, 1865, mustered out October 9, 1865; Chaplain John Dillon, September 16, 1861, mustered out November 9, 1864.

##### OFFICERS OF COMPANY F.

Captain John J. Jumper, mustered September 8, 1861, resigned October 4, 1863; First Lieutenant Robert R. Danford, September 8, 1861, resigned January 17, 1862; First Lieutenant William B. Williams, February 3, 1862, resigned February 8, 1863; First Lieutenant Charles M. Grubb, April 14, 1863, mustered out November 9, 1864; First Lieutenant David J. Searight, July 12, 1864, mustered out November 9, 1864; First Lieutenant John G. G. Carter, March 20, 1865, transferred to adjutant Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1865; Second Lieutenant William B. Williams, September 8, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Grubb, March 15, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant David J. Searight, April 14, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant John G. G. Carter, December 21, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant James W. Slater, May 31, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

This company was made up of men from Beverly and Newport, Washington County, and Windsor and Ringgold, Morgan County, and was organized early in September, 1861, at Camp Putnam, Marietta, Ohio. John J. Jumper was elected captain.

About the middle of the month, Company F joined the regiment at Camp Wood, Athens, Ohio, and the regimental organization was completed at Camp Dennison, November 4, 1861.

From Camp Dennison the regiment went to Louisville, Kentucky, arriving November 7th and remaining there about a month, and marching from there to Bacon Creek, where they remained about two months and drilled. Arrived at Green River February 7, 1862, and on the next day started for Bowling Green, which place was occupied on the tenth. Remained there until the 23rd. After the fall of Fort Donelson, they proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, a distance of 62 miles, in three days. At Nashville the regiment encamped until March 18th, suffering many privations and hardships, when they started for Huntsville, Alabama, arriving April 11th. Thence they went to Tusculum, Alabama, thence to Athens, Alabama, and deployed along the railroad.

May 1st they were attacked by Scott's Rebel cavalry and driven back towards Huntsville, Company F going as far as Madison

station, where, falling in with a part of the Thirty-third Ohio, they halted and remained.

On May 3rd Company F and a detail from the Thirty-third Ohio and Twenty-second Kentucky acted as guard to a train that was gathering up cotton that had been used in fortifying at places between Huntsville and Athens, returning to the station at night, where they remained until the 9th, when they moved to Athens.

On the 21st Company F, with four other companies, guarded a supply train to Huntsville, returning the next day, and remaining at Athens until the 30th, when they started for Fayetteville, arriving next day, and where they remained until June 23rd, when they marched to Huntsville. All these movements were made under the command of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, who had been sent southward by Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commanding the army of the Ohio, to annoy the enemy and keep him busy while other and more important movements were being consummated.

The regiment at this time was brigaded with the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois and the Thirty-seventh Indiana, under the command of Colonel Turchin. At one place during these movements, Tusculumbia, Colonel Turchin, with but a small force, including the Eighteenth Regiment, held the town, which was surrounded by a greatly superior force of Rebels. In order to keep up the appearance of a large force, however, he had the names of officers from a dozen regiments entered upon the hotel register of the town, whose regiments were supposed to be in camp, but in reality he had not more than 600 men, all told. No citizens were allowed to leave the town. Soon General Buell ordered all the territory west of Decatur evacuated, and the regiment went to Athens, Alabama.

At Battle Creek they found the enemy in force across the stream, and shelled them, but received no response. July 1st, Company F, with C and B, was on detached duty, but soon rejoined the regiment. July 13th the regiment started for Tullahoma, and camped at

the foot of the mountain near that place, in the evening. On the 14th they passed up and over the mountain. Just at sunset they reached the summit, and began the descent by a very difficult route, reaching the valley about 8 P. M., without serious accident.

July 15th they marched from Decherd for Caledonia, where the regiment remained until July 24th, when they started for Tullahoma, arriving there the day following, when Company F was thrown out as a picket guard around the town. August 8th they left Tullahoma for Duck River, and from there went to Manchester. September 3rd the regiment arrived at Murfreesborough, and September 8th arrived at Nashville, and remained there until December 10th, when the regiment went down the Franklin pike about four miles, and encamped until the 26th, when a general advance was ordered, which was continued until December 30th, when they went into the great battle of Stone River which continued for three days with terrible carnage, in which the gallant Eighteenth did noble service.

In June, 1863, the regiment was with the force that crossed Lookout Mountain into McLamore Cove, and confronted Bragg at Dug Gap, September 11th, and the Eighteenth, with the balance of the brigade, held the enemy in check.

At Chickamauga the regiment did not participate in the first day's battle, but on Sunday, September 20th, was in the thickest of the engagement, making several brilliant charges.

From this time until the expiration of their term of service the regiment was on engineering duty, and on October 20, 1864, was ordered to Camp Chase, to be mustered out, and on November 9th it was mustered out. Nearly 100 men re-enlisted as veterans, and with those whose time had not expired numbered 225 men.

Upon re-enlisting, the First, Second, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Ohio regiments were consolidated under the name of the Eighteenth Ohio, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. H. Grosvenor. The regiment took

part in the battle of Nashville, December 6, 1864, losing four officers out of seven, and 75 men in killed and wounded, out of less than 200.

The regiment was engaged from this time to the end of the war in garrison duty. In July, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Augusta, Georgia, and Colonel (now general) Grosvenor was assigned to duty as provost marshal general of the department, where they remained until October 9th, when they were ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to be mustered out, and were there honorably discharged October 22, 1865.

*Companies A, F, and G, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.*

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel George Crook, mustered September 12, 1861, appointed brigadier general September 7, 1862; Colonel Melvin Clarke, September 7, 1862, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862; Colonel Ebenezer B. Andrews, September 17, 1862, resigned April 9, 1863; Colonel William G. Jones, April 13, 1863, killed September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga; Colonel Hiram F. Devol, September 19, 1863, appointed brevet brigadier general July 20, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel Melvin Clarke, July 30, 1861, promoted to colonel September 16, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Andrews, September 7, 1862, promoted to colonel September 17, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Hiram F. Devol, September 17, 1862, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel William H. G. Adney, May 9, 1864, mustered out; Lieutenant Colonel William S. Wilson, March 8, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major E. B. Andrews, July 28, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel September 16, 1862; Major Hiram F. Devol, September 7, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major William H. G. Adney, September 17, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Jewett Palmer, Jr., May 9, 1864, resigned November 29, 1864; Major William S. Wilson, December 30, 1864, mustered out; Major Benjamin J. Ricker, Jr., February 3, 1865, transferred from Thirty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry; Surgeon Robert N. Barr, August 22, 1861, resigned February 26, 1862; Surgeon J. H. Whitford, March 8, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Whitford, August 23, 1861, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Colin Mackenzie, March 8, 1862, resigned May 19, 1863; Assistant Surgeon John Dickerson, July 4, 1862, promoted to surgeon of new regiment; Assistant Surgeon James P. Welch, July 24, 1862, resigned September 18, 1864; Assistant Surgeon B. F. Holcomb, March 14, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon A. M. Beers, June 26, 1865, did not accept; Chaplain George V. Fry, August, 1861, resigned January 31, 1862; Chaplain J. G. Blair, July 25, 1864,

mustered out; Chaplain G. W. Collier, August 30, 1861, mustered out; Chaplain William S. Taylor, February 1, 1862, resigned April 30, 1862; Quartermaster First Lieutenant Levi Barber, August 31, 1861, resigned November 29, 1862; Quartermaster Captain Thomas M. Turner, December 30, 1864, declined promotion, promoted to captain December 1, 1862, from first lieutenant mustered out with regiment as regimental quartermaster; Quartermaster First Lieutenant John M. Woodbridge, July 31, 1861, resigned; Chief Musician Ebenezer Cory, August, 1861, mustered out at expiration of three years; Chief Musician John Tenney, September, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain H. F. Devol, mustered August 1, 1861, promoted to major September 7, 1862; Captain Thomas W. Moore, August 24, 1861, resigned March 5, 1862; Captain Jewett Palmer, Jr., August 24, 1861, promoted to major; Captain Reuben L. Nye, March 3, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain Joseph Kelly, March 5, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain James Stanley, June 6, 1862, honorably discharged November 25, 1864; Captain Augustus T. Ward, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain James Gage Barker, September 7, 1862, mustered out November 4, 1864; Captain James C. Selby, October 3, 1862, died of wounds September 14, 1864; Captain Wallace S. Stanley, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain James Haddow, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain Miles A. Stacy, December 30, 1864, resigned as first lieutenant December 1, 1864; Captain Jesse Morrow, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant James Gage Barker, August 13, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Joseph Kelly, August 24, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant James Stanley, August 24, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant James C. Selby, March 5, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant A. F. Tiffany, September 17, 1862, resigned November 18, 1863; First Lieutenant O. J. Wood, November 20, 1862, resigned August 27, 1863; First Lieutenant Jesse Morrow, February 22, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Miles A. Stacy, January 17, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Augustus T. Ward, April 21, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant James Haddow, May 9, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Samuel S. Grosvenor, December 30, 1864, honorably discharged as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant George W. Putnam, December 30, 1864, honorably discharged as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant S. W. Harvey, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant John A. Palmer, September 1, 1862, resigned June 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant James C. Selby, August 13, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant A. F. Tiffany, August 24, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Ernst Lindner, August 24, 1861, resigned June 28, 1862; Second Lieutenant Reuben L. Nye, July 30, 1861, promoted to captain March 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant John A. Palmer, March 5, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant O. J. Wood, February 5, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Miles A. Stacy, June 28, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

ant; Second Lieutenant Wallace S. Stanley, June 28, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Augustus T. Ward, September 17, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Jesse Morrow, July 28, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant James Haddow, September 17, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Grosvenor, October 24, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George W. Putnam, October 24, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Ransom C. Wyatt, March 8, 1865, mustered out at expiration of service; Second Lieutenant Benjamin Bragg, March 8, 1865; mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Harvey, April 21, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant.

Under the call of President Lincoln, July 22, 1861, for 500,000 men, Lieutenant Colonel Melvin Clarke was authorized to organize a regiment at Camp Putnam, Marietta, Ohio. He at once set about it, and hearing that a company was being formed at Lowell for the Thirtieth Ohio—Colonel Groesbeck—he met that company on its organization, August 1st, and made known his purpose, asking that the company report at Camp Putnam to form a nucleus for his regiment. He solicited the forming of companies in this and other counties, and the following reported and were mustered in: August 13th, Company A; August 14th, Company B; August 14th, Company C; August 22nd, Company D; August 22nd, Company E; August 24th, Company F; August 24th, Company G; August 24th, Company H; August 24th, Company I; August 31st, Company K.

Nearly the maximum number being mustered in, the regiment was armed with the old United States muskets, and uniformed. Not having a colonel, the line officers had a well-grounded notion that only a regular army of equal to the ambition of its members. This wish being favorably regarded by the field officers and the governor, efforts were made to secure one through the Secretary of War.

In this condition the regiment was ordered, August 30, 1861, to the field, taking transports at Marietta for Parkersburg. Six companies, A, B, F, G, H and I, under command of Maj. E. B. Andrews, were there met by Maj. A. J. Slemmer—at that time of General Rosecrans' staff—under the charge of Major Slemmer were transported by cars to Walker

station—a few miles out. From that point marched over the mountains. Company A had one man killed that day by the accidental discharge of a musket—Private Steward, from Pinchville.

Arrived at Elizabeth after dark, foot-sore and weary. The object of this forced march was to clear the country of bands of guerrillas.

The next morning the advance was fired on by a squad of these fellows from a hill fronting the turn of the road. One of the men was wounded in the shoulder. A company was thrown forward as skirmishers and soon dislodged them. Camped at Reedy that night. The next day marched for Spencer, the county seat of Roane County. The place was surrounded by guerrillas and three of its loyal citizens had been killed by them. On the approach of the regiment they fled. The people were found in a truly pitiable condition—nothing but cornmeal to subsist on. Rations having given out the men were in much the same plight for two days. Scouts brought in a little beef, but salt there was none. This kind of diet was new, and on the whole it seemed as if the regiment was being roughly initiated. The supply train that three days later followed was surrounded at Reedy. A night march of two companies relieved and brought it forward. Guerrillas seemed to be upon all the hills and frequently their signals could be heard. Like the foxes, they knew the woods and were never seen at their houses during the day, so it seemed impossible to catch them. This was a new kind of warfare for the regular major, and when the regiment moved away—being relieved by another command—he ordered flanking parties as skirmishers in advance of the column.

The day before leaving Spencer it was thought best to unload the muskets. A target at fifty yards was placed and the men in turn tried their skill. The small men at every discharge would be either upset or faced about. The recoil of those old muskets with their heavy charge of powder, ball and three buckshot was about as fatal at the rear as in front. The target was not hit. Loud was the cursing



of the men. They saw their guns were useless, which accounted for their never bringing down a single bushwhacker, despite their many chances. The march lay through Arnoldsburg, Bulltown, Sutton to Summerville, Nicholas County. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, with the other four companies, C, D, E and K, soon joined the regiment, and in a few days Col. George Crook, who had been appointed to command it, arrived to the great joy of the men.

At this period was laid the solid foundation which gave to the regiment confidence in the future, and secured for it a place second to none in the service. Colonel Crook instituted a perfect system of drill and a school in which officers were drilled, and recitations regularly held; and the officers drilled the men. A large drill house was erected that all could use at the same time. Leather stocks—called by the men “dog collars”—were worn under the chin to set the men up. The old muskets were exchanged for new Enfield rifles. The entire regiment was quartered in the houses of people who left at the approach of the Union Army. This crowding in houses, change of diet—this seasoning process—caused sickness, typhoid fever, pneumonia and measles. This was a sad era. Fifty deaths was the fearful record. Expeditions were frequently sent out to hunt guerrillas and to forage mainly for cattle—all quite successful. There was some lively skirmishing with the bushwhackers; but two men were seriously wounded. Early in the winter one company (A) was sent to Cross Lanes, eight miles distant, to hold that post and guard a ford over the Gauley River.

There was but little intercourse with the people; only a few were loyal to the flag; but we respected both person and property where they showed no open acts of disloyalty. Thus the winter passed. Our numbers were kept full by recruits. May 12, 1862, the regiment—1,000 strong—with cheerful hearts, took up its line of march in the direction of real business. Company B alone remained in charge of the train to come by another route. Forded Gauley River and marched much of the way by bridle paths. The march was a forced one,

and the first two days were intensely hot, so that many gave out. The way led via Cold Knob and Frankfort, the object being to get in the rear of a Confederate force under General Heath, at Lewisburg. At the same time a force under Colonel Gilbert approached from Gauley Bridge. General Heath was too wary and eluded the trap. The Union forces united at Lewisburg, and consisted of the Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth regiments and a battalion of the Second Virginia Cavalry, all under command of Colonel Crook—about 1,200 strong. From Lewisburg, Colonel Crook, with this small force, marched through the mountains to White Sulphur Springs and Covington, to Jackson River depot, and destroyed the bridge at that point. The movement was so bold and rapid, and the enemy so surprised, they dare not leave their mountain fastnesses to essay an attack.

A few days after the return of the expedition to Lewisburg, May 23rd, early in the morning, General Heath, with from 2,500 to 3,000 men, drove in the pickets and took a strong position on a hill on the opposite side of the town from where the Union forces were encamped, and commenced shelling the camp. The Thirty-sixth, under Colonel Clarke, and the Forty-fourth, under Colonel Gilbert, were ordered to charge the enemy in their position. Disappearing for a few moments in the streets of the town, the National forces suddenly emerged upon the rising ground in front of the Rebels—the Thirty-sixth on the left and the Forty-fourth on the right of the line of battle. The Rebel infantry was posted behind a rail fence, and between the lines was an open, clear field. Over this ground the Thirty-sixth charged with a yell, receiving a volley from the enemy.

Reserving fire until at close range, and giving the Rebels scarcely time to reload, the men were upon them, and they broke in complete rout. They escaped down the mountain, and firing the bridge over the Greenbrier River rendered further pursuit impossible. In this the maiden battle of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, it was pitted against the Twenty-



second Virginia, which was recruited in the rich country of Greenbrier County and the Kanawha Valley, and was armed with Mississippi rifles. The result of this victory was a loss to the Thirty-sixth of seven killed, 44 wounded, and five captured on picket. The Forty-fourth lost much less. Rebel loss, 60 killed and left on the field, 175 prisoners, four pieces of artillery and 300 stand of small arms. They carried off many of their slightly wounded.

This being a fair stand-up fight, on ground of the Rebels' own choosing, the plan of attack also their own, it increased the men's confidence in the future. It being a Rebel town, the wounded who were straggling back were ill-treated; one was shot dead by a citizen. The Union dead were buried in a beautiful grove, and their graves surrounded by a picket fence by their comrades.

This battle occurring near the homes of many of the Confederate soldiers, their friends came in to care for both dead and wounded. The scenes there witnessed were very affecting. Mothers with their dead or wounded sons, sisters with their brothers, wives with husbands. It was truly a sad picture of the realities of war. Added to this was the mortification of defeat in their own country. The Union wounded were sent to Charleston in ambulances. Some were met there by relatives and taken home. Dyar B. McClure, of Warren, Washington County, badly wounded, died soon after reaching home.

After clearing up the wreck of battle and paroling the Rebel wounded, May 29th, the regiment took up the line of march to Meadow Bluffs to be more accessible to supplies. They were joined here by the Forty-seventh Ohio, and on June 22d the entire force, under command of Colonel Crook, started to return General Heath's early call on them at Lewisburg, by a visit to his camps at Union, Monroe County. Marched via Salt Sulphur Springs, forded the Greenbrier River the second day, and reached Union in the afternoon. The general, not caring for further acquaintance, had left for the mountains. The command

then leisurely retraced its steps, and as it was a very fine country foraged its way back by another route. At Meadow Bluffs, drilling occupied most of the time until August 14th, when the regiment started for Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha River. Here, with most of the force under General Cox, they embarked on transports for Parkersburg, *en route* to Washington and the army of the Potomac.

At Parkersburg recruits were added to the regiment, increasing its numbers to 1,020. A happy day was spent here, the regiment mingling with their friends, who came to meet them, and to many it was the last meeting on earth. Left Parkersburg on stock and freight cars, and went through without change. Through Washington, over the long bridge, through Alexandria, arriving at Warrenton junction August 25th, in advance of the rest of the Kanawha division, and were assigned by General Pope to duty at his headquarters. General "Stonewall" Jackson having broken in upon General Pope's rear prevented any more of the division coming forward.

August 27th, in charge of headquarters, train fell back with the rest of the army, and encamped that night near the battle ground of Bristow Station. Marched through Manassas to Centreville, overlooking the second Bull Run battle. Company F was sent back to Bristow on special duty, joining the regiment next day.

In the succeeding battle of Bull Run, the Thirty-sixth was held in reserve by General Pope, and on the evening of that defeat, performed signal service in arresting stragglers and fugitives from the battle, thus preventing thousands from hurrying back to Washington and creating a panic of dismay similar to that after the first battle of Bull Run.

September 2nd the regiment fell back to Arlington heights, remaining there a few days. September 7th, marched through Washington; were reviewed by Secretary Chase and others from the balcony of the treasury department. The men were proud of their regiment, as compared with any they had seen in the Eastern Army, not merely because of their num-

bers (for they were often hailed with "What brigade is that?") but in their marching and drill they knew they were second to none. Colonel Strother, better known as "Porte Crayon," said of the regiment, after witnessing one of its dress parades, that it executed the most perfect manual of arms he had ever seen in his army experience.

September 7th, after being joined by the rest of the Kanawha division, left Washington, the object being to repel Lee's invasion of Maryland. The Kanawha division had the advance of the entire Federal force, now commanded again by General McClellan; met the advance of Lee's army (General Stewart's cavalry) on the 2nd, at Frederick, Maryland. They occupied the town. The Thirty-sixth marched to the attack in line of battle on the left of the pike, the Twenty-eighth Ohio on the right. Colonel Moore, of the Twenty-eighth, commanding brigade, kept the pike leading directly into the town with a section of artillery. The moment he reached the town a rush by the enemy's cavalry captured the brave colonel and a few others; then fell back without fighting. The command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Crook, and that of the regiment on Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke. The regiment never afterward had its old colonel as its commander. Reached Middletown the 13th; here opened the battle of South Mountain.

Early on the morning of the 14th, Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding the division, was ordered to storm the mountain. The Thirty-sixth had position in the center and its march lay through the only open ground, without cover of any kind. The enemy, first with shell, and, as the line advanced, with canister and grape, poured into them a destructive fire. The musketry followed. The line never wavered, although subjected to an enfilading fire from artillery, and musketry in front, posted behind a stone wall on the crest of the mountain. The regiment held its fire, the Rebels cursing and yelling "You can't come over here." With loaded guns and fixed bayonets they reached the wall, then over it rattled the brave lads with a yell.

Then followed a hand-to-hand fight with those who would not surrender or run away. Among the former was a Confederate surgeon, who kept firing with his revolver until pierced with a bayonet. The regiment pursued the enemy into the woods beyond, killing and capturing a number, until ordered back in line with the right of our forces, who had not been quite so fortunate. The rest of the day was spent in repelling the efforts of the enemy to retake that line.

The Thirty-sixth lost a number in killed and wounded. Corporal Courtland Shepherd, from Washington County, one of the colored guard, was killed. That night the regiment bivouacked among the Rebel dead on their chosen ground. A detail, rudely buried the Union dead at the rear near where they fell. In this, the second battle of the regiment, not a man was known to have failed in his duty. That night the enemy left the mountain, falling back and across Antietam Creek. Early in the morning the Union Army was in pursuit. That day (the 15th) and the 16th little else was done, but as the army came on to take up position, driving in the Rebel skirmishers, the Rebels from the heights about Sharpsburg commenced throwing with their cannon pieces of iron rails and sledge hammers as far as our line. General Burnside, the corps commander, gave his command to understand that it was to have an easy victory, as the enemy was out of ammunition. Alas, how fatal the delusion! About 10 A. M. on the 17th the Kanawha division was ordered to assault the stone bridge and carry it at all hazard. It could not be done till Colonel Crook by a skillful manoeuvre with a battery cleared the heights of the enemy at the opposite end. When a crossing was effected the division was rapidly deployed in line of battle and a charge at once ordered. The ground being clear, excepting fences, and the regiment about the center of the line, it drew a terrible fire from the enemy's artillery. In this charge Colonel Clarke fell, shot through the body by a large shell. The regiment drove the Rebel infantry from their first line and was then halted. This part of the field

being vital to the enemy they massed a heavy force on the left of the Union line and doubled it back. Colonel Crook drew his brigade with the rest of the division a short distance back under cover of rolling ground. In this movement the regiment did not forget its beloved commander, Colonel Clarke, but carried his remains with them in a blanket. It is but just to say here that Colonel Clarke, by unexampled bearing, even temper and gentlemanly deportment, had steadily won for himself the confidence and a warm place in the hearts of the entire regiment. His remains were forwarded to his home at Marietta, where they now rest in the beautiful cemetery, and his grave is marked by a monument erected by his fellow officers.

The command of the regiment now devolved upon Major Andrews. That night the groans and cries of the helpless wounded of both armies between the two lines could be heard, but no help could safely reach them. The 18th passed with an occasional shot, but a vigilant watch was kept over the enemy. The following night Lee with his entire army escaped, fording the Potomac. After the battle the regiment was moved down near the mouth of Antietam Creek, where it remained until October 6th, when the Kanawha division was ordered back to West Virginia. The march lay via Hagerstown to Hancock, then over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Clarksburg. The regiment and brigade left this town the last of October for Charleston. The march lay through Summerville, the old familiar quarters of the regiment. Reached Charleston about the middle of November. After the active work of the summer and fall it was supposed that here on the lower bank of the Elk River the regiment would winter. Accordingly all actively set about making quarters out of such material as was at hand. Some were completed and all nearly so when, January 25th, transports came up the Kanawha River to convey General Crook with his command to the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tennessee. The men regretted to leave their newly constructed quarters, but

such are the uncertainties of army life. Crowded on steamers the trip was exceedingly uncomfortable. Remained near Nashville till February 22nd, when the Thirty-sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio, and Eighteenth Kentucky regiments, and Twenty-first Indiana Battery, under command of General Crook, re-embarked for Carthage, Tennessee. At this place a good deal of important scouting occupied the time till early in June, when General Crook with his command marched to Murfreesborough. In the meantime Colonel Andrews resigned and William G. Jones was commissioned colonel of the regiment. General Crook's brigade was assigned to Major-General Reynolds's division, Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas. June 24th, General Crook with his (Third) brigade, in advance of the corps, took up the line of march on the Manchester pike southward. Late in the day the Thirty-sixth had a few men wounded at Hoover's Gap. Next day moved to the left, to flank the enemy's position at Tullahoma. Found him gone in the direction of Bridgeport, the railroad crossing over the Tennessee River.

The pursuit was necessarily and aggravatingly slow, owing to the wretched condition of the roads, it having rained incessantly since the command left Murfreesborough. At Big Springs, a day's march further on, General Crook was relieved of the command of the brigade and given a division of cavalry, Gen. J. B. Turchin taking his place.

In July moved up to University Place, a beautiful place on a mountain, remained there some two weeks, with little else to do but fight jiggers (a little insect thick on the bushes) and look out for rattlesnakes. In August moved down the southeastern slope into Sweden's Cove; stopped a few days at Blue Springs, on Battle Creek; marched on through the Sequatchie Valley to Jasper, Tennessee. This land abounded in very delicious peaches, of which many a heaping hatful was appropriated by the soldiers. September 2nd, crossed the river at Shell Mound in Flats. From this

point the march lay over Sand Mountain into Lookout Valley; moved on in the direction of Trenton, Georgia. Further up the regiment and command performed the task of pulling both artillery and baggage train to the top of Lookout Mountain, crossing immediately down the other side into McLemore's Cove. Here, on the 17th, the enemy made some demonstrations from Catlett's Gap. Some manœuvring was done to mystify the enemy, and on the night of the 18th, after issuing a few rations, the entire command moved.

General Crittenden was being pressed in the direction of Rossville, northeast. This compelled a wearisome all-night march. At daylight, on the 19th, the regiment was at Crawfish Springs, and a little further on went into its place in line of battle. Soon the work of death commenced—the terrific battle of Chickamauga. Fierce cannonading for miles up and down the valley—a short lull—then the murderous work of the infantry began. The battlefield being largely in the woods seemed to impart a sentiment of awe to the work that was going on. The Thirty-sixth in position seemed a little to the left center. Suddenly on the right the firing grew nearer and nearer. Many wounded were passing to the rear, the front holding its ground. General Reynolds, division commander, ordered the brigade to change front to the right. Barely was this manœuvre accomplished when through the ranks rushed some National troops closely pursued by the enemy. The solid front presented checked them, and their broken masses took cover behind trees and logs, giving them great advantage. Not a man of the regiment was known to have turned back unless wounded. The slaughter was fearful, especially on the right of the regiment. The brave Capt. James Stanley's men, Company D, were falling right and left. Something must be done. General Turchin was not there. Colonel Jones was mortally wounded; Major Adney was wounded. At this critical moment Lieutenant-Colonel Devol ordered a charge. With an inspiring yell the men rushed forward and drove the enemy back and be-

yond their artillery. They had driven them several hundred yards when an aide was dispatched ordering the brigade back. Had the enemy closed that gap in the rear, the subsequent history of the Thirty-sixth and Eleventh Ohio and Eighteenth Kentucky Regiments would have had a different reading. There was but little fighting on that part of the line the rest of the day. Exhausted, the regiment lay on its arms, keeping a skirmish line in front. Early the next morning, the 20th, General Rosecrans caused word to be passed along the line that as it was the Sabbath fighting should not be provoked.

General Bragg, being reinforced by Longstreet's corps, was confident, and early opened the battle. The regiment was moved to the left and front. The enemy made repeated charges and as often were repulsed. Major General Thomas, in his official report of these charges, says: "The enemy attacked Johnson, Palmer, and Reynolds with fierceness which was continued at least two hours, making assault after assault with fresh troops, which was met by our troops with a most determined coolness and deliberation. Having exhausted his utmost energies to dislodge us, he apparently fell back entirely from our front, and we were not disturbed again till towards night." About four o'clock the enemy made a desperate effort and succeeded in forcing the lines back on the right and left of Reynolds' division, where, from the front and both flanks, the enemy poured their missiles of death. General Reynolds and other officers thought the entire division would have to surrender, and as evidence of their fears took off their shoulderstraps to conceal their rank. At this moment General Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," ran the gauntlet and ordered a "change of front to the left of the enemy's flank, and get out, if possible." Like a statue he coolly sat on his horse, witnessed the execution of his order and then galloped back. The charge was a success. Many prisoners and a battery of artillery were captured. The latter could not be brought off.

The day closed with 70 dead officers and



men of the Thirty-sixth Regiment lying in those woods. The night was spent in withdrawing to Rossville, next day (21st) held the gap through the ridge covering Chattanooga. The 22nd of September fell back into Chattanooga, and with the rest of the army vigorously set about fortifying. From this time to the first of November the army was in a state of siege on half rations. Early during the siege lost a dozen men on a reconnoissance. October 26th, Turchin's and Hayen's brigades were elected to take Brown's Ferry below Lookout Mountain and thus co-operate with General Hooker in relieving the beleaguered army. This was successfully accomplished by selecting experienced boatmen from the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second Regiments. Quietly in the darkness of night they floated down in pontoons past the Rebel pickets, landing and storming the heights at the ferry. Hooker's arrival brought the first sound crackers and meat the regiment had had for a month. Parched corn had been the only good diet that could be had. The regiment returned to Chattanooga in a few days, Hooker holding the ferry and starting from it on his famous charge up Lookout Mountain.

November 25th, on the extreme left of the Fourteenth Corps and army, the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second, side by side, with the battle cry of "Chickamauga," charged Missionary Ridge. The miles in length of the charging line of the blue, dotted here and there with the soldier's pride—his country's flag—was an inspiring sight, though the belching line of cannon and musketry from the enemy on the crest told fearfully on that column. The crest was reached, the breastworks taken—in many instances by a hand-to-hand fight. The regiment captured two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. Generals Grant and Thomas having followed closely, were cheered by the men as they passed by. The regiment lost in this charge 83 of its brave members. The following day pursued the enemy to Ringgold, Georgia, after which it returned to its tents in Chattanooga. Thus ended what commenced

in the forests of Chickamauga and might be termed a continuation of the same battle.

As soon as possible the regiment made coffins and went out to Chickamauga (eight miles) to bring in its dead; only 37 could be recognized, however—they having been covered with a shovelful of earth where they fell. The rest had been gathered promiscuously with others and buried in rows, with only earth enough to partially cover them; near the widow Glen's house were long rows of the dead of both armies.

How the nation's destroyers gloated over their temporary success at Chickamauga, while like vultures they looked down from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, on its defenders! The men of the Thirty-sixth killed in these battles now rest in a lot selected by their comrades in the beautiful National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

In February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and March 10th started for home on veteran furlough. At Cincinnati they separated for 30 days. At the expiration of that time were ordered to General Crook at Charleston, West Virginia—he having been sent there to take command of the Third Division, department of West Virginia. On reaching Charleston the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, commanded by Col. R. B. Hayes.

May 1st General Crook with his division started on a raid to the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. Several attempts on it had been made, but had failed. The march lay via Falls of Kanawha, Raleigh and Princeton. Had a slight skirmish at Princeton, and a few miles further on found the enemy in strong position at Cloyd's farm. Their position was at once charged and a severe engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the enemy from their works, capturing two pieces of artillery and mortally wounding and capturing the notorious Rebel general, Jenkins. Being reinforced, they made a stand a mile to the rear of their first position, but were easily routed. They retreated through Dublin depot and across New River. At the depot a large



amount of wagons and other quartermaster and commissary stores were captured. Destroyed all that were not available, and burned the railroad bridge. This severed the railroad connection of Richmond with the Tennessee Rebel forces.

Being so far from the base of his supplies, General Crook was obliged to return—over Salt Pond Mountain, through Union to Meadow Bluffs. Near Union, Lyman Perrin, from Rainbow, Washington County, was shot dead in the road by a bushwhacker.

On reaching Meadow Bluffs, orders were received to join General Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley. As soon as the bare and footsore men could be cared for, and the expedition otherwise fitted up, the march began. It lay over old familiar ground in part—through Lewisburg, White and Warm Sulphur Springs, and Goshen. At the latter place, a bridge spanning Calf Pasture River was burned and the railroad track destroyed nearly to Cranesville, where the mountain was crossed and a junction effected with General Hunter at Staunton. The march had been opposed by "Mudwall" Jackson, with a small force, which caused but little delay. June 10th the National forces left Staunton for Lynchburg, skirmishing most of the way, "Mudwall" Jackson retreating across the North River into Lexington. After firing the bridge he took courage and with the help of the students at the military institute delivered himself of a brisk little fight. He soon gave way.

On entering Lexington, by order of General Hunter, the military institute and ex-Governor Letcher's house were burned. The loss of the Thirty-sixth was three killed and five wounded. From Lexington the army moved by way of Buchanan, thence across the Blue Ridge, between the Peaks of Otter, to Liberty. From this place bridges were burned and the railroad destroyed to within a short distance of Lynchburg. At the old stone church, on the Liberty pike, the Rebels were encountered and driven inside their fortifications. Night coming on, operations were suspended. By morning, June 18th, affairs had assumed a

different aspect. The Rebel general, Early, had arrived from Richmond with a heavy force, and at daylight opened with his artillery. It was evident that a greater than "Mudwall" was at hand. Heavy skirmishing was kept up by the infantry till about noon, when the Union force was most furiously assailed, but stood its ground, and in turn drove the enemy back within their works. General Hunter decided to withdraw, but effected to keep up appearances till after dark. The Thirty-sixth was deployed in front of the enemy, and an occasional shot delivered, giving time for the troops to get well under way; then quietly withdrawing, briskly marched until the rear of the column was reached. Then commenced one of the hardest marches of the war. Supplies were nearly exhausted, and foraging had to be resorted to, with an active enemy hanging on the rear. The retreat was continued via Liberty, Buford's Gap, Salem, Newcastle, Sweet and White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, and Meadow Bluffs, to Charleston, on the Kanawha. Chapters might be written of the sufferings of the soldiers, marching from within hearing of the guns at Richmond across all the mountain ranges to the Ohio River. Many men, exhausted, fell out, and never were heard of again. Night and day without sleep or rest, it was march, march—that or starvation. During the last nine days the average was 20 miles per day. From June 27th to July 10th the starving, worn-out army rested—ate, slept, and was re clothed. They then embarked for Parkersburg, en route east, General Crook having been ordered with his command east, to repel General Early in his invasion of Maryland. They reached Martinsburgh, by railroad, July 15th; thence marched to Halltown, near Harper's Ferry. General Crook was at Snicker's Gap, having followed and driven General Early across to the west side of the Shenandoah. Colonel Hayes' brigade (the Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth regiments) was ordered to form a junction with General Crook. They found the enemy in full force, and no possibility of communicating. After heavy skirmishing the little command

found itself entirely surrounded by two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, and fought its way out towards Harper's Ferry. The Thirty-sixth lost three men killed and four wounded. July 22nd they joined General Crook at Winchester.

Two days later a battle was fought at Kernstown, three miles above Winchester, in which the Union troops were forced to retire, the enemy getting in on the flank in overwhelming numbers. The fighting continued till nine o'clock at night. The regiment lost in killed and wounded 127 men and officers. The army moved next day towards Martinsburg, the enemy pursuing closely. At Martinsburg the Rebel cavalry charged into town, when General Crook turned on them and drove them back, capturing a few prisoners. The Thirty-sixth had two men wounded. Under cover of this feint General Crook moved on quietly that night to a ford over the Potomac, at Williamsport, and marched down to Harper's Ferry. The enemy's cavalry having passed through Maryland into Pennsylvania, General Crook's division was ordered to intercept them, and moved up through Middletown. That day, July 28th, the regiment suffered terribly with the heat. Many, including its colonel, were stricken with sunstroke. Hearing that the enemy had burned Chambersburg and gone back, General Crook turned back to Harper's Ferry.

August 7th General Sheridan took command of the army, having added to it the Sixth Corps, and followed the Confederate forces up to Cedar Creek, but at once fell back to Halltown, followed by General Early, re-enforced from Lee's army. August 23rd the enemy attacked early in the morning but did not follow it up. Colonel Hayes' brigade (Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth Ohio and Fifth West Virginia, sallied out, and drove in the enemy's skirmishers, capturing a number. August 26th another sortie was made; in this they were successful in capturing a number of officers and men, all from Kernshaw's division.

Nothing more of interest occurred until

September 3d. General Crook with his troops reached Berryville, halted, and were in the act of making coffee when rapid firing was heard in the direction of a regiment that had been sent forward on picket. At once the regiment started on the double-quick, but did not reach them till they were being driven back on the run, closely followed by the enemy. Taking advantage of a little embankment the regiment lay down until our pickets passed through. The enemy came on until within a few rods, when the men, with fixed bayonets, rose up and rushed forward to meet them, firing as they ran. The enemy was driven back on his main force and behind his artillery. Taking cover behind rocks and trees, firing was kept up till late in the night. General Sheridan, not wishing to bring on a general engagement here, the brigade was withdrawn. Captured a number of prisoners. The regiment's loss was 25 men. Capt. J. C. Selby, a brave and true soldier, was mortally wounded.

Much marching and counter-marching was gone through with up to September 19th. The Nineteenth Corps having come up, General Sheridan attacked General Early in his fortified position in front of Winchester, across the Opequan Creek. The Sixth and Nineteenth corps were ordered to attack the enemy in front. General Crook's forces were held in reserve, but were soon ordered to the right of the line and to fall upon the enemy's left flank. On reaching that point Colonel Hayes' brigade was formed in the first line and moved to the attack. The enemy discovering this movement turned their artillery upon it with vigor. The brigade hurried forward and soon came upon an impassable swamp, and were moved by the right flank a short distance where fording was possible. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in. A short delay ensued until all the forces could come up, when a rush was made—the enemy was doubled up and back and completely routed. General Crook's little command of about 4,000 now became the front, and pursued the fleeing Rebels. Passing many pieces of artillery, seven

battle-flags were captured, the blue-coats and the "gray-backs" mingling together. A large number of prisoners were left to the rear. The pursuit continued through and beyond Winchester, till dark. The regiment's loss was 35 in killed and wounded. In this battle the division commander was wounded and Col. R. B. Hayes assumed command; Col. H. F. Devol, of the brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Adney, of the regiment. Following the enemy up the valley they found him, September 22nd, in position at Fisher's Hill, his right resting against Massanutten Mountain, his left at the foot of North Mountain—a very strong position. As at Opequan, the Sixth and Nineteenth corps confronted the enemy.

General Crook with his command wended his way, through gulch and brush, by the flank, to the foot and up the side of North Mountain, unperceived by the enemy. When well on their flank, overlooking them, he halted, his orders were to "quietly move down on the enemy till within range, then raise the yell and go for them."

At the command, "Forward," the men broke in utter disorder, and like an avalanche, and yelling like demons, fell upon the enemy. Piece after piece of their artillery was abandoned. The Union forces not being able to overtake them, they fled on up the valley. Four men of the regiment were wounded. The regiment followed the fugitive army to Harrisonburg. Soon after, the army fell back to Cedar Creek. The creek crosses at right angles to the valley from the foot of Massanutten Mountain to North Mountain. On the lower bank of this creek the army took up its position. The Nineteenth Corps on the right, the Sixth Corps in the center, Army of Western Virginia (General Crook's command), on the left—Major-General Wright, the ranking officer, in command of the entire force. After this disposition General Sheridan left for Washington. General Early, re-enforced, came down and confronted the National forces, and from Massanutten Mountain could overlook the entire line, and from that point planned his attack. Early in the morning of

the 18th, the entire Rebel Infantry was moved down the stream to a ford, which, by neglect of General Wright, was not properly guarded, and captured the picket without alarm. After crossing their forces, under cover of darkness and a dense fog, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, they attacked Colonel Thoburn (First division, which was to the left and front), with a heavy force, completely surprising him, capturing a battery, and putting to flight the entire division. The main force of the enemy, at the same time, in double column, moved partly to the rear of Hayes' (Second) division. At the first firing at the front, tents were struck, all packed, and lines were formed as the First division men came back. It was now light enough to see the enemy in large force. The Second division commenced firing and falling back held the enemy in check till General Crook's headquarters train was out of the way. Captain Beir, General Crook's adjutant general, and Colonel Thoburn were killed at this point. We were still forced back by weight of numbers and overlapping.

A little further back in some woods the First Brigade turned and charged the enemy, who had extended his line, driving that part of the line back which had the effect to check the pursuit and gave time for the reforming of the entire line at a new position about one and a half miles from the camps. Skirmishers were thrown forward. The enemy was contented with throwing an occasional shell and plundering the deserted camps. The men of the regiment were furiously angry, and eager to wipe out the stain of the morning.

In this new line the Second division was on the left and near the Winchester pike. About 10 o'clock General Sheridan came galloping up the pike, having heard the firing. He stopped in the rear of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, dismounted and heard from General Crook the story of the morning. Remounting, he rode along the line to the right and was cheered, all feeling that now there was an efficient head over all. Coming back, he again dismounted and lay down among the weeds

in consultation with General Crook—sent aides directing the formation of the Nineteenth Corps which had not been engaged in the morning. They reported all in position, then he sent orders to be in readiness to move forward. General Custer, commanding cavalry, was posted on the right of the infantry. About half-past 2 P. M. the entire line advanced and drove the enemy at every point. As the Rebels could not cross their forces rapidly over the ford many were captured, and the cavalry swinging round in their rear took many more. These, with 49 pieces of artillery and most of the enemy's train, were the trophies of the last battle in which the Thirty-sixth Regiment participated, and the *finale* of Gen. Jubal Early's army. The regiment's loss in this battle was 30. The dead of the morning were stripped of their clothing. The regiment remained in the valley at and above Winchester. Marched to Martinsburg, in a cold rain, and January 1, 1865, embarked on railroad trains for Cumberland. In that ride, lasting most of two days and nights, the men suffered greatly from cold. While at Cumberland was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Ohio, retaining its number, Thirty-sixth. In April was sent back to Winchester and thence to Staunton, the object being to head off any of the Rebel forces which might flee that way out of Richmond. At Winchester, April 15th, the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, and this was perhaps the saddest day in the experience of the regiment. Then soldier looked at soldier in silent wonder. It was truly the hush of death. The colors were draped, which emblem of respect never was removed. The regiment was at Staunton when General Lee surrendered and the Confederacy collapsed. In June was ordered back to Cumberland and thence to Wheeling. Perceiving there was no more need for soldiers in the field they made application at once to be mustered out. This took place at Wheeling, West Virginia, July 27th; went to Columbus, Ohio, were paid off and disbanded August 1, 1865.

To the above account of the Thirty-sixth

Regiment by Gen. H. F. Devol, which is briefly and modestly put considering the value of the service rendered, we take pleasure in adding the following farewell address by Gen. R. B. Hayes:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,  
DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA,  
NEW CUMBER, WEST VIRGINIA, April 10, 1865.

*To the officers and men of the First Brigade, First Division, Department West Virginia.*

It is with very great regret that I have been compelled to part with the officers and men of the First Brigade. With many of you I have been associated in the service almost four years; with three of the regiments of the brigade more than two years, and with all the regiments during the memorable campaign of 1864, the battle of Cloyd Mountain, the burning of New River Bridge, and the night march over Salt Pond Mountain under General Crook in May, the days and nights of marching, fighting and starving on the Lynchburg raid in June, the defeat at Winchester and the retreat on the 24th and 25th of July, the skirmishing, marching and countermarching in the Shenandoah valley in August, the bloody and brilliant victories in September, the night battle of Berryville, the turning of the enemy's left at Sheridan's battle of Winchester, the avalanche that swept down North Mountain upon the Rebel stronghold at Fisher's Hill, the final conflict in October, the surprise and defeat of the morning and the victory of the evening at Cedar Creek. These and a thousand other events and scenes in the campaign form part of our common recollections which we are not likely ever to forget. As long as they are remembered we shall be reminded of each other, and of the friendly and agreeable relations which so long existed between us. It is very gratifying to me that I was allowed to serve with you until we received together the tidings of the great victory which ends the Rebellion. Whatever may be your future, I shall not cease to feel a lively interest in everything which concerns your welfare and your reputation. Under the able and gallant officer who succeeds me—under whom we have served together with so much satisfaction—I am confident that your future will be worthy of your past. As an organization and as individuals, you have my most fervent wishes for your happiness and success.

R. B. HAYES,  
Brigadier-General.

The regiment during its entire term of service, had a most excellent drum corps. The first half of the time in charge of Chief Musician Ebenezer Corey, the remainder in charge of Chief Musician John Tenney.

If space would permit, an individual mention of every officer would be but justice; each one having an honorable record of patriotic deeds, which was wrought out with great



personal sacrifice, not one having the slightest stain. They cherished toward each other throughout only the kindest feelings; no jealousy, no rivalry, or anything that ever marred the fellowship of the true and noble brotherhood.

*Companies B and F, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.*

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel John Groesbeck, mustered August 24, 1861, resigned July 8, 1862; Colonel A. W. Gilbert, July 8, 1862, resigned October 1, 1862; Colonel Edward F. Noyes, October 1, 1862, honorably discharged April 22, 1865; Colonel Daniel Webber, May 18, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Gilbert, July 27, 1861, promoted to colonel July 8, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Edward F. Noyes, July 8, 1862, promoted to colonel October 1, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Henry T. McDowell, October 1, 1862, mustered out; Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Webber, February 10, 1865, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel William C. Buck, May 18, 1865, mustered out as captain May 18, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Babbitt, June 6, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major Edward F. Noyes, July 27, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Henry T. McDowell, July 8, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major William H. Lathrop, October 1, 1862, colonel Third Alabama colored regiment April 20, 1864; Major John S. Jenkins, April 25, 1864, mustered; Major Daniel Webber, January 11, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Henry A. Babbitt, May 18, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major George T. Rice, June 6, 1865; mustered out with regiment; Surgeon Oliver W. Nixon, August 20, 1861, resigned May 31, 1862; Surgeon Thomas W. McArthur, May 31, 1862, resigned September 3, 1862; Surgeon John A. Follett, September 3, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. McArthur, August 20, 1861, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Christian Forrester, May 31, 1862, promoted to surgeon September 3, 1862; Assistant Surgeon Pierre S. Starr, December 13, 1861, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon Lionel J. Smith, September 5, 1862; Assistant Surgeon William J. Andrews, May 18, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Chaplain Benjamin W. Childaw, August 20, 1861, resigned April 9, 1862.

COMPANY OFFICERS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Captain John C. Fell, mustered July 31, 1861, resigned April 12, 1862; Captain Jacob Koenig, July 31, 1861, died; Captain William H. Pittinger, May 18, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain Ethan O. Hurd, July 3, 1862, resigned March 3, 1864; Captain William C. Buck, May 9, 1864, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Captain George T. Rice, January 11, 1865, promoted to major; Captain William H. Mintun, January 11, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain William

Benze, January 11, 1862, mustered out; First Lieutenant William Edgerton, July 31, 1861, resigned June 25, 1862; First Lieutenant Ethan O. Hurd, July 31, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Henry W. Sheppard, February 8, 1862, resigned June 10, 1862; First Lieutenant William C. Buck, June 25, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant August Kropp, July 3, 1862, resigned April 1, 1864; First Lieutenant George T. Rice, May 9, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Ely Steen, January 11, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Alexander McTaggart, February 10, 1865, resigned June 20, 1865; First Lieutenant William Snodgrass, May 18, 1865, discharged July 1, 1865; First Lieutenant Frank Fortman, July 20, 1862, resigned September 15, 1862; First Lieutenant William Benze, May 25, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant William H. Pittinger, January 11, 1865, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Barney Shultz, February 10, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Henry W. Sheppard, July 31, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William C. Buck, March 19, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George T. Rice, June 25, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Alexander McTaggart, July 11, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William Snodgrass, February 14, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Daniel Otterbein, May 18, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Buell Congdon, May 18, 1865; Second Lieutenant Charles Miller, July 31, 1861, resigned June 16, 1862; Second Lieutenant Frank Fortman, July 18, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William Benze, June 20, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Barney Shultz, July 11, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant.

The regimental organization was perfected August 16, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio; ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, where they arrived August 19th; moved up the North Missouri Railroad September 7th. September 12th, the regiment was divided, Companies A, B, E, I and K, going toward St. Joseph. This detachment remained in Northern Missouri until February, 1862. Companies A and I marched from St. Joseph to Liberty in pursuit of the enemy and back to St. Joseph, in September, then moved by rail to Chillicothe, when they rejoined B, E and K. These five companies marched from Chillicothe to Macon City, thence to St. Joseph and Chillicothe and back to Macon City and St. Joseph, at which latter place they arrived December 4, 1861. On the 5th of December they marched under Brigadier-General Prentiss toward the Missouri River, reaching it at Lexington; proceeded to Carrollton



and returned to Utica December 8, 1861. December 20th, moved to Palmyra, Missouri, and remained there until the middle of February, 1862, when the detachment moved by rail to St. Louis. Companies C, D, F, G and H, moved from Utica, Missouri, as part of the command of Brigadier-General Sturgess to the relief of Lexington, which place was then besieged by the enemy under General Price. Arrived in sight of Lexington September 19th, but finding it impossible to cross the river, and having no artillery, the relieving force diverged and marched to Liberty, when they embarked on steamers for Kansas City, Missouri, October 15th, still under General Sturgess, took up line of march for Springfield, Missouri, by way of Osceola, Bolivar and Greenfield. Arrived at Springfield November 1st, having marched on that day 39 miles, to re-enforce General Fremont's grand army, which was reported to be in the presence of the enemy. On the 9th of November marched towards the Missouri River, reaching Sedalia by way of Warsaw November 16th, and by December 18th, reached Syracuse. February 2, 1862, took up line of march for St. Louis, by way of Boonville, Columbia, Fulton and St. Charles, and arrived at St. Louis February 19, 1862, when the entire regiment was reunited.

The regiment embarked on steamer February 22d, and arrived at Commerce, Missouri, on the 24th, and at New Madrid March 3d, when the regiment formed a part of Groesbeck's brigade, Stanley's division of General Pope's Army of the Mississippi. During the next 10 days made several reconnaissances and took part in the siege of New Madrid, March 13th and 14th. Assisted in the capture of the place March 14th crossed the Mississippi April 7th, and on the 8th, in conjunction with other troops, captured 5,500 prisoners at Tiptonville, being the Rebel force from Island No. 10. On the same day marched to Island No. 10, and on the 9th returned to New Madrid. April 13th embarked on steamer to go down the river, arrived near Fort Pillow on the 15th, started for Bushy Log Landing

on the 17th, where the command arrived on the 23rd, and disembarked. During the siege of Corinth from April 23rd to May 29th, the regiment made many reconnaissances and was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy. On the 30th they advanced upon the Rebel works, found them deserted, and the Thirty-ninth was the first regiment to enter the entrenchments. For several days they pursued the Rebels, and on the 12th of June returned to Clear Creek, four miles south of Corinth, and went into camp, where the regiment was armed with the Whitney rifle with sabre bayonet. August 20th, marched to Iuka under General Rosecrans and returned on September 12th. On September 14th the movement against General Price, who had occupied Iuka, began, and on the 19th they were engaged in the battle of Iuka, which was a bloody contest, resulting in a defeat to the enemy. They pursued the Rebel forces several days and then turned back and reached Corinth October 3rd. The Thirty-ninth, in the dispositions for the great battle impending at that point, was stationed near Fort Robinet. After dark the Ohio brigade, which consisted of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio regiments, marched to relieve one of the brigades of General Davies' division, which had been resisting the enemy's advance in front. The Ohio brigade was ordered to occupy the high ground near Battery Robinet. Near the crest was formed the line of battle. Directly on the right of the earthwork covering the battery and stretching across the Chewalla road, stood the men of the Sixty-third, next came the Twenty-seventh and farther still to the right was the Thirty-ninth Regiment. On the left of the battery facing to the left and nearly at right angles with the main line, rested the Forty-third.

The locality above-mentioned was the scene of the desperate charge of October 4th, in which the Twenty-seventh, and especially the Sixty-third Regiment, lost heavily, the Thirty-ninth escaping with slight loss, and the enemy were terribly punished and routed. The Thir-

ty-ninth followed in pursuit of Van Dorn and Price for four days, and on October 12th returned to Corinth, where they remained until November 2d, and marched southward to a point five miles south of Oxford, Mississippi. On December 18th they moved by rail to Jackson, Tennessee, to re-enforce General Sullivan, who was hard pressed by General Forrest's command. They then, on December 20th, moved toward the Tennessee River, and took part in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, defeating Forrest there on December 31st. General Fuller says of this engagement, which was so overshadowed by the great battle of Stone River, in progress at the same time, that it never received adequate notice:

Colebad Dunham, of Indiana, was sent ahead with a brigade to intercept Forrest's march at Parker's Cross Roads, and the Ohio brigade was to follow the next morning. At four o'clock we started, and marched until daylight, when a halt was made for breakfast. That over, we moved on, and soon the sound of cannon in our front advised us that Forrest was attacking Dunham's brigade, and then began a struggle in which legs told. Within an hour and a half they marched seven miles without a halt, with ranks well closed; and when a hill was reached whence Forrest's men and guns were seen, the Ohio brigade formed in line of battle on the double-quick, and went down for them with such good will that every Rebel gun unlimbered and in action was ours in five minutes, and Forrest's forces were galloping away—not all, however, for many had dismounted in the fight, and their horses left in the rear were captured and their riders surrendered. Six guns, 400 horses, and 360 officers and men were captured. This was quite an achievement, for Forrest was not beaten every day.

January 8, 1863, the regiment returned to Corinth, having marched over 200 miles in three weeks, without government rations, transportation, or ambulances. The regiment remained at Corinth until April 20th, when it moved with the expedition under General Dodge to the Tuscumbia Valley, for the purpose of keeping the Rebels busy in that direction while another expedition cut the railroads in the rear of General Bragg's army. General Dodge was confronted by the Rebel forces under Forrest and Roddy, and on the 28th the regiment was engaged in the battle near Tuscumbia, defeating the Rebels. They

then marched 16 miles beyond Tuscumbia, returned to Corinth May 2nd, and marched to Memphis, Tennessee, on May 10th. Here the regiment was allowed to rest and recuperate. General Fuller says:

"When Grant directed everything at Memphis to come to him at Vicksburg, the Ohio brigade was ordered to march and garrison the former city. This was your single 'soft spot' of the war. Excepting this, your lot was always at the front; but here for some months you lounged in camp, guarded the gardens, flirted with the ladies, and seldom missed a 'good square meal.'"

The regiment up to this time had lost, in killed and wounded and discharged, since its organization, about 300 men, and had recruited about 200, and had an aggregate of 830 ready for duty.

The regiment remained in Memphis until October 18th, when they went to Prospect, Tennessee, marching a distance of 250 miles, and arriving there November 13th. Here they lay encamped until the 27th of December, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned home on furlough for 30 days. "The measured tread of an army, keeping step, is heard; and that wondrous scene unfolds, which the whole world beholds—the marshaling of the veteran hosts! The soldiers of the ranks stand forth! \* \* 'Muster us again! for all the war muster us in! From that patriotic hour was the doom of the Rebellion sealed.'"

The Thirty-ninth Regiment furnished more veterans than any other Ohio regiment. The Ohio brigade stood as follows: Thirty-ninth, 534 men; Sixty-third, 455; Forty-third, 436; and the Twenty-seventh, 437 men.

At the expiration of the furlough, the regiment returned to its former camp at Prospect, Tennessee, and from thence they moved on Decatur, Alabama. The town was captured by a night movement. The brigade was embarked above in 70 boats, which, with muffled oars, silently stole down until oppo-

\*General Fuller's address before the Ohio Brigade.

site, when, by the left flank, they were soon on shore, up the bank, and in line. The Rebels, after exchanging a few shots, retired, completely surprised and defeated.

On May 1, 1864, the regiment marched to join General Sherman's grand army at Chattanooga. Here the great Atlanta campaign was commenced. Meeting the enemy at Resaca, the Thirty-ninth was, on May 13th, 14th, and 15th, in the front line of battle driving the Rebels to their trenches with a loss of two men.

At Dallas, Georgia, on the 27th, they again met the enemy, driving him from his position, in which engagement the loss by the regiment was severe. The Rebel army was next encountered at the base of Kenesaw Mountain. Heavy skirmishing began on the 13th of June, in which the Thirty-ninth was constantly engaged during the several days' fighting, losing severely in killed and wounded. The Rebels were finally compelled to leave their stronghold.

On July 4th the enemy was again encountered at Ruff's Mills, when the Thirty-ninth, together with the Twenty-seventh, made a gallant charge on the enemy's works, driving them out in confusion, and not giving them time to remove their dead and wounded, and capturing quite a number of prisoners. This engagement is known also by the name of Nic-o-jack Creek. The colonel of the regiment, E. F. Noyes, lost a foot in this action and never joined the regiment afterwards. Company B lost four severely wounded.

The Rebels retreated, and the National Army pursued until they were finally driven into their devoted city, Atlanta, around which scenes of terrible slaughter were soon to be enacted.

On July 22, 1864, the regiment together with the Twenty-seventh Ohio, was ordered to a responsible position in the line of battle of that memorable day; and they held it.

"The men were directed to unsling knapsacks, fix bayonets, and lie down on the crest of the ridge, where the line was formed, for protection from the fire of the enemy which came from the wood in front. The Second di-

vision had formed a line conforming in the main to that of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth, on a parallel ridge to the left of the Thirty-ninth, but separated from that regiment by a deep transverse ravine. The enemy charged the Second division within a few minutes and were repulsed.

"Immediately afterward his line of battle came out of the timber in front of the Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh regiments, advancing in plain view and within easy range, when individual men of both regiments raised to their feet and taking deliberate aim discharged their pieces. No order could keep them down with such an opportunity to use their muskets effectually. In less time than it takes to relate it, both regiments were on their feet discharging their pieces with rapidity and telling effect on the foe; yet on he came until the Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh charged him in turn, driving him from the field into the wood. Meanwhile another body of the enemy in line of battle came out of the wood to the right of the Twenty-seventh, bearing down on its flank and rear. General Fuller directed that the three right companies of the regiment be retired to face this second assault. This was done, but it soon became evident that a change of front to the rear of the entire line was necessary. This change was made under a hot fire. In executing this movement necessarily made with celerity and under trying conditions, in the face of a defiant and rapidly advancing foe, the Twenty-seventh became somewhat disordered; and my thanks are due to General Fuller for his timely assistance in forming the new line. He grasped the colors of the Twenty-seventh and with them designated the ground he wished the new line to occupy. The line was promptly formed there; several volleys fired by the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio regiments, Eighteenth Missouri and Sixty-fourth Illinois (the latter two regiments until then in reserve), followed by a charge again drove the enemy from the field. The line now laid down facing the wood which was on its right flank in the beginning of the battle, under a raking fire from the timber

for an hour or more, when the enemy retreated and the greatest battle of the campaign was over. This was a stand up open field fight, with only such protection as the muskets and bayonets afforded.\*

This stubborn resistance in this part of the field saved the left wing of Sherman's army from defeat; the old Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh stood as an impenetrable wall in front of the enemy, not giving an inch of ground and repelling several distinct charges by the Rebels. Our artillery, supported by the Ohio brigade, poured into the Rebel columns closed *en masse*, their deadly fire, musketry, grape, and canister, causing them to melt away like dew before the morning sun, leaving the National forces the victors of the field. The Thirty-ninth lost 144 killed and wounded.

The regiment then moved to the west side of Atlanta, forming the right wing, where on the 28th of July another severe battle was fought in which the Thirty-ninth participated, repulsing the enemy with great loss. Thus almost every day the regiment was engaged in skirmishing until the final evacuation of the city, which occurred on the 2nd of September, 1864, and in the meantime they marched to Jonesborough, 15 miles south of Atlanta, destroying 10 miles of the Montgomery Railroad while on the way. At the latter place we again met the enemy in force and repulsed him with great loss, driving him so far south as Lovejoy's Station. In all these movements the Thirty-ninth performed a conspicuous part. They then returned to Atlanta, where they enjoyed a rest of about 30 days. In the meantime Hood, with his army, had got in our rear, destroying our communications with Chattanooga and investing our stronghold at Altoona Pass. General Corse commanded at that point and had 1,944 men, the Rebel general, French, many times that number. The Rebels came on in full force and charged the devoted garrison, but were

driven back with the loss of hundreds, still assault after assault was delivered with same result, while the Twenty-third corps under Gen. J. D. Cox were hastening to the rescue, and flags conveying from peak to peak, the message from General Sherman to General Corse to "hold the fort," and that he was "coming with re-enforcements." Sherman, on learning that Corse was there, exclaimed, "He will hold out! I know the man!" and he did hold out, though 707 (more than a third) of his men had fallen, when the enemy desisted, leaving 231 dead and 411 prisoners and 800 muskets on the field.

The Thirty-ninth was in the front during the pursuit of Hood, being the first regiment in the Ohio brigade commanded by Gen. J. W. Fuller.

The Rebels were driven across the Tennessee to be left to the tender mercies of Gen. George H. Thomas, while Sherman made all haste to get ready for his "March to the Sea." The regiment now no longer in the Ohio brigade, but in the First Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, on the 15th of November, took up its line of march with that corps, down to the sea, with Sherman. They destroyed the railroads as they went, meeting with but little opposition until they arrived in front of Savannah, on the 9th of December, making a distance of 350 miles from Atlanta. Here they found the Rebels strongly fortified, with Hardee in his last ditch. After opening communication with the sea by way of St. Catharine Sound, taking Fort McAllister on the way, and having several days' hard fighting around the city of Savannah, in all of which the Thirty-ninth participated, the Rebels evacuated the city on the 21st of December, and it was immediately occupied by the National Army.

About the middle of January, 1865, the Thirty-ninth embarked with other troops on transports, and went to Beaufort, South Carolina, and assisted in driving the Rebels from their stronghold at Pocotaligo Station, 25 miles northwest from Beaufort.

On the 1st of February the Thirty-ninth,

\*Address of Gen. M. Churchill, late colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, at the reunion of the Ohio brigade.



with other forces of the grand army, took up its line of march through the Carolinas, wading swamps and fighting the enemy from place to place. On the 4th of February they engaged the enemy at Rivers bridge, repulsing him with severe loss, the Thirty-ninth losing two killed and three wounded.

Continuing the march, they struck the Augusta & Charleston Railroad at Midway station, moving on that road to Columbia, thence north to Waynesborough, thence east to Cheraw, driving the enemy before them and capturing at that point a large amount of ammunition and artillery, thence marched to Fayetteville, North Carolina, thence to Bentonville, where a severe battle was fought March 21st, in which the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, was hotly engaged, the Thirty-ninth being in the center of the brigade on the right of the line of battle. They firmly held their ground, while those on the right and left gave way, leaving both flanks exposed to a raking fire. The brigade finally formed in the shape of a horse shoe and succeeded in repulsing the enemy. The brigade then moved to a stronger position, lay on their arms all night and in the morning were ready to resume the fight, but the enemy was gone. The next day they moved to Goldsborough. Our loss in this engagement was 23 killed and wounded.

Here they rested until April 10th, when they resumed the line of march toward Raleigh, and arrived there on the 15th and went into camp two miles west of the city, enjoying a few days of rest. We then joined in the pursuit of the Rebel forces under General Johnston. After marching 15 miles a proposal was received by General Sherman to surrender the Rebel forces, which was finally consummated, and we again returned to Raleigh. We then marched to Richmond, the late Rebel capital, a distance of 180 miles, in seven days, and from there to Washington City.

After participating in the grand review of all the armies by President Lincoln, the heads of departments, diplomatic corps, and a large

number of distinguished officers of the army and navy, and an immense throng of rejoicing citizens, the Thirty-ninth moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out of the United States service on July 9, 1865, the war being over.

Engagements in which the Thirty-ninth Regiment participated:

New Madrid, Missouri, March 7, 10, and 13, 1862; Island No. 10, April 8, 1862; Farmington, Mississippi, May 8 and 9, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, May 28 and 29, 1862; luka, Mississippi, September, 19, 1862; Parkers Cross Roads, Tennessee, December 31, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 and 14, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 31, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 18, 23, 26, and 27, 1864; Ruff's Mills, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 29 and 30, 1864; Savannah, Georgia, December 10, 1864; River's Bridge, South Carolina, February 4, 1865; Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21, 1865.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment marched 3,521 miles, by rail 2,680 miles, by steamboat 2405 miles; total, 8,606 miles.

### *Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*

#### REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel John W. Sprague, detached January 24, 1862, promoted to major, then general volunteer; Captain Charles E. Brown, June 6, 1865, on detached duty at muster out of regiment; Lieutenant Colonel William E. Gilmore, October 17, 1861, resigned July 17, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander L. Haskin, July 17, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel J. Hunter Odlin, March 20, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Brown, March 20, 1863, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Oscar L. Jackson, June 1, 1865, promoted and discharged as major; Major Alexander L. Haskins, October 1, 1861, promoted, and honorably discharged March 20, 1863; Major J. Hunter Odlin, October 1, 1862, resigned January 3, 1863; Major John W. Fouts, January 1, 1863, mustered out; Major Oscar L. Jackson, January 28, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Surgeon Isaac L. Crane, October 7, 1861, resigned January 28, 1863; Surgeon Arthur D. Monahan, January 28, 1863, mustered out July 21, 1865; Assistant Surgeon Arthur D. Monahan, November 7, 1861, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon J. O. Marsh, August 21, 1862, resigned October 2, 1862; Assistant Surgeon John B. McDell, March 11, 1863, resigned May 31, 1865; Chaplain B. S. Fry, February 13, 1862, mustered out September 27, 1864, at expiration of term.



## COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Fouts, October 28, 1861, promoted to major; Captain Christopher E. Smith, October 26, 1861, resigned December 22, 1862; Captain Rodney K. Shaw, December 20, 1861, resigned August 30, 1862; Captain Charles J. Titus, December 20, 1861, resigned June 18, 1862; Captain O. W. Pollock, June 18, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain George Wightman, August 11, 1862, discharged October 19, 1864; Captain Winslow L. Bay, January 1, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Captain A. C. Fenner, October 4, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain George B. Bartlett, November 12, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain M. A. Stewart, November 12, 1864, declined promotion; Captain Madison Hoon, June 28, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Wesley J. Tucker, October 28, 1861, resigned June 18, 1862; First Lieutenant Henry S. Burt, December 20, 1861, detailed on staff duty; First Lieutenant O. W. Pollock, December 26, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Louis Schmidt, February 13, 1862, resigned August 24, 1864; First Lieutenant Richard B. Cheatham, June 18, 1862, died July 18, 1863; First Lieutenant A. C. Tenner, August 11, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant George B. Bartlett, July 18, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant A. J. Howard, August 11, 1864, declined promotion; First Lieutenant M. A. Stewart, September 26, 1864, returned commission, mustered out; First Lieutenant Angus McDonald, September 26, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Wallace S. Roach, September 26, 1864, returned commission; First Lieutenant Madison Hoon, October 4, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Alexander H. Brill, January 20, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Wallace C. Bay, January 20, 1865, resigned May 23, 1865; Second Lieutenant Robert Booth, October 1, 1861, resigned June 28, 1862; Second Lieutenant Benjamin Knight, November 12, 1861, resigned September 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant Lewis L. Grubb, February 13, 1862, resigned May 26, 1862; Second Lieutenant George B. Bartlett, May 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Winslow L. Bay, January 30, 1862, promoted to captain; Second Lieutenant A. J. Howard, January 1, 1863, honorably discharged November 9, 1864; Second Lieutenant M. A. Stewart, January 1, 1863, mustered out; Second Lieutenant Angus McDonald, July 18, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Wallace S. Roach, June 30, 1863, mustered out; Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Brill, November 12, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant.

The Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was formed by the consolidation of a battalion of six companies raised at Camp Worthing, Chillicothe, with a battalion of four companies raised at Camp Putnam, Marietta.\* It

was originally intended for two regiments—the Twenty-second, to be raised under the direction of, and to be commanded by, Col. William E. Gilmore, and the Sixty-third, to be raised under the direction of, and to be commanded by, Col. William Craig, then quartermaster in charge at Marietta. In December, 1861, the call for troops to be sent to the front became so pressing that the order for consolidation came, and the two battalions were united; the Twenty-second furnishing companies A, B, E, H, I, and K; and the Sixty-third furnishing four companies raised in Washington County—Company C, commanded by Capt. Christopher E. Smith; Company B, commanded by Capt. John W. Fouts; Company F, commanded by Capt. Charles J. Titus; and Company G, commanded by Capt. Rodney K. Shaw. The command of the regiment was given to Colonel Craig; William E. Gilmore was made lieutenant-colonel, and Alexander L. Haskins, major.

On the 21st of December, 1861, the regiment removed to Camp Dennison; and on the 27th of the same month it returned to Marietta, and encamped at Camp Tupper.

On the 23rd of January, 1862, Colonel Craig resigned, and the command of the regiment was given to Col. John W. Sprague, formerly a captain in the Seventh Ohio. Colonel Sprague immediately took command, and proceeded to fit his regiment to enter the field by perfecting its drill and discipline.

On the 18th of February, 1862, Colonel Sprague with his regiment was ordered to the field, and to report at Paducah, Kentucky. The regiment left Marietta late in the evening of the 18th; six companies under the command of Colonel Sprague, on the steamer "Bostona, No. 2," and four companies under command of Major Haskins, on the steamer "T. J. Rattin." Marietta gave one of the best proofs of her sympathy and interest for the success of the Union cause by turning out *en masse* at the landing to witness their departure. On Saturday the 22nd of February, the command reached Paducah and reported for orders. Having been armed and drilled in

\*By this consolidation it became practical to transfer, and by order of the war department, the Thirteenth Missouri Regiment, composed mostly of Ohio men and officers, was transferred to the credit of Ohio, and became the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Camp Marietta, it was ordered to proceed to Commerce, Missouri, and report to General Pope, then organizing the Army of the Mississippi at that point. The regiment reached Commerce, on Sunday morning, the 23rd of February, being the second regiment to arrive at the rendezvous. It immediately debarked, and encamped and occupied the cemetery on the high ground in the rear of the town. Later in the day it was joined by the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, its companions in the organization known as the Ohio brigade. These four regiments were brigaded together, and were made the First Brigade in the First Division of the Army of the Mississippi. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton commanded the division one day; the command was then given to Gen. David S. Stanley, one of Ohio's brigadier-generals.

From the 23rd to the 27th of February, the army was actually employed in the collection of stores, and the organization of divisions. On the morning of the 28th the line of march was taken up for New Madrid, the Ohio brigade taking the advance. The army arrived in sight of New Madrid on the third day of March, and at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day the Sixty-third was first brought into action. It moved forward in line of battle with the same steadiness and precision that it would in review. Its first experience gave it the *morale* of veterans. For three hours it remained in its trying position, exposed to the artillery fire of the two forts and a fleet of six gunboats, without the opportunity of using their arms. Late in the afternoon the army retired out of range, and went into camp. The day had been a cold raw March day, and in the afternoon it began to snow. En route the army had been restrained from using fences, or in any manner foraging. The cold and exposure brought from headquarters the order to take the top rail, for campfires. In a short time the boys were comfortable around the blazing campfires, and in the morning it was found the army "was not fenced in."

The Sixty-third shared in all the fights in and around New Madrid previous to its capture. In the reconnoissance on the 7th of March it took an exposed position, and for a short time the upper fort had its range, and made its situation uncomfortable, fortunately without casualty.

On the 13th of March the Ohio brigade was made the infantry support of the siege batteries. The Sixty-third on the right, the Thirty-ninth on the left, well up to the batteries, and the Twenty-seventh and Forty-third in reserve. The troops were exposed to a constant artillery fire from the dawn until sunset, when the cannonading ceased. The troops remained in the trenches at night, exposed to a most terrific thunderstorm, without shelter or fires, the ground flooded with water. The dawn revealed the fact that the enemy had abandoned the forts, and retreated during the darkness.

The Ohio brigade was complimented in general orders for its gallantry, and was awarded the privilege to first enter and plant their banners on the captured forts. On the evening of the 18th of March, the Sixty-third was detailed to haul one of the heavy siege guns from the forts at New Madrid to Point Pleasant, 14 miles below, and opposite Tiptonville, in Tennessee. This arduous labor was performed between dark and daylight, the regiment dragging its heavy load over roads impassable for teams. The next morning the Rebel fleet were surprised to find a battery opposite Tiptonville, their only line of communication with their garrison at Island No. 10.\*

This severe labor and its attendant exposure permanently disabled many men.\*\* The regiment returned to camp, and with the army awaited the action of the engineers in remov-

\*The first casualty in the Sixty-third occurred March 18th, 1862, when Elisha Roberts mortally and George W. Essex seriously.

†Lieut. W. N. [unclear] during the New Madrid campaign with the Sixty-third as acting quartermaster, and was present on the field during all the battles at that point, although never having been mustered; his name does not appear on the rolls.

ing the obstructions from the bayou, for the passage of the gunboat fleet, and the transports.

On the morning of the 7th of April, 1862, the regiment with Stanley's and Paine's divisions of the Army of the Mississippi, embarked on the transports to cross the Mississippi River, and were transported to the Tennessee shore, opposite the lower port. The expedition took up its line of march down the Mississippi for Tiptonville, to intercept the enemy, if they should attempt to retreat. The route lay through muddy corn and wheat fields with occasionally a strip of woods, having no semblance of roads. The marching was tedious, frequent halts were necessary, as the feet would gather more of Tennessee mud than a man was able to carry. Night came upon them in the fields, and they were compelled to bivouac in the field, and without campfires. The march was resumed at daybreak, and it reached Tiptonville in time to witness the surrender of the army that had garrisoned Island No. 10, which had abandoned the forts, and attempted to escape by Tiptonville and the river. The expedition had been successful in intercepting and capturing them. The Sixty-third proceeded immediately to Island No. 10, and occupied the enemy's abandoned quarters for the night. The next morning the regiment returned on the transports to New Madrid and occupied its old quarters. It had borne a conspicuous part in all of the work of the Army of the Mississippi, resulting in the capture of all the forts on the Mississippi above Fort Pillow.\*

On the 13th of April, 1862, the regiment embarked on the transport "Silver Wave" and moved with the army of the Mississippi to Osceola, Arkansas, and thence to Fort Pillow, and was present during the bombardment of that fort. On the 17th of April, 1862, the

The first slave was manumitted under the order of President Lincoln to manumit slaves escaping from the Rebel armies to the Union lines, was a body servant of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, who was in the lines of the Sixty-third at New Madrid and was manumitted by order of Gen. David S. Stanley. The manumitted contraband was afterward taken to Ohio by General Sprague.

Army of the Mississippi, having received orders to re-enforce the Army of the Tennessee, under Halleck, in front of Corinth, proceeded up the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers on the transports. On the 23rd of April, the Sixty-third landed at Hamburg, Tennessee, four miles above the battle-ground of Shiloh. Stanley's division was posted on the left flank of the army, moving to the capture of Corinth, and during all the movement for its capture, the Sixty-third held its position, as the flanking regiment. It actively participated in all the reconnaissances and engagements in front of Corinth, including those at Monterey and Farmington. When the enemy moved out of Corinth on the 30th of May, the Sixty-third moved out of the trenches in immediate pursuit of the retreating army. The Thirtieth Ohio, of our brigade, being the first to enter the Rebel works, and Wallace Bruce, of Washington County, being the first to mount the works. The Sixty-third was kept in pursuit of Price's wing of the retreating army, six companies under Major Haskins proceeding to the Tuscumbia River on the Jacinto road, where it found the bridges burned, and was then recalled, and proceeded with the main body of the army in pursuit of Beauregard's army, to Boonville, the Ohio brigade having the advance of the infantry in this movement. \*From Boonville, where the pursuit was abandoned, the regiment proceeded to Camp Clear Creek, near Corinth, and remained in camp at Clear Creek, Bear Creek, Iuka and Burnsville.

On the 17th of September, with Stanley's division, it participated in the battle of Iuka. After a tedious and forced march it came upon the enemy at the beginning of dusk, immediately formed in line of battle, advanced, and opened "that steady fire that always distinguished it in action." It was just getting well into its work when darkness put an end to the fighting, and the two armies bivou-

\*During the time of the Sixty-third's service before Corinth the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment was attached to Stanley's division, and the eagle, "Old Abe," was a companion in arms of the boys of the Ohio brigade.

acked upon the field. The pickets of the two armies were posted so near as to be able to communicate by ordinary conversation; and the pickets of the Ohio brigade were so far advanced as to cover the captured guns of Niel's Eleventh Ohio Battery, which the Rebels had been unable to remove. The morning's dawn revealed an abandoned Rebel camp, and Niel's Battery was restored to its gallant owners. An active pursuit was taken up, and from that time until the third of October, 1862, when it entered Corinth, the Sixty-third was with Rosecrans' army, beating the bush to find and engage the enemy.

The regiment took a most active and honorable part in the battle of Corinth on the 3rd and 4th of October, 1862, and it there proved itself worthy of a place in the history of a county named after the father of our country, to know that she was well and ably represented by an organization performing its whole duty in every great contest during the war, that upon the group of colors of her regiments and batteries are found the names of every great battle of the war. In the battle of Corinth the Sixty-third did great service, and won for itself a place beside the Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-second, Buell's and Huntington's batteries, and the First, Seventh and Ninth cavalry. The Ohio brigade took so important a part in the battle of Corinth, which would probably have been lost but for their terrific fight, that it deserves to be described at length. We here copy the admirable description of Gen. John W. Fuller, read at the brigade reunion on the 16th anniversary of the battle:

On the morning of October 3rd, just 16 years ago to-day, the enemy attacked the division of General Davies at the outer line of works, the line constructed by the Rebels when Sidney Johnston and Beauregard held possession of the town. Davies had been ordered there to retard the enemy's advance, until "Rosy" should be ready to let Van Dorn come in. Van Dorn's superior strength enabled him to drive Davies from this line, but Davies' men fought stubbornly, and fell back over that two or three miles so slowly, that it was near night when they approached the outskirts of the town, and when reinforcements enabled Davies to stop the enemy's advance. After dark the Ohio brigade marched to relieve one of the brigades of Davies' di-

vision, and was ordered to occupy the high ground near battery Robinet. Near the crest was formed the line of battle. Directly on the right of the earthwork covering the battery, and stretching across the Chewalla road, stood the men of the Sixty-third; next came the Twenty-seventh, and farther still to the right was the Thirty-ninth Regiment. On the left of the battery, facing to the left, and nearly at right angles with the main line, rested the Forty-third.

Let us go back through the intervening years, and in fancy place ourselves on the spot then occupied, and look again over that field which has since been famous. Before you, for three hundred yards, lie in confusion the few trees which have been felled to form a partial abattis. Beyond this stands the forest, and through both, leads, without obstruction, the road to Chewalla. To the right of the Thirty-ninth the line of battle is broken for three hundred yards, by an impassable swamp, beyond which we see the rising ground, occupied by several brigades of our infantry, and on the extreme right, perhaps a mile away, the earthwork called Fort Richardson. Turning to look over your right shoulder, you may see what transpires in the streets of Corinth. Without changing your position you may, by looking over the other shoulder, see a part of the division of General McKean, and the redoubt called Battery Phillips, which form the left of Rosecrans' line of battle. If you come to a right about, you see directly in rear the cut through the hill where lies the Memphis railroad, and just over this, on still higher ground, stands Fort Williams, with a 20-pounder Parrott looking out of each embrasure. Your own batteries, Company F, of Second United States, and Company C, of First Michigan Artillery, are ready for action on the high ground abreast of Fort Williams; all apparently so near, that but for their elevated position you might look down the cannons' throats. Here you waited during the long hours of the night of October 3rd, and here you fought on the morning of the 4th.

The removal of Davies' skirmish line, which by some mistake was not made known to us, permitted the enemy to advance so closely that, although hidden by the darkness, you could hear him planting his guns in the edge of the forest, not more than three hundred yards in our front; and during the night the commander of that battery (I think from New Orleans) reconnoitering the ground between his guns and your line, was quietly captured, mounted though he was, by Captain (since General) Brown, of the Sixty-third Ohio.

It was a night of suspense and anxiety to all. We knew that General Hackleman had been killed, and we had seen General Oglesby carried to the rear, with a wound we supposed was mortal. Hundreds more, wounded during the day's fight, had been borne to the hospitals, and the men of Davies' division, who had fought against great odds all day had been slowly driven back, seemed well nigh disheartened. You knew you had to meet an enemy not only strong and resolute, but who was also flushed with what he thought a victory. Hence you listened with anxiety to those sounds of preparation, so plainly heard from the hill, where, lying down without sleep, you waited for the assault. It seems strange, in view of the rapid and thorough mode of entrenching afterward acquired, that



no attempt was made to fortify, especially since we now know how much superior the enemy was in numbers. But we had not then learned the use of spades.

With the earliest dawn of day, the Rebel battery in front opens its fire. What a magnificent display! Nothing you had ever seen looked like the flashes of those guns! No rockets ever scattered fire like the bursting of those shells! Not long, however, for as soon as there is light enough to aim, the 20-pounder Parrotts in Fort Williams suddenly belch forth and make the place occupied by the Rebel battery so hot that it is hurriedly withdrawn. Yet not all, for one gun has been abandoned, and some venturesome boys of the Sixty-third Ohio, with others of the First United States Infantry, run forward, and pull it into our lines by hand.\* Then came fierce fighting between the skirmishers. The enemy had the cover of the woods, while our men crept from log to log, in the endeavor to gain the better cover of the forest. Re-enforcements to our skirmishers enabled them, after two hours' fighting to drive the Rebels back, and gave the shelter sought; but not far off, the conformation of the ground was peculiarly fortunate for the enemy. He could lie on the crest of a series of ridges and sweep everything in his front, scarcely exposing a man to view. Behind these ridges he was massing his men for the assault.

About ten or eleven o'clock our attention is diverted from the fierce skirmish in our immediate front by the advance of General Price's divisions, which are moving out of the woods to our right front, and marching upon the troops and fort which form the right of Rosecrans' line of battle. A splendid sight is that, as one Rebel brigade after another moves in fine style over the ground which our position overlooks so plainly. The attack is fierce, and we soon are shocked to see our line give way and retire into the very town. We notice, too, some of our batteries drawn out of position and rapidly pulled to the rear. The guns of Fort Williams, and of our own batteries directly in our rear, are all turned to the right, and an enfilading fire sweeps through the Rebel hosts with an effect very plainly visible; but, though disordered somewhat, they move on; fresh troops pour out of the woods, and we see the Rebels rushing over the works on our right, and pouring into Corinth itself. A rolling fire is heard in the streets, and soon after the Rebels begin to retire. They stand awhile at the works they had captured, but our boys are coming to the front again from the town. At this juncture, some regiments of Hamilton's division, not previously engaged, are thrown forward on the extreme right, where, as finely aligned as if on parade, they are pouring a stream of lead into the Rebel ranks. A little later, we say to each other, most joyously, "Our boys are driving them back again."

But a fiercer fire than ever opens on our own skirmish line, and a constant hum of bullets tells us that our turn is coming now; and it proves to be the Rebel center moving for the main attack upon the place we occupy. Looking through the trees before us, we plainly see the Rebel banners and their attacking col-

umns advancing. The Forty-third changes front forward on its right company, and the Eleventh Missouri is rapidly brought forward and held in reserve, just behind the Sixty-third Ohio. Our skirmishers are driven back pell mell upon the line of battle; the artillery with us in Robinet, and the guns which play over our heads from the rear are firing rapidly, and some of your officers are running along the line ordering you to "Get down, and lie low, until they are close upon us." In another minute the head of a Rebel column, coming along the Chewalla road, is seen near by, heading straight for the Sixty-third and Battery Robinet. Now you rise to your feet, and pour into the enemy that steady fire which fills the road with his dead, and seems to cause a halt; for, though the rear of his column moves steadily on, the head of it comes no nearer, but appears to melt away. But the enemy is firing too. Along the whole length of the Sixty-third, and portion of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-third, officers and men are falling fast.

Some scenes here witnessed, though almost as brief as if revealed by a flash of lightning, are stamped indelibly upon our memories. Just where the Sixty-third adjoins the Twenty-seventh, three men go down together. One, in the front rank, is lifting his arms high in the air and slowly sinking down. The man behind, and covering the first, drops as if a thunderbolt had struck him; while another turns around, and with a look of agony upon his face, and trying to walk to the rear, moves but a step and falls. Captain McFadden of the Sixty-third shouts out his first command in battle and is dead! Lieutenant Webb, of the Twenty-seventh, endeavors to repeat the order to "fire low," and while his mouth is opened wide, a bullet enters. He throws up his hands, and falling on his face is still forever! But the men not hit, heed nothing; they fire incessantly, and their faces black with powder, make noticeable their flashing eyes and set teeth, so that they look like demons.

A minute later the column in the Chewalla road has disappeared, but a strong force a little farther to the west, is approaching the left of Robinet, and is making sad havoc in the ranks of the Forty-third. This regiment has hardly finished its maneuver of changing front, obstructed as is the field with logs and brush, and exposed moreover to a flank fire from the Chewalla road. A glance in their direction reveals a startling picture! Col. Kirby Smith, commander of the regiment, is down, rider and horse together. Some men now raise him up; his face falls over towards us, and we see his cheek is red with blood. Lieutenant Heyl, the adjutant, trying to keep his saddle, clutches his horse's mane, but gradually loses grip, and before a comrade with outstretched arms can reach him, he is on the ground. A dozen more along the line drop in that instant, and the enemy's fire, from front and flank, is so severe that for a moment a rout is feared; but only for a moment, for Swayne here takes command of the regiment and is steadying the line, and General Stanley, who rode over to the right when he thought that all the fighting was to be done there, gallops back in the nick of time to help. His coming at that critical moment seemed like the arrival of re-enforcements. And now this regiment takes sudden vengeance for its colonel's fall; for they drive back with great slaughter,

\*Companies B and G.



the force which approaches to the left of Robinet, and shoot every Rebel who shows his head above the parapet or tries to climb through the embrasures of the battery, when the final effort is made very soon thereafter, to carry the work by storm.

While the Forty-third is thus engaged, Colonel Rogers, commanding the Texan brigade, rides out from the woods, and with his troops moves along the Chewalla road heading for the battery and the Sixty-third. Another moment, his horse is shot and he is coming along the road on foot. His leading color-sergeant falls, when Rogers, picking up the colors, continues to advance with flag in hand. A cloud of Rebel skirmishers on either side of the road are firing heavily on the Sixty-third and left wing of the Twenty-seventh, until 48 per cent. of the men of the former regiment are killed or wounded, and the line is so much thinned that Colonel Sprague and I, standing behind, can look right through it, and distinctly see the advancing Rebels, now close at hand.

I shall always recollect how well Sprague looked at that eventful moment. Tall, and commanding in appearance, with sword in one hand and pistol in the other, he stood as a painter likes to portray an officer in battle. I shall remember, too, looking at the face of the Rebel Colonel, Rogers, when not distant more than thirty yards, and noting the peculiar expression it bore. He looked neither to the right nor left, neither at his own men nor at mine; but with eyes steadily upon us; and there flashed through my mind this question, "Is he stupid with drink, or is he simply resolved to calmly meet a fate which he foresees?" Before there was time to answer to myself the question, the Rebel column in the road seemed to gain some tremendous impetus from the rear, for it suddenly rushed on like a great wave, threatening to sweep into the gap which had been shot through the Sixty-third, and to carry the redoubt by storm. The supreme moment had now come; and I turned to give the signal to the Eleventh Missouri, in reserve, and close behind. The leader of this regiment, perhaps ten minutes earlier, had received his orders; they had been sung out over the heads of his men, so that every soldier in the ranks knew what was wanted, and there was no need to repeat them now. "Forward!" shouted the major, as the regiment sprang up, and I had to run to the right to let them pass. With a short, quick step, an alignment perfect, they filled up the gap which the enemy's fire had made, charging the Rebel column on the head. The Twenty-seventh, under Spaulding, which had lost heavily, yet still was full of fight, joined by the plucky remnant of the Sixty-third, rushed forward at the same moment, charging the column obliquely on its left flank, when in an instant the whole scene changed. Rogers, with many of his men, lay dead before us, and those who were not prisoners, were flying back to the woods.\* One moment, the Rebels seemed to be swarm-

\*At the time the Eleventh Missouri came up, a clean gap had been shot away between the two wings of the Sixty-third, and 18 men joined in the charge at the left of the Eleventh Missouri, and 127 between the Eleventh Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Ohio, and at the close of the charge the Sixty-third was the most advanced of the line and was requested to fall back and align with the Eleventh Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Ohio.

ing over us in thousands, our own lines looked thin and weak, we seemed threatened with destruction; the next, most of the living of the foremost Rebels were our prisoners, a few hundred, apparently, were running to the forest, while our boys seemed to have swelled into many thousands.

In the melee this banner of the enemy [pointing to a captured flag displayed in the rear of the speaker] was captured by a private of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, Orrin B. Gould, of Company G, whom I am glad to see here to-night. But there was one red flag, I think the banner briefly borne by Rogers, which escaped us by a miracle. Some bold Texan had picked it up almost from beneath our feet, and throwing the staff across his shoulders, ran in a zig-zag manner for the woods. He dodged behind a log a moment here, then behind a stump there; he was fired at by twenty men or more, and once, whether hit or not, tumbled headlong when striding a fallen tree. Yet he escaped with the banner after all; and as he passed over the ridge out of our sight, some of our boys who had missed him, gave him the cheer that was due a hero.

An incident may here be mentioned of the Forty-third. When the Rebels made their final effort to break through our lines, Lieutenant Robinet, of the battery, severely wounded in the head, fell senseless under one of his guns. At this, most of his men ran to the rear. A moment later, some of the men of Company A, of the Forty-third, entered the battery, and aided the few brave fellows who had stood their ground, to man the guns. The enemy was now retreating, and, in the excitement, a little drummer passed directly before the battery and jumped upon a log to see the Rebels run. A piece had just been sighted and "ready, fire," followed before the little fellow was discovered. When the smoke cleared up, we saw that both his legs were torn away. Somehow there seemed a sting in the recollection that men of his own regiment had fired this shot. And now came Colonel Noyes, of the Thirtieth, who was so far to the right that his men could only get an oblique fire, asking permission to bring his regiment to the Chewalla road, where they could take a hand when the next assault should come. Two minutes later the regiment was across the road, but the battle was over.

That thrill of ecstasy which victory brings, was here intensified by an act of the commanding general. Rosecrans had lost his temper when the troops attacked by Price had temporarily given away, and had hardly time to become appeased by their subsequent good conduct. Still nursing his wrath, and having seen Van Dorn had met with a different reception at the hands of this brigade, he was disposed to extol the men who fought near Robinet, at the expense of those who had fallen back. So riding to the crest we occupied and pointing to the right, he said: "I have just come from a part of the field where some of our troops retreated like old women; but now I know, not only from what I heard and what I saw at a distance, but also from these piles of dead along your front, that I am in the presence of brave men! So brave that I take my hat off in your presence, and thank you, in our country's name, for your great valor!" No soldier who heard these words will be likely to forget them, nor the appearance of Rosecrans as he addressed us, hat in hand.

The Sixty-third entered the fight with 275

men. It held its line stubbornly during the whole fight, and lost six officers and 134 men, killed and wounded. After the battle, the surviving half of the regiment joined in the pursuit of Van Dorn to Ripley, where the pursuit was abandoned and the regiment returned to Corinth. It remained in camp until the second of November, when it proceeded to join Grant's army. On the route it was re-enforced by a battalion of the One Hundred and Twelfth Ohio, which had been consolidated with it, and its depleted ranks filled up. \*On the 11th of December it went into camp at Oxford, Mississippi. Late in the evening of the 16th of December, the Ohio brigade received orders to proceed to the rear and protect the lines of communication of the army, from the attacks of Van Dorn, and Forrest's cavalry. On the 17th of December it moved by rail to Jackson, Tennessee. Ten days were spent in marching and counter-marching, to intercept the enemy. On the 27th the regiment joined the command of General Sullivan. On the 30th of December Colonel Dunham with his brigade was sent to intercept Forrest at Parker's Cross Roads, and the Ohio brigade had orders to follow in the morning.

On December 31, 1862, at 4 o'clock A. M., the Ohio brigade moved out of its camp and marched until daylight, when it made a short halt for breakfast. Soon it is again on the move, in hunt of the raiders. Then the sound of cannon revealed to them that Forrest and Dunham are engaged, and that they were needed in the fight. In a moment the orders were given, "Unslung knapsacks!" and the road for a mile, occupied by the brigade, was strewn with knapsacks. "Brigade, forward, double quick, march!" Then began a march that was worthy of the name. The old brigade went to the front to the music of the battle on its muscle. It went for the purpose of getting there before the battle was over—and it made its legs tell.

Within an hour and a half it marched seven miles without a halt, with the ranks well closed and at a sight of the enemy deployed in line of battle on the double-quick, and within

five minutes it had put Forrest's force to flight captured six guns, 400 horses, and 350 men.

This record presents one of the best contests made by an infantry against a cavalry force during the war, and fitly rounded up the service of the Ohio brigade for the year 1862. The regiment pursued Forrest's rearing force to the Tennessee River, and then marched back to Corinth over rough, frozen roads, without supplies, but subsisting upon forage gathered on the route. It arrived at Corinth on the 9th of January, and went into winter quarters. Their knapsacks had been gathered and brought into camp by train, and the scene when the soldiers reclaimed their effects was ludicrous beyond description.

When General Grant moved to Vicksburg, the Sixty-third was ordered with the brigade to garrison Memphis, and proceeded there May 16, 1863, and remained there until the 18th of October, 1863. This was the only garrison duty done by the Ohio brigade during the war. At the latter date, it left Memphis to join the forces moving to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 13th of November it arrived at Prospect, Tennessee. At that place, on January 2, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to their homes in Ohio on furlough. The regiment reassembled at Columbus, Ohio, February 18th, and from that point returned to Prospect, Tennessee. Early in the spring the Ohio brigade crossed the Tennessee River, and dispersed the Rebel force at Decatur, Alabama. At that point it remained until it moved to join in the Atlanta campaign.

In the Atlanta campaign the Sixty-third participated in the battle of Resaca, Companies A, C, and H, deployed as skirmishers, were among the first troops to reach the river at that place. On the 16th of May, 1864, it crossed Oostenaula, and participated in the actions at Adairsville, and in and about Dallas. It sustained an important part in all the movements to dislodge the enemy from Kenesaw Mountain. After the evacuation of Marietta, Georgia, the Sixty-third, with Sprague's brigade, was the extreme left of the army; on the

20th of July moved to Decatur, Georgia, and had charge of the baggage train of the Army of the Tennessee, and the 21st it rested quietly in Decatur, without incident to disturb it. At noon on July 22nd, when the battle of that date was at its height,\* Wheeler's cavalry with several batteries of artillery made a furious attack on Sprague's brigade, intending to capture it and the train. In this fight that slender brigade had a hand-to-hand contest for three hours with a superior force of Rebel cavalry, and succeeded in holding its ground and safely removing the train. The regiment lost heavily in officers and men. For his gallantry and the faithful work of his men in this fight, Colonel Sprague was made brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Brown and Capt. (afterward Lieut.-Col.) Oscar L. Jackson were brevetted brigadier-generals for gallantry in battle, and the regiment was complimented by special order for its gallantry. In this battle General Brown lost his leg while at the head of the regiment, and his adjutant, Fowler, was killed. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was in the battle of Jonesborough. At the close of the Atlanta campaign, the Sixty-third joined in Sherman's "March to the Sea," sharing in all the dangers and privations of that campaign. It was engaged in the action at Oliver station, and participated in all the movements resulting in the capture of Savannah. It was at the front, and on the 10th of December, 1864, it charged across the Ogeechee Canal, under a heavy infantry and artillery fire, and obtained a lodgment on the Savannah side. The ground having been secured, the men stacked arms by running bayonets in the ground, removed their clothing and wrung it, and moved on to the fight; the enemy keeping up their artillery fire in the meantime. The Sixty-third entered the city of Savannah on the 21st of December, and remained in and around Savannah until the first of February, 1865. At that date it moved northward, on the line of the Salkehatchee River, and on the 3rd of February

it was ordered to and made a gallant assault upon the fort at River's Bridges, which it was unable to reach by reason of the intervening river and swamps. At this point it remained in line of battle 24 hours, in water and ice from knee to waist deep, holding the enemy engaged in the fort until another force made a detour, crossed the river and turned the fort, when it was abandoned. It then proceeded northward and entered Columbia, South Carolina, on the 17th day of February. It continued its march with the army in a northeasterly direction, through the Carolinas; and it participated in the battle of Bentonville, the last battle of the war, and sustained its well earned reputation. On the 31st day of March the regiment had a lively skirmish with the enemy. The Sixty-third had shared, and borne a conspicuous part in all the great campaigns of the West, in Sherman's "March to the Sea," and in his campaign through the Carolinas. After the surrender of Johnston it proceeded northward from Raleigh by Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg to Alexandria. Thus after sharing all the campaigns of the West, it had the privilege as a victor of marching over the battle-grounds of the east, where all the great campaigns of the Army of the Potomac were fought—and in its marches it had tramped the whole battle-ground of the war. It had fought in the lines with the infantry, and hand-to-hand successfully with the Forrest and Wheeler cavalry.

At Washington it took part in the great review, the grandest spectacle that the world ever witnessed—a veteran army in triumph, passing their country's capital, bearing their torn and battle-scarred banners, the emblems of a free and united country, eager to lay down their arms, to follow the advice and example of Washington, and pursue the avocations of peace. From Washington the regiment proceeded by railroad to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and thence by boat to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out on the 8th day of July, 1865. It was commanded successively by Col. John W. Sprague, Charles E. Brown, Maj. John W. Fouts and Capt. (af-

\*It was in this battle that McPherson fell, near the Thirty-ninth Ohio, in the lines of the Ohio brigade.

terward Lieut.-Col.) O. L. Jackson. Its colonel was made major-general by brevet, and Colonels Brown and Jackson brigadier generals by brevet for gallantry in action. Of the colonels of the Ohio brigade, J. L. Kirby Smith was killed, and Noyes, Swayne and Brown each lost a leg. Of its officers that became colonels of other regiments, one officer deserves special mention. Surgeon Arthur B. Monahan was always conspicuous for his humane, gallant and soldierly bearing. Whenever his regiment was in action, Surgeon Monahan was at the front, and the unfortunate wounded received immediate care and attention. Thus was many a life saved by his untiring devotion.

The Sixty-third is proud that it was one of the regiments of a brigade that tramped the farthest of any in the army—a brigade that never turned its back to the enemy. It is proud of its battle-flag\* and colors, and their staves bearing the names of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farrington, Corinth, Iuka, Hatchie, Parker's Cross Roads, Decatur, Alabama, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Decatur, Georgia, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesborough, Savannah, River's Bridges, Bentonville, and Raleigh.

#### *Company F, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers.*

##### REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Orland Smith, mustered October 3, 1861, resigned February 17, 1864; Colonel Richard Long, February 17, 1864, resigned June 27, 1864; Colonel Samuel H. Hurst, July 13, 1864, not mustered, appointed colonel by brevet March 13, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Hyer, October 3, 1861, resigned June 21, 1862, brigadier general by brevet March 13, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel Richard Long, June 21, 1862, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel H. Hurst, February 17, 1864, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Higgins, July 13, 1864, mustered out as

major; Major Richard Long, December 20, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Samuel H. Hurst, June 21, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas W. Higgins, November 5, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas Lucas, July 13, 1864, resigned as captain September 11, 1864; Major Abishai Downing, July 17, 1865, mustered out as captain; Surgeon Jonas P. Safford, October 26, 1861, dismissed February 18, 1863; Surgeon Isaac N. Hines, December 31, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term; Surgeon John C. Preston, February 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon Isaac N. Hines, October 26, 1861, promoted to surgeon February 1, 1863; Assistant Surgeon James Segafloor, August 15, 1862, resigned October 24, 1862; Assistant Surgeon William Richardson, March 18, 1863, resigned June 27, 1864; Assistant Surgeon John C. Preston, March 19, 1863, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Smith D. Steer, February 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Chaplain Joseph Hill, March 13, 1862, resigned December 17, 1862; Chaplain James R. Stilwell, June 20, 1865; Adjutant Frederick C. Smith, December 20, 1861, died April 25, 1862; Adjutant John Spence, March 1, 1863, resigned May 16, 1864; Adjutant John B. Smith, June 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Quartermaster William D. Wesson, October 22, 1861, commissary of subsistence, July 17, 1862; Quartermaster Robert M. Rodgers, November 20, 1862, resigned November 5, 1863; Quartermaster William H. Eckman, May 11, 1864, resigned March 30, 1865; Quartermaster James Earl, March 27, 1865, served full term.

##### OFFICERS OF COMPANY F.

Captain Thomas Lucas, November 20, 1861, promoted to major; Captain George M. Doherty, January 1, 1863, died July 13, 1863; First Lieutenant Charles W. Stone, July 1, 1863, resigned July 5, 1864; First Lieutenant George M. Doherty, November 20, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant John Burke, March 28, 1865, served full term; First Lieutenant James Ross, May 1, 1865, served full term; Second Lieutenant John Mitchell, November 20, 1861, resigned December 23, 1862; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Stone, December 23, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

In September, 1861, Capt. Orland Smith of the "Chillicothe Greys," was invited to take the colonelcy of a new regiment proposed to be organized, and Jacob Hyer was tendered the lieutenant-colonelcy; both accepted, and the new organization became the gallant Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Company F of this regiment was raised mainly in old Washington County, by Capt. Thomas Lucas, and lacking sufficient men to raise it to the maximum number, he took the company to Chillicothe, where they were joined by a fragmentary company under George M. Doherty,

\*Of the battle-flag of the Sixty-third that was once composed of the beautiful blue silk, with a silk embroidered eagle with spread wings, there remains but the fringe that adorned it when new, and about one foot square of the flag, near the spear point of the staff. The colors, torn and rent, still bear the names of their first battles (the latter ones being inscribed on the staff), and are stained with the blood of one of the color-bearers.



who became first lieutenant, and John Mitchell, second lieutenant.

The other companies came from Ross, Highland, Pickaway, Jackson, Pike and Athens counties. It is needless in the space allotted us to go into separate history of Company F. Its history is so closely identified with that of the glorious old Seventy-third—that what we shall say of the regiment will include the company.

Few regiments had the fortune to participate in so many and so desperate engagements as this regiment. Starting as they did so early in the war and drifting almost at once into the great Army of the Potomac, they soon became familiar with great armies, great battles and great commanders. Company F was organized November 20, 1861, at Camp Logan near Chillicothe, and January 24, 1862, the regiment was ordered to West Virginia. Arriving at Fetterman, they there met the Fifty-fifth, Seventy-fifth, and Eighty-second Ohio regiments, also just entering active service. On the 3rd of February, the Seventy-third and Fifty-fifth Ohio moved to New Creek, where they found three regiments of Virginia infantry, a battery and a detachment of cavalry. They engaged the enemy at Moorfield for the first time, February 13th and 14th, driving him out, and were then ordered to Clarksburg, where they remained a month, when they went to Weston, where they remained three weeks, and then were ordered to cross the mountains and join Milroy, who took up a position at McDowell, near Bull Pasture River, where, on May 8th, was fought the battle of McDowell, in which the Union forces were out-numbered and compelled to retreat.

General Fremont soon took command of the "Army of the Mountains," and the Seventy-third joined its fortunes to that army at Franklin. On May 25th, General Fremont's army left for the Shenandoah Valley to engage "Stonewall" Jackson, who was driving General Banks' army down the valley. Then followed the battle of Cross Keys, the retreat of the enemy and the return of Fremont to

Strasburg and finally to Middletown, where the regiment had a chance to rest and recuperate. While here Fremont was superseded by Sigel, and the "Army of the Mountains" became the First Corps, Army of Virginia. General Schenck was placed in command of the division, and Col. N. C. McLean of the Seventy-fifth Ohio became commander of the brigade to which the Seventy-third was assigned, including the Fifty-seventh, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth and Twenty-fifth Ohio regiments. On the 7th of July, they were in motion, and crossed the Blue Ridge, encamping on the eastern side at Sperryville. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, July 9th, the Seventy-third came up in the night, went into position in line of battle and awaited the dawn of day, to join in the engagement, but the enemy did not wait for them. August 24th, at the battle of Freeman's Ford, the Seventy-third supported the principal battery engaged in that famous artillery duel. At the second battle of Bull Run, August 28th and 29th, the Seventy-third took a prominent part, going into the engagement with 312 men and losing 144 killed and wounded, besides 20 prisoners, leaving 148 for duty.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment was held in reserve and did not participate. In January, 1863, they were again on the war path, this time with "Burnside stuck in the mud" in his memorable "mud march" on Fredericksburg and masterly retreat.

Gen. O. O. Howard now took command of the First corps, superseding General Sigel at his own request, and the corps name was changed to Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac. General Barlow succeeded Colonel Smith in the command of the brigade. General Hooker now effected a thorough reorganization of the entire army, and armed and equipped them thoroughly. The work occupied the months of February, March and April, and the Army of the Potomac, 100,000 strong at that time, seemed capable of sweeping everything before it.

Then came the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, and the disheartening "fall back"



across the Rappahannock. Then the race between Lee and Hooker for the north, Lee seeking to out-march and distance Hooker, and the latter bent on heading him off. Meanwhile Mead superseded Hooker, and on July 1st the two great armies confronted each other at Gettysburg, in which three days of tremendous engagements the Seventy-third lost half its number, among the rest Lieut. G. M. Doherty, of Company F. The regiment, with the rest of the victorious army, now returned to Virginia.

September 24th the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were ordered to Bridgeport, Alabama, to re-enforce the Army of the Tennessee, and the whole force of 20,000 men was transferred by rail in five days, arriving September 30th. They then marched up the Tennessee and joined General Thomas near Brown's Ferry. On October 27th, at about midnight, the enemy made an attack on General Geary and the Twelfth Corps at Wauhatchie, Tennessee, and the Seventy-third with the division was ordered to their support. The Seventy-third and Thirty-third Massachusetts regiments being in advance, and coming onto the Rebels charged up a steep and difficult hill, and upon arriving at the top were received with a deadly fire; but nothing daunted, they fixed bayonets and charged, driving the enemy in confusion from their entrenched position, breaking the Rebel line, and compelling the entire attacking force to retire from Geary's position. Indeed, as soon as the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts opened their fire, the Rebel fire on Geary's line fell off. The conduct of the Seventy-third on this occasion was characterized in the official dispatches of General Grant as "one of the most daring feat of arms of the war."

In the battle of Missionary Ridge the Seventy-third formed a part of Gen. O. O. Howard's corps that was pushed out on the left to make a junction with Sherman, and took position on the banks of the Chickamauga, on Sherman's extreme left. Meanwhile Thomas and Hooker had made their famous charge

and captured the ridge. On January 4th, the regiment went home on veteran furlough.

Upon its return the Seventy-third Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade (Wood's), Third Division (Butterfield's), and Twentieth Corps (Hooper's), Army of the Cumberland. The Seventy-third took part in the great Atlanta campaign, and in the battle of Resaca so acquitted itself as to be complimented by the division commander for brilliant conduct.

In the battle of New Hope Church, they occupied the extreme left, and, though in an exposed position and suffering severely, held their position until nightfall, losing three officers and 72 men in killed and wounded.

Around Kenesaw Mountain the Seventy-third was in several severe engagements, losing heavily; in front of Marietta, Georgia, 16, and in another engagement 19 men in killed and wounded. On June 20th, they engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, losing 18 men. The Rebels were now hotly besieged in Atlanta, and the Seventy-third was constantly under fire and in the front line of works. Upon the evacuation, two companies of the Seventy-third, forming part of a reconnaissance, were the first troops to enter the city. In this campaign of 120 days, the regiment had been under fire 103 days, and lost 210 men and eight officers out of less than 350.

On November 15th they started with Sherman on his memorable "March to the Sea," being in the Twentieth Corps under General Williams, and, in the left wing commanded by General Slocum. The regiment reached Savannah without firing a shot.

January 2, 1865, the regiment crossed the Savannah into South Carolina, and entered upon its last campaign. At the battle of Averysborough, the Seventy-third engaged the enemy, losing 15 wounded.

On Sunday, March 10th, they took part in the battle of Bentonville, the last engagement of the war, losing five men killed, and four officers and 21 men wounded.

After the march to Washington and the grand review, the Seventy-third was sent to

Louisville, and on July 20th was mustered out, and returning to Camp Dennison, Ohio, was there finally paid off and discharged July 24th, after a service of three years and eight months.

(AS1)  $\Delta$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. (H1)  $\Delta$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.

Killed in battle, 95; died of wounds, 61; died of disease, etc., 129; dead of the regiment, 285; wounded, not fatally, 568.

## Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Colonel Jesse H. Hall, born April 10, 1801, died April 18, 1869; Colonel William B. Mason, April 18, 1804, mustered April 16, 1862, at the age of 51; Sgt. Colonel William E. Stevens,\* March 7, 1866, mustered out Hays, October 5, 1864; Major General February 10, 1862, as lieutenant colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Willis De Lecompte, Colonel William L. Stearns,† March 19, 1864, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Morris,\* March 7, 1866, mustered out as captain; Major Benjamin D. Fearing, December 17, 1861, appointed lieutenant colonel Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 26, 1862; Major William B. Mason, August 26, 1862, promoted to colonel; Major Louis E. Sisson,‡ March 19, 1864, mustered out December 10, 1864; Major Charles H. Morris, November 14, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Robert E. Smithson, March 7, 1866, mustered out as captain; Surgeon James W. Warfield,† February 3, 1862, honorably discharged May 15, 1864; Surgeon Andrew Wall,‡ August 11, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon Pardon Cook, October 29, 1861, died August 31, 1863; Assistant Surgeon Andrew Wall, September 8, 1862, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Yersley H. Jones, September 17, 1864, mustered out December 31, 1864; Chaplain William Pearce, January 4, 1862, resigned August 31, 1862; Chaplain James T. Holliday, July 13, 1864, mustered out December 31, 1864.

Captain William E. Stevens, company A November 23, 1861, promoted to major; Captain William B. Masen, E, December 2, 1861, promoted to major; Captain Louis E. Sisson, C, December 16, 1861, promoted to major; Captain Enoch W. Blas-Iell, D, December 12, 1861, resigned February 25, 1863; Captain Andrew Smith,† E, December 12, 1861, resigned February 5, 1863; Captain James H. Lutgen,‡ F, December 31, 1861, resigned March 16, 1864; Captain Andrew W. McCormick, G, December 31, 1861, brevet lieutenant colonel, mustered out March 12, 1865; Captain Richard Fouraker, H, December 31, 1861, resigned September 2, 1862; Captain William P. Robinson, I, December 31, 1861, mustered out December 27, 1864; Captain Albert Chandler, K, January 4, 1862, mustered out January 4,

promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Robert H. Flemming, D, August 1, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Nathan B. Smith, K, March 19, 1864, resigned as second lieutenant July 7, 1865, not mustered as first lieutenant; First Lieutenant John L. McIntyre, E, March 29, 1865, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Leonard A. Marlow, C, March 29, 1865, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Gordon B. West, G, March 29, 1865, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Robert C. Berry, H, March 29, 1865, mustered out June 28, 1865; First Lieutenant Augustus McCarty, F, March 29, 1865, never mustered as lieutenant; First Lieutenant William W. Burris, C, March 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Joseph M. Mitchell, A, March 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant William M. Atkinson, B, March 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Benjamin T. Hill,\* September 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment as first lieutenant and adjutant; First Lieutenant Henry H. Dye, November 14, 1865, resigned October 10, 1865, as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant William A. Day, E, November 16, 1865, mustered out with regiment as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant John Smith,† K, December 30, 1865, mustered out with regiment as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant Thomas Wiseman, C, December 30, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant James P. Daugherty, March 7, 1866, mustered out with regiment as second lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Steenrod,\* A, November 23, 1861, killed April 8, 1862; Second Lieutenant David F. Jones, B, December 2, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Marion N. Burris, C, December 10, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Edward R. Moore, D, December 12, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Hanson Criswell,† E, December 12, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Oliphant S. Thomas,\* G, December 10, 1861, died May 31, 1862; Second Lieutenant David A. Henery,‡ F, December 21, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Levi J. Fouraker, H, December 31, 1861, discharged October 21, 1863; Second Lieutenant Henry Hobbeltz,|| I, December 31, 1861, dismissed January 8, 1863; Second Lieutenant William H. Fisher,‡ K, November 5, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert B. Griggs, K, March 6, 1862, discharged August 5, 1862; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Morris, A, April 8, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Thomas R. Campbell, B, August 26, 1862, died September 25, 1862; Second Lieutenant Robert E. Smithson, G, May 31, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Charles J. Eagler, B, August 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Jesse Hildebrand, Jr., H, October 21, 1862, resigned January 23, 1864; Second Lieutenant Henry L. Pugh, F, August 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Nathan B. Smith,‡ K, October 21, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Gordon B. West, G, February 11, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant John L. McIntyre,‡ G, January 1, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Jesse S. Province, I, May 1, 1862, mustered out December 27, 1864; Second Lieutenant Isaac B. Kinkadee, K, November 1, 1862, promoted to first lie-

tenant; Second Lieutenant Samuel Fulton, A, February 13, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert H. Flemming, D, February 25, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Leonard A. Marlow, C, January 1, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert C. Berry, A, April 18, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William E. Smithson, B, November 1, 1863, mustered out December 11, 1864; Second Lieutenant Benjamin T. Hill, adjutant, March 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Henry H. Dye, H, March 29, 1865, resigned October 10, 1865; Second Lieutenant William A. Day, E, March 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant John Smith, March 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Thomas Wiseman, C, May 31, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Mitchell, E, March 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William W. Burris, A, June 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Henry H. Clindenst, September 29, 1865, never mustered; Second Lieutenant Gamaliel J. Lund, B, November 14, 1865, mustered out with regiment as sergeant; Second Lieutenant Jeremiah Fish,† November 14, 1865, mustered out with regiment as sergeant; Second Lieutenant James P. Daugherty, November 14, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William H. Hose, November 14, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant William H. Hanson, G, November 16, 1865, mustered out with regiment as sergeant; Second Lieutenant Christopher Black,\* December 30, 1865, mustered out with regiment as sergeant; Second Lieutenant William H. Bingham,‡ March 7, 1866, mustered out with regiment as sergeant.

Early in September, 1861, the quota of Ohio being full at the time, Governor F. Perpont of Virginia, commissioned Jesse Hildebrand, of Marietta, Ohio, colonel, and Wills DeHass, of Wheeling, lieutenant-colonel, to raise a regiment along the Ohio River for the United States service. It was soon manifest that the men composing the regiment would be nearly all recruited in Ohio, and as the government would now accept them, Governor Dennison proposed to Colonel Hildebrand to enter the Ohio service, which proposition was accepted, and the organization was made the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ohio Infantry. Recruiting officers were appointed October 10th, and the place of rendezvous was Camp Tupper, Marietta. With the exception of Company A from Monroe County, Company E from Belmont County, and Company F

NOTE.—Officers not from Washington County are marked: \* Monroe, † Belmont, ‡ Morgan, || West Virginia, § Cambridge, Ohio.

from Morgan County, all the companies of the regiment were almost entirely composed of Washington County men—there being some recruits from Monroe and Noble counties in several of them.

By the last of December the regiment was full and many men recruited for it were transferred to the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry. On the 9th of January, 1862, the Seventy-seventh left Marietta for Camp Dennison, where the regiment was engaged in drilling until the seventeenth of February, when it was ordered to Cincinnati, and at once embarked on transports for Paducah, Kentucky, for service on the Tennessee. Landing at Paducah on the 20th, it was assigned to Gen. W. T. Sherman's division. After drilling and doing guard duty without arms till the 9th of March, it was armed and brigaded with the Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh Ohio and Fifth cavalry regiments, and embarked on transports for Pittsburgh Landing and other points on the Tennessee. Colonel Hildebrand being in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel DeHass absent, the regiment was under command of Maj. Benjamin D. Fearing. The regiment joined in the expedition to cut the enemy's communications by destroying the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and landed at the mouth of Yellow Creek March 14th; but the heavy rains and the position of the enemy rendering this impracticable, the expedition returned next day and disembarked at Pittsburg Landing on the 16th. On the 17th it marched under General Sherman to near Monterey, in the direction of Corinth, where the enemy was in heavy force, and returning went into camp at Shiloh Church on the 18th. Still other reconnoissances towards Purdy and Corinth were made, and on the first of April the regiment moved with the division, by transports, to Eastport, Mississippi, driving the enemy from Eastport toward Iuka. After its return to Shiloh, the Third brigade, of which this regiment was a part, was encamped on the left of the Corinth road, the right of the brigade resting on the Church.

The Seventy-seventh camped on the left of the Corinth road, its right resting on Shiloh Church, which was used for regimental headquarters. On Friday evening, April 4th, Captain Mason's company, B, was on picket near the Lee house, in front of Shiloh Church, and plainly heard the beating of drums a short distance south. They wondered whether our troops were moving toward Corinth. When daylight came they discovered that the birds, rabbits and squirrels were coming towards them and passing through the guard line, being too much frightened to notice the pickets, thus showing that a large body was near on the south. Captain Mason at once established a few new vidette posts at favorable points of observation, and before noon a squad of gray-coated cavalry passed along the ridge, about 75 yards distant, several of them firing at the vidette. About two o'clock large bodies of cavalry were seen approaching the Union line, and filing off to the right, keeping under cover as much as possible. Soon after, column after column of infantry arrived at the same point, filing off to the right and left, taking up their position in line of battle. Several pieces of artillery also went into position on the ridge, just at the edge of the open field. Captain Mason, believing this display of the enemy worthy of reporting, sent Sergeant C. J. Eagler to inform Colonel Hildebrand just what had transpired, and then report back to the picket line. The sergeant promptly obeyed the order, and Colonel Hildebrand, brigade commander, says he at once went to division headquarters and repeated the report the captain had sent him, word for word. General Sherman ridiculed the idea of such a force being seen, and ordered the messenger arrested. In obedience to this order the colonel sent Captain Stevens, with a portion of his command, to arrest Eagler for bringing false and scary news from the front. On learning the object of his arrival, Captain Mason said to Captain Stevens: "You have not men enough to take Eagler; he has simply obeyed my orders, which he swore to do when he enlisted. Go back to headquar-



ters and have the order changed to my arrest, for I am responsible, and have sent in the facts, as all on duty here know."

Captain Stevens returned, reporting the facts as related. Soon after, Colonel Hildebrand, with part of his staff, came out to the picket line, and, after saluting, said: "Captain Mason, what does all this mean?" He replied: "General, it means the enemy are directly in our front. Do you wish to see them? If so, ride to that little opening to the right, and about two rods in advance." He and his staff did so, accompanied by the captain, who pointed out the enemy, whom the colonel could see without the aid of a field-glass, when Colonel Hildebrand exclaimed: "My God! General Sherman has been deceived, for he told us to-day there was no enemy this side of Corinth, except some reconnoitering parties." He returned to camp, and took the precaution of doubling his picket line by detailing Companies C and G, Captains Sisson and McCormick, to relieve Company B, at dusk, Saturday evening. He also reported to General Sherman that he had been to the picket line, and it was true that the enemy were in our front in force, with the appearance of a determination to attack.

Notwithstanding these facts, orders were received near midnight, by company commanders of the Seventy-seventh, "Form your companies on the color-line at daybreak in the morning, move to the old drill-ground, and drill one hour before breakfast." Captain Mason, receiving this order with the rest, and knowing that Colonel Hildebrand knew the facts above related, went to him, and after talking a few minutes, casually asked who originated the order for regimental drill in the morning. Colonel Hildebrand picked up a paper from his desk and observed: "This is the order of General Sherman, but we know it will be a different drill on the morrow than any of us has ever seen." That order has always been a mystery to the Seventy-seventh.

Before daylight a battalion under Major Powell passed through our picket lines, reconnoitering, and at once became engaged with

the enemy's advance. An orderly was sent by Captain McCormick to brigade headquarters with a report of this fact, and the officers in command of the pickets received orders to hold their ground as long as possible, and if hard pressed to fall back slowly, which orders were strictly obeyed, the pickets becoming engaged at daybreak. This was probably the first time Ohio troops were engaged with the enemy at Shiloh, it being in fact the opening of that bloody contest.

At daylight the regiment was on its way to the drill-ground, but after having gone a few hundred yards, was overtaken by an orderly and ordered back, to breakfast and fall into line immediately. It returned, but before breakfast was over the orders were: "Seventy-seventh, fall into line, quick! Company B will move to the front, deploy as skirmishers, and move forward to the Lee house." The regiment formed, and the skirmishers advanced rapidly across the bridge, about 50 yards in front, and were ordered by the captain to deploy to the right. In a few minutes they were directly under fire of the enemy, and many were shot down—among the first killed being that noble soldier, George A. Booth, of Marietta.

On the night of April 5th, Companies C and G, under Captains Sisson and McCormick, relieved Company B, Captain Mason, on the picket line. When the pickets were changed that evening, the enemy was so near that his outposts could easily be seen by our men. General Sherman had, the night before, ordered that on the morning of the 6th of April the Seventy-seventh Regiment should be posted covering the open field, to the right of the Lee house, near the advance picket line. In the morning it was found impossible to reach that position, as the enemy had forced the pickets to fall back, so that the skirmish line of the regiment met them between the Lee house and the creek which ran in front of the camp. The pickets were reinforced by the skirmishers, and the brigade formed in line of battle between the church and the creek, covering the road to Corinth. Here the battle opened soon



after sunrise by a heavy fire of musketry on both sides, assisted on the Union side by Taylor's Chicago Battery. The enemy also had artillery engaged at this point. The line of the enemy, as they came down the western slope, could be distinctly marked in the woods, by the glitter of their polished muskets in the sunlight, and the fire was most deadly from the ponderous French rifled muskets with which the Seventy-seventh was armed. This position was held, with one slight change, for about two hours, and the valley was strewn thickly with the enemy's dead, while our losses were also heavy. After a bloody conflict of some hours, the left of the brigade was turned, and the Seventy-seventh changed position so that its left rested on the old church.

Writers of history give it the credit, in connection with the Fifty-seventh and a part of the Fifty-third, of holding the enemy so long in check at this point as to enable Sherman to save the fortunes of the day.

It was here that Col. E. C. Dawes, a Washington County soldier, then adjutant of the Fifty-third (in connection with Captain, afterward Colonel, W. S. Jones), distinguished himself by rallying a part of his regiment and fighting bravely. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy sweeping around the left rendered it necessary, as the day advanced, after many hours of gallant fighting, for the brigade to again change to the ridge further north, contesting the ground with the foe, step by step, and losing brave men by the score. Each chosen position was, in its turn, assaulted and carried by the enemy, till about the middle of the afternoon, when the line was formed and held till the conflict of the day closed with the dusk of evening.

On the morning of the 7th the regiment was promptly in line, waiting orders to move to the attack, but as General Buell's army had arrived and joined General Grant's forces, these fresh troops led the advance; and before noon the enemy were in full retreat without the Seventy-seventh being actively engaged that day—though being in supporting distance

of the advance line the regiment was only a part of the time under fire. By the middle of the afternoon it occupied its old camp at the church.

On Tuesday morning, April 8th, General Sherman's division moved out the Corinth road in pursuit of the retreating enemy. General Breckenridge's division of Hardee's corps, with Forrest's brigade of Confederate cavalry, covered the enemy's retreat. A battalion of cavalry having reported to General Sherman that "the woods were full of Rebs," he asked Colonel Hildebrand to halt his brigade and send a regiment forward and "clean out the woods." Colonel Hildebrand selected his own regiment, whose position was in the rear of the brigade. The regiment moved promptly forward, and in a few minutes its skirmishers were engaged with the enemy. Coming forward into line and to a halt, a sharp fire was opened upon the cavalry brigade in its front, which proved to be Wirt Adams' Mississippians, Forrest's Kentucky cavalry, and the Texas rangers. In a few moments it was seen that the cavalry were about to charge, and bayonets were fixed to receive them. On they came with dashing impetuosity, discharging their double-barreled shotguns as they came, thus killing and wounding enough to thin out our short line of battle. When within a rod or two of our line they halted and emptied their revolvers on our gallant men, while still out of reach of their bayonets. Then a dash was made to make prisoners of the survivors, which was partly successful, as Captain McCormick (having his right arm broken by a gunshot), Captain Chandler, Lieutenant Criswell, and about 35 men were captured—several others of them being badly wounded. But for the timely order of Colonel Hildebrand, bringing the Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh Ohio Regiments to the rescue, the most of the regiment, and with it General Sherman, would have been made prisoners. The general had so much faith in the regiment, and appeared to doubt the report of his cavalry so much, that he felt sure of the success of the movement, and was

almost abreast of the regiment when this powerful brigade of the enemy's best cavalry charged down upon its thinned ranks.

Among those killed in the battle on Sunday were non-commissioned officers George A. Booth, Lorain Burris, Jacob R. Batten, George A. Cavanaugh, John Cline, John P. Calvert, James Flemming, Benjamin M. Kimberley and John Sanford. Lieut. O. S. Thomas was mortally wounded, and died May 31, 1862; and Sergt.-Maj. G. B. West was wounded.

So great had been our loss in the first day's fight in killed and wounded, and by disease in camp, that the regiment took but about 210 men into this battle at "Fallen Timbers," as it is sometimes called, about 65 of whom it there lost. Among those killed here were Lieut. Joseph Steenrod, Andrew J. Duvall, William L. Porterfield, John H. Kepburn, James M. Baker, Percival Nott, Daniel Sipple, Lyman Wyss, and Royal A. Wright, non-commissioned officers, with 18 privates. Lieutenants Fisher, Fouraker, Garrett, White and Thomas Mitchell were wounded.

The regiment lost in the battles of Shiloh, including the fight of Tuesday, one officer and 50 men killed, seven officers and 110 men wounded, besides several reported missing in action—now almost certainly known to sleep on this bloody field in unmarked graves. Its loss was with two or three exceptions, the largest of any regiment in the army. Three officers and 53 men were captured, the privates being paroled in a few days and the officers held until October, when they were paroled and soon exchanged.

Col. Jesse Hildebrand, himself a gallant officer, in his report as brigade commander, says: "With regard to the officers and men who participated in the affair at Fallen Timbers, and at Shiloh, I am happy to bear testimony to the fidelity, bravery and devotion of all. Maj. B. D. Fearing, who was in immediate command of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was cool and brave, and acquitted himself with as much skill as an old officer of larger experience, and was not excelled by any other field officer who came un-

der my observation." He also spoke of Captains Chandler and McCormick as meritorious officers—the latter being since brevetted major for "meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh." Captain Mason, also, was distinguished for the part he took in these three battles.

General Sherman, in published orders, speaks in high terms of praise regarding the firmness in which the Seventy-seventh held the position at Shiloh Church against such fearful odds, and credited with saving from capture the Chicago artillery. He has since said much more in commendation of these gallant heroes, which it is hoped he will put into form for preservation in history.

After the battle and up to the capture of Corinth, May 30th, the Seventy-seventh took a prominent part in the siege, being often under fire, and all the time engaged in building works and otherwise aiding to capture the place by regular approaches. It advanced in pursuit of the retreating enemy as far as Chewalla, and during June and until July 21st, it was on expeditions to Holly Springs, Mississippi, Moscow, Macon, Lagrange, Tennessee, and other places. July 21st, it reached Memphis, where the men did guard duty till August 27th, when the regiment was ordered to Alton, Illinois, to guard prisoners of war and recruit its thinned ranks—relieving General Sherman's old regiment, the Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Being recruited up to a minimum, the regiment was ordered to join Gen. F. Steele's expedition for the capture of Little Rock and other places in Arkansas, leaving on the 31st of July, 1863, for Helena, where it landed August 5th. It was here brigaded with the Forty-third Indiana and Thirty-sixth Iowa, as the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Arkansas Expedition, and marched on the 11th for the State capital. The men were in fine condition, and endured the arduous march with commendable spirit. They exhibited the true spirit of tried soldiers in the various brushes with the enemy on the way. Halting a brief period at Clarendon and Duval's Bluffs, the army marched, on the first of September, across Grand Prairie without water, through

a broiling hot sun in which many of the men were sunstruck, inflicting incurable if not fatal injuries, reaching Brownsville in the evening. On the 4th of September the regiment made a feint on the enemy's position at Bayou Meteor, accompanied by a few pieces of artillery, shelling them from their position and returning to Brownsville. On this march the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. William B. Mason, met with a serious accident; his horse becoming entangled in fallen telegraph wires, was unmanageable, and the colonel being thrown off with great force, received injuries which would ordinarily prove fatal, but a good constitution and the skill and care of Surgeon Wall enabled him to live through them.

On the 10th of September the army drove the enemy from Little Rock and entered the capital, where the whole army encamped till December. The forces of Generals Fagan, Marmaduke, Shelby, and others, were hovering in the vicinity and awaiting an opportunity to make an assault, and if possible retake the place. General Steele had the railroad repaired from Duval's Bluffs to Little Rock, and officers and men of the Seventy-seventh were detailed to run it, as well as to guard saw-mills in the vicinity while lumber was cut to build winter quarters. In this way, and in scouting the country, guarding supply trains to Pine Bluffs, and conducting court martial business, the officers and men were employed till December 20th, when almost all the men fit for military duty re-enlisted as veteran volunteers—a movement towards re-enlistment having begun in the regiment as early as October. On the 23rd of December the regiment started to Columbus, Ohio, where it arrived January 10th, 1864, and on the 22nd of January the men were mustered as veterans and furloughed for 30 days. Colonel Mason, Captain McCormick, Captain Morris and Lieutenant Fisher were appointed recruiting officers, and when the regiment reached Camp Dennison, the rendezvous, to start for the field, it had about two hundred recruits in its ranks.

Reaching its rendezvous February 26th, the regiment left, March 1st, for Little Rock,

where it arrived on the 17th. It was ordered to march with General Steele's expedition, and left on the 23rd for Shreveport, Louisiana, to co-operate with Banks' Red River expedition. At Spoonville, April 2nd, a skirmish took place, but the regiment lost no men. At Okalona, on the 3rd, it was again under fire, having a prominent position and bearing itself creditably while aiding Colonel Goetz to drive a battery from its position. At Elkin's Ford, on the 6th, it next met and assisted in driving the foe, as it did again at Prairie de Ann on the 13th. The army was attacked at Moscow on the 13th, but there was not much fighting. Arriving at Camden on the 16th, and driving out the enemy, it was learned from telegrams captured that General Banks' Red River expedition had been defeated. Our troops had started from Little Rock with only half rations of hard bread and quarter rations of pork, and had been long out of meat, subsisting partly on the country. General Clayton had started a supply train from Pine Bluffs to meet Steele's forces at Camden, but it did not arrive on time, and there was much suffering for food. After its arrival, General Steele ordered the thoroughly effective men of the brigade, except the guards at headquarters and at two mills that were grinding corn, and the pickets of the division (which consisted of portions of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, Forty-third Indiana, and Thirty-sixth Iowa), to escort the empty wagon train back to Pine Bluffs, and on the 23rd it crossed the Washita River on pontoon bridges and left Camden. Colonel Drake, of the Thirty-sixth Iowa, commanded the brigade, and Captain McCormick was elected by Col. W. B. Mason as the senior officer present to command that portion of the Seventy-seventh that was detailed. About 200 of the First Indiana and Seventh Missouri cavalry and a section of the Second Missouri Battery accompanied the train. On the 25th of April this little force, guarding about 250 wagons, found in battle array over 6,000 mounted Rebels at Marks Mills, 45 miles from Camden and about the same distance from Pine Bluffs. The enemy had taken another route from Camden

and struck on our flank at this juncture. The train was passing from Bayou Moro through Woodlands over a narrow road, so it was stretched out some five miles long. In this condition it was not difficult for the enemy to divide the regiments at the cross-roads and attack them in detail. This was done, and their heavy force surrounded and captured the two other regiments, after a sharp fight. Hearing the battle open several miles ahead, while they were guarding the rear of the train, the commander of the detailed portion of the Seventy-seventh moved his command forward on the double-quick, passing wagons and pieces of artillery mired in the swampy Moro bottoms. Moving as rapidly as possible the entire distance, and coming up almost breathless to Marks Mills, the detachment of the Seventy-seventh arrived only in time to find that their comrades had been captured, and that they must fight the battle alone. The entire force of the enemy, except a few hundreds left guarding the prisoners, now confronted the gallant Ohio boys. Quickly throwing out skirmishers to protect the flanks, Captain McCormick at once formed his command in line of battle, in a good position, and endeavored to protect the remaining half of the train. For more than an hour longer was the enemy held at bay by this little band of about 300 men, amidst a hotly contested conflict of arms. Twice was General Cabell's brigade in front of our noble boys driven back, causing the brigade commander to ask them if they were "going to let that little handful whip them." Meantime, Adjutant Flenning and Quartermaster Fisher, who had been sent out to the cross-roads to see if there was any danger of being flanked, reported that there was a heavy body of troops on the right, and another on the left and rear, threatening to surround the little Union band. These proved to be the brigades of General Dockery and General Shelby. Notwithstanding these fearful odds, the Seventy-seventh boys and their commander were unwilling to give up the conflict, but continued to pour well-directed shots into the heavy lines of the enemy, defying the leaden

hail which stormed around them. After keeping up this unequal contest for about two hours the brave boys found their ammunition exhausted and themselves entirely surrounded and prisoners of war. The Union losses in this battle were 250 killed and wounded, and about 1,000 prisoners, the wagons also falling into the hands of the enemy. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were much heavier, owing to the fact that the battle was in a piece of woodland, where they were unable to see how small a force they were fighting. Believing General Steele had reinforced the train guard, they were unwilling to make a dash to surround them at once, lest they should meet with a decided repulse; and advancing slowly in heavy lines, they formed a good target for the Ohio boys, who caused them to remark (when they found how few of our men they had been fighting), that they were "a dear lot of prisoners."

The enemy's loss was estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded. Three hundred and eighteen members of the Seventy-seventh, including 11 officers, became prisoners of war. They were marched, without stopping to eat or sleep, and almost without drink, 60 miles to the Washita River, before they were allowed an hour's rest. The commander of the guard apologized for this, and showed one of our officers the order of General Fagan, requiring him to cross the Washita before resting, lest General Steele should rescue the prisoners.

Captain McCormick was given the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel "for gallantry in the battle of Marks Mills," and their commander says Captain McKittrick and Lieutenants Fulton, Scott, Marlow, Flenning, McIntire, David A. Henry, R. E. Smithson, Province, and N. B. Smith, also deserve well of this country for their part in the battle. They were all captured, as well as Lieutenants Atkinson, J. M. Mitchell, John Smith, Dye, Lund, Day and Black, afterward commissioned, all of whom fought bravely.

General Steele, finding that the Banks expedition had met with disastrous defeat, was compelled to abandon Camden. Leaving the

place in the night, by a ponton bridge and a new road he had made, the enemy (which now far outnumbered his force) did not learn of his movements so as to overtake him till he reached the Saline River, at Jenkins' Ferry. Here, on the 30th of April, those of the Seventy-seventh who had not been at Marks Mills (having been left at Camden because they were on picket and other guard duty, or not thoroughly equipped, or not fit for duty), were, with the rest of Steele's forces, engaged in a bloody battle. Fortunately the enemy was repulsed, and with heavy loss. In this encounter the Seventy-seventh lost, in killed and wounded, about half the number engaged, and a few were made prisoners. Part of the time they fought in water knee deep, the river being out of its banks. Those captured by the enemy at Marks Mills, and at Jenkins' Ferry, were soon after marched about 200 miles south, and confined for 10 months in a military prison at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where 38 of them died from starvation, exposure, and disease, and one, John Calvert, was shot dead in a brutal manner, by a Rebel guard, for getting too close to "the dead line" when going for water.

Captain McCormick and Lieutenants Flemming, Scott, and Smithson, of the Seventy-seventh, and three men not of the regiment, escaped from the military prison one dark evening about the last of August, and started north, traveling by night with only the stars for a guide. Scott and Smithson traveled about 100 miles and were retaken near the Red River. The others marched about 60 miles toward the Union lines, but unfortunately the watch-dogs on a plantation got scent of them, and next morning two packs of bloodhounds, with squads of Rebel cavalry, were on their track. After a tiresome chase through the tangled woods they were run down by the bloodhounds, and brought to bay. As orders were posted at the prison before they left that all prisoners who might escape should be shot if overtaken, the situation was considered one of peril. However, the enemy evidently took care to count the cost of such a course, as as-

surances were given by the cavalry that no harm should be done them if they would surrender. Being taken to Gilmore, a squad of fierce Rebels, who probably never saw a Union army soldier, plied them with numerous insulting questions, which were answered in plain language without much care for the feelings of the doughty questioners. So they charged Captain McCormick with "treason to the State of Texas," and threatened to hang him for his pointed replies. The real soldiers of the guard seemed to relish the answers made to those who would insult an unarmed and defenseless prisoner, and they were restrained and advised to cease questioning if they could not endure the responses. The prisoners were returned to Camp Ford a few days after, where they awaited another opportunity to escape, finally made unnecessary by the arrival of the paroling officers so long and anxiously looked for in vain. On being paroled the survivors marched to Shreveport, Louisiana, about 100 miles, where they were placed on transports and conveyed to the mouth of the Red River, and there delivered into the Union lines February 25, 1865, except Lieutenants Flemming, Fulton, and Atkinson, who were held in Texas till the end of the war for attempting to escape.

After being clothed and paid, and given a 30 days' furlough, these exchanged prisoners returned to the regiment in April.

On the expiration of the term of service, of the few original members who did not become veterans, and of those enlisted in 1862, and therefore could not re-enlist, they were mustered out in 1864.

This left the command too small to maintain its organization as a regiment, and it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, commanded by Colonel Stevens.

On the 5th of February, 1865, the battalion left Little Rock with General Steele for the Gulf Department, and was at Fort Morgan, Alabama, when the paroled prisoners were released, and were near Mobile when they joined it. It was engaged in operations around Mobile, Fort Spanish, Blakeley, McIntosh Bluffs, and other points in Alabama, in which Colonel



Stevens and the boys won golden opinions, until June 1, 1865, when it took transports across the Gulf of Mexico for the Rio Grande, and remained on duty at Brazos and Clarksville, and then, from August 1, 1865, till March 8, 1866, at Brownsville, Texas, where it was mustered out and started for Columbus, Ohio, where the men were finally paid off and disbanded, March 26, 1866.

Only one of all Ohio's regiments remained longer in the service, and none served the country more faithfully, or suffered more for the cause of the Union.

#### BATTLE OF SHILOH

HARMAR, OHIO, April 5, 1881.

*S. J. Hathaway, Esq.*

DEAR SIR—I have received your kind letter asking me to write an account of the part taken by the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Regiment in the battle of Shiloh.

Cheerfully I accept, regarding it not only a pleasure but a duty to add whatever testimony I may to the honorable and important deeds of the Seventy-seventh in that terrible struggle of two days' duration in the woodlands of Tennessee.

Shiloh is rapidly taking its proper place in the minds of the people of the North and with military writers as one of the most important of the decisive battles of the Civil war.

The Rebels had made desperate and exhaustive efforts to muster an army so formidable that it would strike a destructive and decisive blow to the Union armies of the West.

They had gathered every available company in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The people of these States were by training and nature a warlike people and eager for the clash of arms.

Ten and thirty-day regiments and companies were eagerly accepted for this fight and it was generally believed in that portion of the Confederacy that a Confederate victory on the banks of the Tennessee would end the war in the West.

The army of the Rebellion in the West was then commanded by their most popular soldiers. The battlefield had become familiar ground to the Confederates long before the battle; their spies had the freedom of the Union camps; the condition, numbers and position of the United States forces was accurately known. It was well understood in their ranks that the Union army was badly posted; was without defensive works, unsuspecting an attack; and that the two wings of the army were hopelessly separated by the Tennessee, now flooded by the spring rains.

Everything was auspicious for an easy victory to the Confederate arms. Enthusiasm and confidence inspired both their leaders and men. There was nothing

up to the hour of battle to dampen their ardor. A magnificent army, splendidly equipped, they moved as on a triumphal march with fresh assurances of victory at every step.

History does not give us record of an army that ever entered a great battle with brighter prospects. They settled unmolested in their camps on the evening of the 5th of April in battle line with everything well closed up, within the sound of the evening bugles and drums of their unsuspecting foe.

The Seventy-seventh moving at 6:30 on the morning of the 6th of April under orders received from General Sherman the night before, and repeated in the morning to me in his own tent (where I had reported information sent through our picket lines by Colonel Moore of the Second Missouri to this import, "That he had been sent out on a reconnaissance by General Prentiss before day that morning. Skirmishing briskly he had soon become engaged with a formidable force before which he was rapidly retiring in the direction of our camps"), received the first shock of that great battle storm, midway between their camp and the picket line where the orders were to take them. I have before me the official reports of Gen. Zachary Taylor of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, also the losses of the American army in the battles of the Revolution.

A comparison of these figures with the loss of the Seventy-seventh at Shiloh will better give an idea of the bitterness of this contest, and the frightful losses sustained eloquently tell the story of the desperate, prolonged struggle.

Total loss of American army at Palo Alto (killed, wounded and missing)	55
Total American loss at Resaca de la Palma	126
Total American loss at Bennington	70
Total American loss at Saratoga	319
Total American loss at Monmouth	229
Total American loss at Trenton (this includes two soldiers frozen to death)	9
Total American loss at Cowpens	72

#### LOSS OF SEVENTY-SEVENTH AT SHILOH.

Killed, 1 officer, 50 men	51
Wounded, 7 officers, 110 men	117
Missing, since ascertained to be dead	7
Officers captured on 8th of April	3
Men captured on 8th of April	53

Total loss at Shiloh 231

Lieut. Robert McKittrick, the officer in command of the burial party after the battle, reported 226 dead Rebels in front of the Seventy-seventh's position while defending the key-point in Sherman's first line on the Corinth road at the church.

An officer of General Pope's army copied the following challenge from the door of a blacksmith's shop after they had captured Farmington, Mississippi:

"The remnant of the 10th Mississippi Rifles challenge the 77th Ohio Regiment to fight them in open level ground between the lines of the armies in front

of Corinth." Signed by a commanding officer. Nineteenth Mississippi Rifles.

The Nineteenth was one of the regiments of the brigade that repeatedly attempted to carry the ridge at the church defended by the Seventy-seventh and were nearly annihilated.

The losses of the Louisiana Brigade, particularly the "Crescent Blues," of New Orleans (one of the 30-day regiments), at and near the church was something unheard of in war—nearly every home in that great city being in mourning for losses at Shiloh.

Although New Orleans was the largest, wealthiest and most warlike city of the Confederacy, it never sent an organized company or regiment to the war after the return of its favorite regiment from the fatal field of Shiloh.

The great loss of the Seventy-seventh can only be accounted for by the fact that, with the Fifty-seventh Ohio and Col. Ezra Taylor's Chicago Battery, it was entrusted by Sherman with the defense of the position at the Shiloh Meeting House.

It was well understood in the regiment that they were expected to hold that position, come what might against them until ordered away or shot away. They fought with a clear idea that the position must be defended at any cost. And unless wounded, no man of the Seventy-seventh left that fatal line until the order came from General Sherman to retire into the new line of battle, and then they covered Taylor's men and guns until they were safe in their new positions.

It was my great privilege from the first Bull Run fight to Bentonville at the end of the war to stand many times in brave lines of veteran soldiers and fight for positions.

Once my command of seven regiments of the Army of the Cumberland were sent in on Johnston's flank as a forlorn hope. Yet I fail to recall, in all this experience of desperate and splendid fighting, a more devoted, heroic, enduring and courageous achievement than the defense of the position at Shiloh Meeting House. It has been intimated that the first line at Shiloh was lost because the "Troops were green and untrained." I assert with no fear of denial from any soldier familiar with the position and the record of the division that defended it, that the line never could have been taken by a force from the front had an order of battle been issued by Sherman; or any preparation made before the battle to receive the enemy and maintain this line, or if the division had been united in one compact line and posted on the strong defensive position in front of the camps and been permitted to fell the timber and fortify the position. On that line were nine Ohio Regiments, two Illinois, one Iowa, four six-gun batteries, and up to the evening of the 5th, the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, which, of course would not have been transferred to a new command in the rear on the eve of a great battle if the battle had been anticipated.

There were no better regiments entered the service from these States and I doubt if any division in our armies had as many regimental officers who had seen service in the Mexican war or as many who had the advantages of military training. The division's history is a record of continuous, stubborn, successful fighting to the very end of the war, and no better rec-

ord can a soldier have than that he served with Sherman's Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

A Confederate general who was in the Confederate front on the morning of the 6th of April pays the following tribute to the courage and endurance of the Union soldiers on that occasion, "Our attack found the Federals entirely unformed and completely unprepared. The only feature of the battle more remarkable than this thorough surprise was the astonishing courage and tenacity with which your Yankee fellows fought under such circumstances. I never saw anything like that before or since. It was a wonderfully fought battle on both sides, but my subsequent observation only confirmed the impression I had of the time to see such conduct on the part of troops taken at such a disadvantage."

These volunteers planted across the main Corinth road knew enough of the science of war to know that the fate of the day might depend on the time gained at this precious position. So these brave men nobly devoted their lives then and there to the cause of their Country. Like Custer's gallant men at the Little Big Horn they determined to stay there and go down together.

Two precious hours were gained, and Buell's men of the Cumberland were taking the long, eager strides that veterans take marching to the music of distant battle.

Grant was speeding to the front, calmly planning to meet the great emergency. Sherman at his headquarters in the saddle on the Corinth road was giving low, swift, impressive messages to staff-officers, orderlies and escort, that sent them off with the speed of important battle orders.

Alert, cool, courteous, speaking eagerly but quietly, giving marked attention to everything reported by all grades of officers who were constantly arriving (a few words from Sherman and they were all galloping away, low bending in their saddles as if Sherman was in the midst of an animated hornet's nest), with his hand wounded, bending before the pitiless rain of bullets to speak to an officer, eagerly watching the effect of the volleys from his men at the church and Taylor's rapidly-served guns on each fresh assault of the impetuous Rebel lines, now sending orders to the left when the Rebels were massing to assault.

He was a perfect type of a warrior at bay. The great responsibility of the supreme battle-hour had settled upon him. Defiantly, stubbornly, he seemed determined to break the exultant enthusiasm and confidence of the Rebel ranks at this point in the battle. He would fight here for the much needed time, for he well knew that Grant would soon be on the ground; he knew that the divisions of McClelland, Hurlbut, Prentiss and the two Wallaces were moving to his relief; he knew that every hour gained here would make certain the arrival of the men of the Cumberland, then marching in hot haste toward the roar of battle.

The German Commander at Vionville in the Franco-Prussian War thought the gaining of an hour worth the sacrifice of his best divisions of cavalry. History would have applauded Sherman if he had ordered those brave Ohio Volunteers to make their last fight then on the crest of the ridge at Shiloh Church, or if he had ordered Taylor to work his guns as long as

there was a man of the battery left alive to serve them.

But grandly rising to the height of emergency he swiftly in the brief time so bloodily won made his combinations and a new close knit, compact, well-posted sturdy line was ready for the reception of the exultant, impetuous, cheering Rebels. He ordered the brave defenders into the new line greeting them cheerily by the way. Much as the soldiers of the Second Division condemn and wonder at Sherman's judgment and dispositions on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of April, he won from one and all the highest admiration and new appreciation for his splendid fighting from the moment the battle opened. This grew with each battle and campaign and no unjust, ingenuous criticism can reverse this judgment formed in the clear light of battle.

The soldiers of Shiloh confidently followed him through the swamps and bayous of Mississippi into the jaws of death at Vicksburg. Confidently they stormed the bristling, rugged mountains of Georgia, thick-set as they were with bayonets and cannon. Confidently, eagerly they followed his fortunes through the hundred days of battle from the Tennessee to the Flint. Confidently without a question, they marched with him into history from the mountains to the Sea.

The heroic defense of the position at Shiloh Church; the devotion to the soldier's highest idea of duty in battle; the enduring courage and spirit born only in the smoke and carnage of battle of those volunteers will ever remain a theme that will kindle the enthusiasm of orator and poet.

It was this act of devotion to an idea of battle, a fight for time and similar deeds by the intelligent Western volunteers all through the eventful hours of that April Sabbath Day and the glorified list of heroic deeds of devotion to the flag and duty on many fields that will ever cause the memory of the volunteer soldier to be remembered with pride and admiration by their countrymen. And certainly no portion of our country has more just cause to cherish, preserve and perpetuate the deeds of her sons than Washington County.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. D. FEARING.

(Signed)

*Ninety-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*

#### COMPANY OFFICERS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY

Colonel Nelson H. Van Vorhes, mustered August 15, 1862, resigned March 22, 1863; Colonel Benjamin D. Fearing, March 22, 1863, mustered out May 19, 1865, on account of wounds; Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin D. Fearing, August 15, 1862, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Putnam, Jr., March 22, 1863, honorably discharged April 11, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel John C. Morrow, April 28, 1864, mustered out with the regiment; Major Dioclesian A. Smith, August 10, 1862, resigned February 1, 1863; Major Douglas Putnam, Jr., February 1, 1863, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Elmer Golden, March 22, 1863, resigned December 8, 1863; Major John C. Morrow, December 8, 1863, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Surgeon Josiah D. Cotton, August 10, 1862, mustered out with regiment. Assistant Surgeon N. J. Sisson, August 11, 1862,

resigned August 15, 1864; Assistant Surgeon J. D. Howell, August 20, 1862, resigned August 15, 1863; Assistant Surgeon A. M. Beers, August 26, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Chaplain Washington M. Grimes, December 1, 1862, resigned September 9, 1863.

#### COMPANY OFFICERS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY

Captain William Thorniley, mustered July 29, 1862, resigned April 9, 1863; Captain Francis H. Loring, July 30, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain Alexander Higgins, July 30, 1862, resigned May 9, 1863; Captain William Beale Whittlesey, June 1, 1863, killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; Captain Hamilton Middleswart, July 20, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Captain James W. Merrill, October 2, 1863, honorably discharged May 24, 1864; Captain Joseph Stephenson, November 25, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Captain Bradley B. Stone, November 18, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Hamilton Middleswart, July 23, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Douglas Putnam, Jr., July 25, 1862, promoted to major; First Lieutenant James W. Merrill, July 28, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Joseph Stephenson, July 28, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant David E. Putnam, February 1, 1863, honorably discharged November 24, 1863; First Lieutenant George B. Turner, June 1, 1862, died of wounds December 1, 1863; First Lieutenant Bradley B. Stone, July 20, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Reason A. Bull, October 29, 1863, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Charles A. Brown, June 14, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant William Beale Whittlesey, July 23, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Thomas Day, July 26, 1862, resigned February 17, 1863; Second Lieutenant Bradley B. Stone, February 17, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George B. Turner, May 9, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

The Ninety-second Ohio was organized at Marietta, Ohio, during the months of August and September, 1862. It rendezvoused at Camp Marietta, then in command of Col. William R. Putnam. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, the colonel, reported and assumed command on the first of October, 1862. As an officer of volunteers he had been on active duty at the front since April, 1861, and while the regiment was organizing he was still on duty with General Mitchell in Alabama. Benjamin D. Fearing, the lieutenant-colonel, had seen service; was at Manassas as a private, had served on the staff of Generals Slemmer and Crook in Virginia, while serving as adjutant in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and evinced soldiiership at Shiloh in command of one of the regiments of General Sherman's di-

vision. All the officers were gentlemen of experience and courage.

The men were the pick of the district— young, active, quick to learn, eager to do their best at all times, and proud of the good name and character of their regiment. The first service performed was before the colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major had reported or the regiment had been mustered. Adjutant Putnam, with Companies A, B and D, was ordered to move to Gallipolis, Ohio, and garrison that post at the time the Rebels were driving Lightburn out of the Kanawha Valley. While there they made two expeditions into Virginia. These companies soon after rejoined, when the regiment, numbering 949, rank and file, was mustered into the United States service, uniformed, and armed with Austrian rifled muskets.

On October 7, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, and made a part of the brigade of Colonel Gilbert. It took part in the expedition up the Kanawha under General Cox, before whom the Rebels retreated and were finally, after some skirmishing, driven beyond the mountains.

At Gauley Bridge it was transferred to the brigade commanded by Gen. Hugh Ewing, and went into winter quarters, building log huts at Loupe Creek, a few miles below Kanawha Falls. They were permitted to enjoy these comforts but a short time, when they were ordered to join the brigade of Gen. George Crook and were stationed at Tompkins' farm on New River, which was at that time the outpost of the army of the Kanawha Valley.

After the dark days of December, 1862, when the country struggled under the discouragements of Fredericksburg and the seemingly indecisive battle of Murfreesborough, General Crook's brigade were hurriedly taken by transports to Nashville, Tennessee. The trip occupied over 14 days and was attended with many hardships on account of the crowded condition of the boats. Remaining at Nashville about three weeks the regiment was ordered to proceed to Carthage, Tennessee. The trip occupied a week, and in no way was it

more comfortable than our journey to Nashville. Many of the men were compelled to sleep in the hold, full of foul air, and became impregnated with disease which soon developed itself.

Those two months spent at Carthage will never be forgotten. Daily, for weeks, one or more burial parties fired the last salute over the grave of a comrade as he was committed to mother earth, in a town where no one sympathized with them, and where each grave was counted as taking away one more of their enemies. In less than two months over ninety men were buried.

The colonel, N. H. Van Vorhes, was here compelled to resign on account of sickness, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fearing was promoted to colonel. Major Smith having resigned, Adjutant Putnam, by request of the officers, was made major, and after promotion of Colonel Fearing, was made lieutenant-colonel.

Health once restored, the regiment was ordered south of the Cumberland and joined with the brigade the Army of the Cumberland at Murfreesborough. The brigade, which was still under the command of General Crook, was assigned to General Reynolds' division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

The regiment moved from Murfreesborough on the 24th of June, 1863, supporting Wilder's mounted infantry—one of the brigades of Reynolds' division. At Hoover's Gap the enemy were met and driven back, as they were pressing Wilder and attempting to recover the ground he had taken.

The march over the table lands of Tennessee, through a continuous rain—rains 21 days in succession—bivouacking nightly in mud so deep and soft as to make it necessary to cut boughs to lie on. Mouldy crackers and musty coffee, wet sugar and some bacon, are pleasant themes for the survivors to dwell upon now.

On Elk River the news of Gettysburg and Vicksburg was announced in the evening of July 4th and was hailed by a salute from the combined artillery of the army. Despondent hearts took courage; and with better weather



and better supplies and full of hope, the regiment camped at Big Springs, Tennessee, resting and enjoying the change as only tired soldiers can.

While here, Gen. John B. Turchin, the old Hungarian soldier, assumed command. His vigorous efforts to secure green corn, blackberries, and fresh vegetables, speedily eradicated all traces of scurvy and disease contracted at Carthage, and put the regiment in good condition, mentally and physically, for active work. They bivouacked by the springs at University Place and foraged in the valleys, moving over the mountains and through Sweeden Cove, stopping long enough to gather the green corn and ripe peaches.

On the 2nd of September, the regiment crossed the Tennessee River, at Shell Mound, in flatboats. On the 3rd it led the advance over Sand Mountain, and on the next day it moved to Trenton, Georgia. From here the brigade crossed the Lookout ranges, overcoming the seemingly impossible obstacles in so doing, and descending the Coopers Gap into McLeomore's Cove, passed up the valley into Catlett's Gap.

While here quite a sharp skirmish occurred and the regiment held the head of the gap. Skirmishing continued here for parts of two days, and the Ninety-second was busily engaged.

On September 18th a night march was made (one that will never be forgotten by those participating in it) to Chickamauga. The regiment engaged the enemy on that bloody field, under Turchin, on the 19th and 20th, and formed a part of the rear guard that saved the army. On the 19th, early in the day, Colonel Fearing was wounded and carried from the field, the command devolving upon Lieutenant-Colonel Putnam. Lieutenant Merrill was wounded severely, captured and sent to our lines under a flag of truce.

On Sunday afternoon Turchin's brigade made the charge necessary to open connection with Granger, coming to reinforce General Thomas, who gave the command in person to the Ninety-second to lead the charge, which was made left in front. This charge is de-

scribed by Van Horn in his "Army of the Cumberland:"

The charge was made with great vigor, and the enemy was completely routed. Turchin's brigade drove this daring force entirely beyond Baird's left, capturing more than two hundred prisoners. This brigade \*

\* \* \* was posted by General Thomas, on the road leading through the ridge to the Dry Valley roads, to hold the ground, while the troops from the right and left passed by.

In this battle Lieut. David E. Putnam, adjutant, was wounded and discharged on account of wounds, and George B. Turner, orderly sergeant of Company F, was promoted to first lieutenant and made adjutant. Capt. John Brown was mortally wounded, and soon after the battle died; also, Lieut. G. T. Okey received a dangerous shell wound. W. B. Whittlesey, second lieutenant of Company F, was promoted to first lieutenant, and on resignation of Captain Thorniley, of the same company, was promoted to captain in June, 1863; hence was in command of his company in this battle.

The regiment returned to Chattanooga, living in dog tents, with cold, wet weather, insufficient rations, etc., yet bore all with patience and fortitude. They made several reconnaissances and were ready for duty on a moment's notice. They formed a part, with Hazen's brigade, of the forlorn hope sent to open connection with General Hooker's army corps, who were coming to the relief of the beleaguered and nearly starved army. As General Turchin described it: "Chattanooga was surrounded by two lines of fortifications, one built by brave men and one composed of dead mules, starved to death for their country's cause."

A part of the regiment floated past Lookout Mountain in scow boats, and the rest marched across Moccasin Point, and were ferried over as the boats came down. The movement was so carefully planned, and executed with so much skill, that the enemy was taken completely by surprise, and perfect success crowned the effort. The army was revictualized and reinforced.

About November 20th the preliminary



movement for the capture of Missionary Ridge commenced. The Ninety-second, with Turchin's brigade, had been for some time expecting orders to assault, being in position for several days. On the afternoon of November 25th, the final assault was made. Captain Middleworth, of Company F, in connection with the skirmishers of the Thirty-sixth and Eleventh Ohio, cleared the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge. The brigade was ordered forward at double quick, and swept every obstacle before it. This charge has often been described. Gen. John C. Breckenridge, who commanded the enemy's lines in front of this brigade, told the writer that the audacity of the attack—the sight of the steadily moving lines, silent but terrible in its advance—so demoralized his men that they became unmanageable, and, at last, gave way, not until there was almost a hand-to-hand encounter near the summit.

About half way up the hill the commanding officer, Lieutenant Putnam, fell wounded. Soon thereafter Captain Whittlesey was shot through the heart, but said to his men, "Go on, I'm killed," and breathed his last. The men went on, sweeping over the top, in company with the Thirty-sixth, while the enemy retreated down the side.

The summit once gained, no rest was found by the breathless and worn column, as a force of the enemy came hastily from the left to reinforce their fleeing comrades. Here, while rallying the men for this assault, Adjutant Turner received his death-wound, being struck in the head by a large minie ball. He lived for some days, however, but sank away.

By the death of these two young men, Washington County offered up her choicest material, and their funerals (on the same day) will ever be remembered. Both were brave and faithful officers. Lieutenant Townsend, of Athens county, was also killed, who was an excellent officer. The loss of the regiment was, in this assault, 33 per cent. of the officers and 10 per cent. of the men. They took many prisoners and two guns.

The next day the regiment, under command of Captain Wheeler, started in pursuit of the

enemy and returned soon to Chattanooga. Remaining here until February, 1864, when, under command of Capt. J. C. Morrow, Major Golden having resigned, Fearing and Putnam both absent from wounds, they started south toward Dallas. They were engaged at Rocky Face Gap, losing heavily, some of the wounded being buried in the woods. From here they moved to Ringgold Gap, doing out-post duty. Here Captain Morrow was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, vice Putnam, mustered out on account of wounds. Colonel Fearing returned in March, and Lieut. B. B. Stone, of Company G, who was promoted from orderly sergeant, was made adjutant. The regiment took an active part in that campaign through Dallas. On the 27th of July, they were in line of Atlanta. During August and September the regiment was in the neighborhood of Atlanta, taking part in the charge at Jonesborough, Georgia. On the 4th of October, they broke camp and joined in pursuit of Hood, crossing the Chattahoochie.

At Kingston preparations were made for the "march to the sea" under Sherman, the sick provided for in hospitals, baggage sent to the rear or destroyed, etc. On the 16th they started. This march has been fully described, and no attempt to do so is needed here. They met the enemy at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21st. Here Colonel Fearing, who was in command of a brigade, having been brevetted brigadier general, was severely wounded in the hand, necessitating the amputation of a portion of it. Passing through Goldsborough, Durham Station, and Raleigh, North Carolina, they moved onward through Virginia, reaching Washington on May 19th and taking part in the ever memorable grand review of May 24th. Having orders to be mustered out of service, it was transported to Columbus, Ohio, and on the 19th of June, 1865, the Ninety-second Volunteer Infantry ceased to exist.

Their first colors were literally worn and shot into shreds, the second set, now in the flag room at Columbus, are mute witnesses of their regiment's history as they bear on their folds in letters of gold these names: Hoovers

Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Atlanta, The March to the Sea, Savannah, and the Carolinas.

### *The Silver Grays.*

Among the many military organizations of Washington County for home defense, none was more self-sacrificing and patriotic than the one we have now to consider. The Silver Grays were among the very first to step forward and form in martial array at the beginning, and their moral influence in the community was great. Their appearance on parade, marching and going through the manual of arms was inspiring, and if a man had any of the martial spirit in him, the sight of these venerable men keeping step to the music of the Union was sure to arouse it.

Two of the members, William Warren and Junia Jennings, prepared the following account of the company in 1866, and we give it substantially as we find it:

Monday forenoon, April 22, 1864, was the time of the departure of the first company of volunteers from Marietta to aid in putting down the Rebellion, the Union Blues,—over one hundred men—under command of Capt. Frank Buell. It was an affecting occasion, such as was never before known in Washington County, and may never be again. Strong men's nerves gave way, and the patriotic tear and firm resolve were seen upon every face. There was a brief speech by George P. Buell, Esq., and amid cheers, the firing of cannon, and the waving of flags, the volunteers embarked upon the Muskingum packet from the common in front of the Congregational Church, thousands of people being assembled.

The citizens then repaired to the Court House and organized a meeting to take into consideration the state of public affairs. Hon. William A. Whittlesey, the mayor of Marietta, being called to the chair, secretaries and committees were appointed. Col. William West, then in his 66th year, arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a resolution which I wish to offer for the consideration of this meeting. Such is the excitement of the occasion that I am not in the situation to either do justice to myself or the subject I wish to present; therefore, without comment, with the indulgence of the house, I will submit the resolution."

Silence reigned throughout the crowded house, and the colonel with a voice tremulous with the deep feeling that pervaded all present, read:

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Washington County, whose ages are sixty and upwards, for the protection of our homes, our firesides, and our country's

liberties, form ourselves into a military organization, to be called and known as the Silver Grays, of Washington County."

A hundred earnest voices seconded the motion for its adoption, and it was carried with a unanimous shout, and cheers for the Silver Grays.

A rush was made to be first to enroll their names. James Dutton, being a little lame, had started first and had his name first down, followed by William Warren, second; Colonel West, third; Thomas Porter, fourth; Junia Jennings, fifth; and so on. Subsequently, men of 45 years and upwards were enrolled.

It was resolved that each member of the company should supply himself with ammunition. The commissioned officers had red sashes, the rank and file, blue. A uniform was agreed upon, but circumstances did not favor its procurement. They were armed at once. George W. Barker, William Warren, and F. Wheeler were appointed a committee to ask the County Commissioners to procure a flag to be raised on the Court House.

Through the exciting days of 1862, especially when the Rebels pressed upon the border everywhere throughout the whole line, in August and September, the Silver Grays were out in full force and vigor. In the spring of 1863 their guns were taken by authority for use by a company of younger men, and that ended the Silver Grays, who, it is justice to say, did all the duties they were called upon to perform, and did them well. That they would have done excellent duty in repelling invasion, had it ever occurred, there is no doubt. Several of the members were deaf, and these were compelled to watch their comrades' motions to know what order the captain gave. Several used canes.

Their motto as set forth in the first article of their constitution was: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Flag of our Country, for the sustaining of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

ARTICLE 4. The company shall meet for exercise or other duty at such time and place as shall be determined on by the company on Saturday of each week at 2 p. m., provided that the captain or any other commissioned officer of our company is hereby empowered and required in cases of danger or emergency to cause a fire bell to be rung, which shall be a signal for the company to assemble at the court house at a minute's warning.

Col. William West was first elected captain, but declined; Maj. George W. Barker was then elected, but his time of service was short. For a time they met every evening at five o'clock, for drill.

May 11, 1861, three weeks after the first organization officers were elected by ballot, who continued to the end, as follows:

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain Daniel P. Bosworth, First Lieutenant Charles J. Sheppard, Second Lieutenant Rufus E. Hart.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant Junia Jennings, Second Sergeant Thomas Porter, Third Sergeant Frederick Buck, Fourth Sergeant Hugh Brennan.

1864-1865

James Dunton, William Watson, J. W. Watson, Isaac C. Fuller, Daniel Protsman, E. W. T. Clark, Lemuel Grimes, Montgomery Sayre, John Skipton, Jacob Middleswart, Joel Denning, William A. Whittlesey, James Brown, John M. Slocumb, Theodore Scott, G. W. Barker, Isaac Maxon, John Goodman, Levi Bartlett, Joseph E. Hall, Robert T. Miller, J. W. L. Brown, L. J. P. Putnam, Henry Armstrong, W. C. McCarty, John Mills, Joseph Jones, J. L. Reckard, T. F. Harshberger, D. R. Sniffen, T. J. Westgate, Isaac Kidd, John Test, James McLeod, D. Stevens, F. A. Wheeler, H. H. Wheatley, John Miles, Lewis Leonhart, John Eaton, James H. Dye, George Payne, L. M. Parker, Merritt Judd, John Armstrong, J. J. Parker, Hugh Hill, Austin Edgerton, John Marshall, Hugh Clancey, Matthew Wylie, J. J. Preston, Barker Devol, James Dunn, George Greenwood, J. H. Nye, Owen Franks, Philo Doan, A. M. Shanklin, Calvin Hildreth, William Scott, R. D. Hollister, Elisha Allen, Graydon Medlicott, Robert Johnson, George Stanley, James B. Matthews, Stephen Alcock, John Richards, J. J. Hollister, A. L. Guiteau, B. F. Stone, D. Atkinson, David Wright, John R. Tucker, J. M. Eels, Lucius Brigham, S. P. Hildreth, J. B. Dyar, James Ferguson, William P. Skinner, Rosswill Tunney, Charles Sullivan, A. Woodruff, Warren Wilcox, John Stricker, John Lehnhart, Joseph H. Steward, Wyllys Hall, Shadrach Wood, Silas Slocumb, Jacob Snyder, E. Eveleigh, J. Pfeiffer, William Wylie, Colonel Augustus Stone, Nathaniel Holden, Jacob Lauder, David Cline, Austin Berkley, Amos Dye.—Total 107.

### *The "Pony Section."*

During the war Marietta was prolific in fifiers and drummers. The first to enter the service were those who joined the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Militia, in the three months' service.

Ebenezer Corey and Louis Fourgeres were the musicians of Company B, the old Union Blues. After the Eighteenth entered Virginia they were distributed along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as guards. Ebenezer Corey was appointed drum major of the Eighteenth June 6, 1861, and soon went to Marietta to recruit a martial band.

This resulted in the enlistment of nine young men, most of whom knew nothing of the use of fife or drum, but who became quick learners. On June 17, 1861, they started for Virginia, learning the notes on the way. They were—Charles Holden, George K. Jenvey, William Jenvey, John Tenney, Henry Langley, Frank R. Brennan, Fred Regnier, James

Judd, and Henry Corey, and others, among whom were Manly Warren, Louis Fourgeres, and Stephen Maas, from Washington County; they made the "Pony Section," so called from their size and age.

At Bridgeport they drilled and practiced—result a few tunes and sunburnt ears. They then went to Clarksburg, still training for the war, when they, with the whole regiment, were transferred to Oakland, and made a fruitless march over the mountains under General Hill, after General Garnett's Rebel forces. As the time of the regiment had expired, one hot July day they came back to Marietta and awaited patiently their discharge, with hardly a taste of hard service.

Their martial strains awoke many responsive chords in the hearts of the patriotic people, and the band was invited to take a trip up the Muskingum to Zanesville. Every courtesy was shown them along the route, and they awakened the valley by their ringing music. At Zanesville and Beverly they were treated with especial favor.

On their discharge, five enlisted in Buell's Battery; three with the major in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in a fine band, which timed the steps of many brave ones in their march to duty and victory; one went into Huntington's Battery, and one into the Second West Virginia Cavalry. All did brave duty through the war. One of them died in the service—Charles A. Holden. Such was the "Pony Section."

### *Colonel Henry and Lieutenant Thomas Moore's Washington Infantry.*

Colonel Thomas W. Moore, mustered May 18, 1864, Washington county; Lieutenant Colonel Isaac B. Kinkead, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Major William L. Edmiston, May 18, 1864, Vinton county; Adjutant Thomas Day, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Quartermaster Allen R. Darrow, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Surgeon William Beebe, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Culver, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Drum Major Darius Towsley, May 18, 1864, Washington county.

## COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain Samuel S. Knowles, Company A, mustered May 17, 1864, Washington county; Captain John P. Sanford, B, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Captain Joseph J. McDowell, C, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; Captain William F. Dawson, D, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Captain Isaiah H. McCormick, E, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; Captain George B. Turner, F, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Captain Joseph M. McIlhinney, G, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Captain John Mitchell, H, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Captain David J. Richards, I, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Wallace Wolcott, K, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Charles B. Gates, A, May 17, 1864, died May 31, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Maryland; First Lieutenant William W. West, B, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Harson P. Ambrose, C, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; First Lieutenant John Randolph, D, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Nathaniel Murphy, E, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; First Lieutenant Leonidas P. Pond, F, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Augustus Leonard, G, May 18, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Austin L. Curtis, H, May 18, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant W. L. Woodford, I, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant A. S. Bailey, K, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Smith J. Dutton, A, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant William H. Jennings, B, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Robert S. Barnhill, C, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; Second Lieutenant Benjamin Arnold, D, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Samuel G. Scott, E, May 17, 1864, Vinton county, died at Bermuda Hundred; Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Robinson, F, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant John C. Wood, G, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Browning, H, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Robert Alexander, K, May 17, 1864, Washington county.

In response to the call of Governor Brough, the Forty-sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, numbering 654 men of Washington County, reported for duty at Marietta on the 2nd of May, 1864. Subsequently the Ninety-sixth Battalion, of Vinton County, was consolidated with the Forty-sixth Regiment, forming the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was mustered into the service on the 17th and 18th of May. The officers were all Washington County men, except Major Edmiston and Captains McDowell and McCormick. The colonel had been a captain in the Thirty-sixth Ohio; the lieutenant-colonel had been a lieu-

tenant in the Seventy-seventh Ohio; and the major had been a captain in the Eighteenth Ohio. Several of the line officers, also, had been in the service, and nearly the whole regiment had been tried, briefly but laboriously, during the Morgan raid of the previous year. Company A, in particular, had been called out repeatedly, and on two or three occasions had been sent to Virginia, when the border was threatened. An unusual proportion of the men in this company were students of Marietta College and merchants, and it is worthy of remark that during the 136 days' service it was the only company in the regiment that did not lose a man by sickness.

On the 23rd of May the regiment left Marietta for the field. Scarcely had the train passed out of sight of the town when an accident occurred to it, on the Union branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, by which Jeremiah Stuckey, of Company A, was killed. John H. McKimm, of Athens County, and Alexander S. Nugent, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, students in the Preparatory Department of Marietta College, who were accompanying their friends in the regiment to Parkersburg, were killed. William Hildebrand, William Flemming, and First Lieutenant Gates were seriously injured. Lieutenant Gates went forward with the regiment, but he had received such internal injuries that, coupled with pneumonia, it resulted in his death on the 31st, six days after the regiment had arrived at Harper's Ferry. This accident, together with the subsequent death of Lieutenant Gates, cast a gloom over the regiment and throughout the community from which its members had been gathered. Although the youngest officer, and one of the youngest men in the regiment, no one was more generally known and more universally beloved than Charles Beman Gates. The various testimonials of affection and regret from the college societies with which he was connected, and from the officers of his regiment, are evidences of the high esteem in which this youthful, Christian patriot was held by his associates.

After remaining about two days at Har-



per's Ferry, the regiment moved to Washington, and on the 9th of June left that city for White House, on the Pamunkey. On the 11th it left White House, arrived at Bermuda Hundred on the 12th, and on the 13th went into General Butler's intrenchments at the front. On the 16th seven companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kinkead, left Bermuda Hundred for City Point. On the 9th of August, by the explosion of an ordnance boat at City Point, three men of the regiment were killed—S. E. Graham, of Company H, Joseph H. Smith, of Company D, and Joseph D. Clarke, of Company A. Young Clarke was only about 17 years old, was a member of the Preparatory Department in Marietta College, and was the oldest son of Col. Melvin Clarke, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862. Sire and son, both offered upon the altar of their country, now lie side by side in the Marietta Mound Cemetery. The total loss of the regiment by death was 40. On the 29th of August the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio left City Point and arrived at Marietta on the 5th of September. On the 13th a public dinner was given to the regiment by the citizens of the county, and on the 14th it was mustered out of the service.

#### BIOGRAPHIES OF OFFICERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

MAJOR-GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL, commander of one of the principal Union armies in the War of the Rebellion, son of Salmon D. and Eliza Buell, was born March 23, 1818, on a farm owned by his grandfather, Judge Salmon Buell, which has since become the site of the town of Lowell, on the Muskingum River, 12 miles above Marietta. He was named after an uncle, Don Carlos Buell, a young lawyer of Ithaca, New York, who entered the volunteer service as a captain of artillery, and died on the Canada frontier, in the War of 1812. The lines of his progenitors on both

sides come together again in the sixth preceding generation in the person of Samuel Buell, born at Windsor, Connecticut, September 2, 1641. Judge Salmon Buell, on the grandfather's side, a lawyer by profession, was born in New York in 1764, served at the age of 16 in the Revolutionary War, and became a Senator and Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York. He moved to Marietta about the year 1816, and in 1824 to Hamilton County, where he died in 1828. Capt. Timothy Buell, the grandfather on the mother's side, was born in Connecticut in 1768, moved to Marietta in 1789, and died on his farm three miles above that place in 1837. He served in the War of 1812, represented Washington County in the Legislature, and was Sheriff of the county several years.

Soon after the death of his father, which occurred in August, 1823, the subject of this sketch was taken under the care of his uncle, George P. Buell, Esq., of Lawrenceburg, Indiana; and with an intermission of about five years, passed in Marietta under the roof of his stepfather, George W. Dunley, Esq., he remained with his relations at Lawrenceburg until 1837, when he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He was graduated and commissioned in the army in 1841, and served in the Florida War and in the West until the Mexican War. He served through that war from the beginning to the end; participating in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and received the brevet of captain and major. He was severely wounded in the battle of Churubusco. The following record of his grades up to 1850 is taken from Gardner's "Military Dictionary," published in that year:

Don Carlos Buell, cadet in 1837; second lieutenant Third Infantry 1st of July, 1841; first lieutenant June, 1846; brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, 23rd of September, 1846; distinguished in battle of Cerro Gordo; brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and



Cherubusco, 20th August, 1847, and severely wounded in the latter; assistant adjutant general, January, 1848.

He was on duty in Washington in 1848, and subsequently, up to the War of the Rebellion, served as assistant adjutant general at various department headquarters, in the East, West, South, and on the Pacific, and in the War Department at Washington. In December, 1860, he was sent by Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, to Charleston, South Carolina, with verbal instructions for Major Robert Anderson, who was in command of the Government troops in the harbor, under the critical circumstances which the movement of Secession had already created. After inspecting the forts, and making some suggestions with reference to their preparation for defense, he communicated verbally to Major Anderson the instructions he had received, and then a written memorandum of them, foreseeing the responsibility which coming events were likely to throw upon that officer. This memorandum, which is published in the Robinson record, has a historical interest, since it contains the authority upon which Major Anderson took the decisive step of abandoning Fort Moultrie, and concentrating his command in Fort Sumter.

Memorandum of verbal instructions to Major Anderson, First Artillery, commanding Fort Moultrie, South Carolina:

THE MEMORANDUM OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

December 31, 1860.

You are aware of the great anxiety of the Secretary of War that the interests of the people of this State shall be avoided, and of his studied determination to pursue a course with reference to the military force in this harbor which shall guard against such a collision. He has, therefore, carefully abstained from increasing the force at this point, or taking any measures which might add to the present excited state of the public mind, or which would throw any doubt on the confidence he feels that South Carolina will not attempt, by violence, to obtain possession of the public works, or interfere with their occupancy.

But as the counsel and acts of rash and impulsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the government, he deems it proper that you should be prepared with instructions to meet so unhappy a contingency. He has, therefore, directed me, verbally, to give you such instructions.

You are carefully to avoid every act which would

needlessly tend to provoke aggression; and for that reason you are not, without evident and imminent necessity, to take up any position which could be construed into the assumption of a hostile attitude. But you are to hold possession of the forts in this harbor, and if attacked you are to defend yourself to the last extremity.

The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of, any one of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance.

You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.

D. C. BUELL,

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

The commencement of the Civil War found General Buell a lieutenant-colonel, and a little later colonel, and the third officer in rank in the adjutant general's department of the regular army. He was under orders for duty on the Pacific Coast in April, 1861, and sailed for San Francisco a few days after the firing on Fort Sumter. He was commissioned a brigadier-general and recalled to Washington in August. In September and October he organized and disciplined a division in the Army of the Potomac, and on the 12th of November was assigned to the command of the "Department of the Ohio, composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and the State of Tennessee, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky." Next to the department of the Potomac, this was regarded the most important command in the contest which was then opening. The condition of affairs in Kentucky was thought to be extremely critical. One-third of the State was in the possession of the Rebel forces, under whose protection a provisional government was inaugurated at Russellville; while further invasion was threatened from East Tennessee by Zollicoffer through Cumberland Gap, and by Humphrey Marshall from Virginia through Pound Gap. It was affirmed that the Union element was confined in a great part to the old men, and that the mass of the young men were on the eve of joining the Rebel ranks; and many persons

believed that a strong and prudent hand was required to preserve the State from a condition of practical, if not avowed, revolt. The government had in the State a new and imperfectly organized force of about 25,000 men, while General Sherman, who had recently relieved General Anderson in the command, reported to the War Department that the occasion demanded 200,000 men. Under these circumstances General Buell assumed command at Louisville on the 15th of November, relieving General Sherman, and entered upon the task before him. That task was to gather in the raw regiments that were forming in the different States of his department; organize, equip, and discipline an army; maintain the supremacy of the Union; control the secession element, and give confidence to the loyal citizens of Kentucky; expel from its borders the armed forces of the Confederacy, and carry the arms and authority of the government into the States in rebellion. Those who fail to keep in mind the general state of confusion and excitement which pervaded the country at that time, the passion and energy of the insurrection, the magnitude of the physical obstacles to be overcome, the total lack of military training and experience among the people, and the scarcity of available officers for the various staff functions, will not appreciate the difficulty of the work to be performed or do justice to the services of that early period of the war, in comparison with those of a later date, when the military arm of the government had by practice grown strong and skillful, and the power and confidence of the Confederacy had received its first fatal shock. The army which General Buell then formed and put into the field, called the Army of the Ohio, afterwards the Army of the Cumberland, was the largest of the original army organizations except the Army of the Potomac, and it assumed from the first an efficiency and *esprit de corps* which gave it a marked prominence in the subsequent events of the war.

While the work of organization was going on, the aggressive attitude of the enemy had to be counteracted, and, as is usual under such

circumstances, the temper of the Southern people and the enthusiasm of revolution gave to their troops a sort of efficiency which had to be offset by the steadier methods of discipline in the Northern armies. The main Confederate line at Bowling Green, under Albert Sidney Johnston, menaced Louisville, and its partisan cavalry, rendered exceptionally efficient for such service by the personal qualities of the material, and operating in a hot, unfriendly population, produced results which were altogether out of proportion to its numerical strength. To repel an invasion in Northeastern Kentucky under Gen. Humphrey Marshall, a brigade was organized and placed under the command of General Garfield, then colonel of the Forty-second Ohio infantry, who defeated Marshall in several engagements, and drove him out of the State.

In December, the Confederate general, George B. Crittenden, recently assigned to the command of General Zoalcoffer's column, crossed the Cumberland River nearly opposite Somerset, fortified himself at Mill Spring, and threatened Central Kentucky. On the 31st of December, Gen. George H. Thomas was sent with his division, to attack him. The battle of Mill Spring, with a signal victory to the Union arms, was the result of this expedition. Various other expeditions and operations of minor importance, were also executed.

The subject of a general plan of campaign, to be executed as soon as the necessary force was prepared, received the early attention of the new commander, and in a letter, written 12 days after his arrival in Louisville, he submitted to the general-in-chief, General McClellan, his views on that subject. The same plan was, a little later, proposed to General Halleck, who commanded the adjoining department—Missouri. The main Confederate force in the West, under the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston, with headquarters at Bowling Green, Kentucky, occupied Bowling Green, fortified behind Barren River, Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland; Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and Columbus, on the

Mississippi. General Buell's plans proposed that Halleck, with a land and naval force, should attack the center of this line on the Cumberland and Tennessee, while we attacked or turned Bowling Green and moved directly on Nashville. This plan, substantially, was at length executed, though without the concert which, would perhaps, have given better results. General Halleck was not prepared to co-operate when invited, and finally moved without concert, having no idea of further progress than the capture of Fort Henry. But the prompt re-enforcements, amounting first and last to 24 regiments, with artillery, sent by Buell to the river expedition, and his movement upon Bowling Green and Nashville, brought about a more complete and extended success than Halleck contemplated.

The authorship of the general plan of these operations has been the subject of considerable discussion, though it is difficult to see how there should be any doubt about the matter. It has been claimed by General Grant for himself, and General Sherman claimed it for General Halleck; the letter on which Grant's claim is based was dated the 29th of January, and only proposed to capture Forts Henry and Donelson, and the official records show that the subject was not broached by Halleck before the 20th of January. The following are the letters in which the plan was proposed to Generals McClellan and Halleck, by General Buell, on the 27th of November and 3rd of January, respectively:

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, November 27, 1861.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have not written you very frequently because I could not write definitely, and because such, perhaps, exaggerated importance do I attach to secrecy in these matters, that I have hesitated to put my own thoughts to paper, and I now ask you to keep them to yourself. It is certainly possible that in the end you may have to observe how far the consummation will have fallen short of my plans.

I hope you have not supposed that the introduction of the re-enforcements through this point has had any reference to a defense of Louisville. That has not entered my mind at all. I assume that to be safe in any event. I do not place high estimate on Buckner's force at Bowling Green, and I have no such thought as that he will attempt to advance. His position is purely defensive, and he will be quite content if he can

maintain that. I have, therefore, thought of no such thing as fortifying Louisville. Sherman threw up a little work at the mouth of Salt River. It may have been judicious when he did it. I have not seen the necessity of it since, though it does no harm.

If you will look carefully at the map you will see that Louisville affords the best base that can be taken for land operations from the north upon any part of Tennessee. The railroad to Lebanon curves around to the northeast behind Salt River, giving, besides the Nashville Railroad, three good pike roads, which converge to a point of easy communication for three columns about Glasgow—one by the mouth of Salt River, coming into the railroad at Elizabethtown, one by Bardstown and New Haven, and coming into the direct pike road to Gallatin and Nashville, and one by Lebanon, Shepardsville, and Greensburgh into the same road, while Lebanon junction, New Haven and Lebanon form convenient points for the departure of as many columns. Lebanon also affords a point of departure for a column on East Tennessee as short as any route; for wagon transportation as short as the route from Cincinnati by Lexington, and shorter and less attended with delay by railroad. Nothing could be more convenient. This point has the further advantage of bringing everything under my eye. I could know nothing of what would be done from a base at Cincinnati. These advantages will not fail to impress themselves upon you without going more into detail.

And now for a plan of campaign. Up to the organization of columns behind Salt River, all the plans I have in view at present concur. Beyond that they diverge, and may be stated briefly thus: First, to establish a sufficient force before Bowling Green to hold Buckner there, while a column moves into East Tennessee by Somerset, and the route we had in view; second, to hold him in check while a column moves rapidly past him on Nashville by the turnpike via Gallatin; and third, holding him in check at Bowling Green and throwing in columns on both the Somerset and Nashville routes. The choice of these must depend on circumstances, which may vary in the meantime, or which may not now be clearly perceived. In conjunction with either of these should be the movement of the florilla columns on the Tennessee and Cumberland, so as at least to land and winter near the State line, and cut off communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, and perhaps run directly into Nashville. A strong demonstration should, at the same time, be made on Columbus by the Mississippi. The details of all this, such as the destruction of railroads, so as to cut off communication, and a thousand other details, I do not go into, nor is it necessary. You can imagine them all.

All this, I hope, you will at least say looks plausible; more than that, I hope it is reasonable, and believe it is practicable, though I would not like you to forget that circumstances not fully foreseen may mar it in part. For the water movements, means are necessary which I have not the control of; that is, gunboats and transports. The troops which you promise from Missouri could be used for the purpose, and ought to move at my signal. I should take the troops from Paducah for one of them, and replace them by those

which probably would not be as well disciplined and equipped.

Thus far I have studiously avoided any movements which to the enemy would have the appearance of activity or method. The points occupied are pretty much the same as when I arrived, except that a regiment has now and then been moved into position, and Thomas has gradually been closing in upon Lebanon. I shall in a couple of days, at most, complete the matter of organizing brigades and divisions as the troops come in, and begin to get them into position. We are now "lying around somewhat loose," and I shall not care much if some of our fragments have to look sharply after themselves. We are at the mouth of Salt River, Elizabethtown, Nolin, Columbia, Campbellville, at the points on the Lebanon Railroad, Somerset, London, Crab Orchard, and Dick Robinson, and on the Lower Green River. The latter force is composed mostly of Kentucky regiments, half organized. I shall probably keep them to make a demonstration on Russellville and Hopkinsville at the proper time. We have occasional stampedes at the outposts, but I do not allow myself to be much troubled about them. Such an one we have now on the lower Green River, where Breckenridge is said to be advancing with 8,000 men. He may have 2,500 or 3,000. Another at Somerset, where Zollicoffer is said to be crossing with 10,000. He may have 4,000 or 5,000, and he may cross a regiment or two.

As the troops come they go into camp five miles from the city, under Mitchell, who is attentive and subordinate, and where they replenish their worn out clothes and outfit and go to drilling. Nelson has been in camp a day, and, I am informed, has already got into a difficulty with Mitchell; and, if I am rightly informed, has behaved very absurdly. As he is a veteran, some allowance must be made for him.

There are at Indianapolis seven regiments ready for service, but demoralized by the proximity of friends and the want of discipline and instruction. I propose to form them into a reserve and camp of instruction at Bardstown, which is a convenient place in many respects. I can make no use of them in an advance. The Kentucky regiments are only partially organized, and can be but little used at present.

If I were to go into my affairs, I should have the appearance of complaining over difficulties. I am greatly in need of general and staff officers. My own staff force is entirely insufficient, but I have no means of augmenting it with advantage. As for myself I should pay a very high compliment, if I hoped to come up to the expectations which you first formed. I am afraid I shall have to ask a little patience.

Very truly yours,

D. C. FORT

(TO) MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

*Commanding United States Army.*

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, December 10, 1861.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—As I informed you by telegraph, I received your letters on the 3rd and 5th. I have by no means been unmindful of your wishes in regard to East Tennessee, and I think I can both appreciate and write in your sympathy for a people who have shown so much constancy. That constancy will

still sustain them until the hour of deliverance. I have no fear of their being crushed. The allegiance of such people to hated rulers, even if it could be enforced for the moment, will only make them the more determined and ready to resist when the hour of rescue comes.

The organization of the division at Lebanon has been with special reference to the object which you have so much at heart, though, fortunately, it is one which suits any contingencies that can arise. I shall hasten its preparation with all the energy and industry I can bring to bear. The plans which I have in view embrace that fully; but the details and the final determination—while there is yet time to watch the progress of circumstances which might affect our plans vitally—I think I should lack that ordinary discretion by which I hope to retain your confidence, if I did not reserve. When the preparation of that division is complete, which I hope will be very soon, if I then see reasons why it should be merged into the general line of operations, I will give you the reasons and you shall be the judge of them; and, if you do not see force in them, I assure you I will pursue your views with as much zeal and hopefulness, and, perhaps, more energy than if I entirely concurred in them. You do not know me well yet if you think I cannot do this. And now for the other side of the field. I feel more anxiety about it than any other, because I have less control over the means that ought to bear on it, and have less knowledge of their details if I had the control. I do not know well—scarcely at all—the description and capacity of the gunboats and transports that are to be used, and I do not know anything about the quality of the troops and officers. I have not seen Smith for seven years, and am afraid to judge him. I have never rated him as highly as some men. The expedition requires nothing more, as matters now stand, than ordinary nerve and good judgment, and ability to command men. The troops ought, of course, to be the best we can command. The object is not to fight great battles and storm impregnable fortifications, but, by demonstrations and maneuvering, to prevent the enemy from concentrating his scattered forces. In doing this, it must be expected there will be some fighting; it may be pretty good fighting. I suppose that 10,000 men, with two batteries, would not be too great an estimate for each of the rivers, if the enemy should do all that he probably can do. The precise manner of conducting expeditions depends so much on local knowledge that I can hardly venture on its details; but, at least, the expeditions should go as rapidly as possible to the nearest point where the road crosses the peninsula; that is, to Dover and Fort Henry. And the first thing then to be done is to destroy the bridges and ferries; then act momentarily on the defensive, unless the weakness of the enemy or a trepidation in his force should give a good opportunity to attack. I think the first serious opposition will be found at Fort Henry, and at an island battery four or five miles below Dover; but my information is not very complete as to the strength of these works. It would be probably necessary to stop there. Fort Henry is said by civilians to be strong. I cannot learn yet the number of guns. There have been some 7,000 troops there. We will probably find that number there. It is about six miles below the railroad bridge. I



should not expect to meet any considerable force at Dover, but, perhaps, 7,000 or 8,000 at Clarksville, where they are fortifying. If they succeed in getting out of Bowling Green, which, I believe they will try to do as soon as they see us advancing, unless their force and armament are increased, of course the number at Clarksville may be expected to be greater.

The demonstration on Columbus and the Mississippi should, at least, be on such a scale that it can be converted into a real attack if they detach anything; better still, if it can attack in any event.

You must be patient if you find my letter vague and unsatisfactory. I have had to satisfy a deputation acting under a joint resolution of the legislature, that it was hardly necessary or expedient at this time to appoint a certain person "provost marshal, with all proper power, and giving to him such military force as he may deem essential for a prompt and proper enforcement and execution of the laws, and a suppression of all lawless and marauding excursions into northeastern Kentucky." I believe I succeeded pretty well, and perhaps after that I ought not to have attempted a coherent letter. Your own judgment will satisfy its deficiencies. Please have Rosecrans take care of his revolted subjects along the Big Sandy. We are established at Munfordsville. Truly yours,

D. C. BUELL.

(To) MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,  
Commanding United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, January 3, 1862.

GENERAL:—I received your dispatch, and, with more delay than I meant, proceed to the subject of it in compliance with your request, and, I may add, also at the wish of the President.

I do not underrate the difficulties in Missouri, and I think it is not extravagant to say that the great power of the rebellion in the west is arrayed on a front the planks of which are Columbus and Bowling Green, and the center about where the railroad between these points crosses the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Including Nashville and the fortified points below, it is, I have no doubt, within bounds to estimate their force on that line at 80,000 men; including a column about Somerset, Kentucky, in the rear of their right flank, it is more.

Of this force, 20,000 may be set down as at Bowling Green; 20,000 at Columbus, though you doubtless have more information on that point than I have; and 20,000 at the center. Considering the railroad facilities which enable the enemy to concentrate in a few hours on any single point of this front, you will at once see the importance of a combined attack on its center and flanks, or at least of demonstrations which may be converted into real attacks, and fully occupy the enemy on the whole front. It is probable that you may have given the subject, as far as Columbus and the center are concerned, more attention than I have. With reference to the former, at least, I can say no more than the general suggestion already expressed, that it should be fully occupied.

The attack upon the center should be made by two gunboat expeditions, with, I should say, twenty thousand men on the two rivers. They should, of course,

be organized with reference to the depth of the water in the rivers; and whether they should be of equal or unequal strength, would depend upon that and other considerations, and can hardly be determined until the moment of departure. The mode of attack must depend upon the strength of the enemy at the several points and the features of the localities. It will be of the first importance to break the railroad communication, and, if possible, that should be done by columns moving rapidly to the bridges over the Cumberland and the Tennessee. The former, probably, would not be reached as first, being some 31 miles above the first principal battery that I know of at Dover. The other is 18 miles above Fort Henry—the first I know of on the Tennessee. If the expedition should not be strong enough to do the work alone, they should establish themselves firmly at the nearest possible point, and remain at least until they ascertain that re-enforcements from my columns or some other source would not reach them. By uniting they could establish themselves permanently under the protection of the gunboats.

I say this much rather to lay the subject before you, than to propose any definite plan for your side. Whatever is done should be done speedily, within a few days. The work will become more difficult every day. Please let me hear from you at once.

Very truly, yours,

D. C. BUELL.

Brigadier General Commanding,  
(To) GENERAL H. W. HALLECK,  
Commanding Department of the Missouri

The events happened in this order: The gunboats under Commodore Foote, supported by a land force under General Grant, captured Fort Henry, February 6th; Grant and the navy, with the re-enforcements which Buell had sent, appeared before Fort Donelson February 12th and 14th; Buell's force appeared before Bowling Green, commenced crossing and demonstrating towards Nashville, February 14th, Johnston, having on his approach burnt the bridges and retired to Nashville. Fort Donelson surrendered to Grant February 16th, and on the approach of Buell, Johnston burnt the bridges over the Cumberland, and retired south from Nashville, which Buell occupied February 25.

The following order, issued on this occasion, is not so interesting for the announcement of the mere fact of occupation, as for the policy which it avowed in the prosecution of the war:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, February 26, 1862.  
General Order No. 13a]

The General Commanding congratulates his troops



that it has been their privilege to restore the national banner to the capital of Tennessee. He believes that thousands of hearts in every part of the State will swell with joy to see that honored flag reinstated in a position from which it was removed in the excitement and folly of an evil hour; that the voice of her own people will soon proclaim its welcome, and that their manhood and patriotism will protect and perpetuate it.

The general does not deem it necessary, though the occasion is a fit one, to remind his troops of the rule of conduct they have hitherto observed and are still to pursue. We are in arms, not for the purpose of invading the rights of our fellow countrymen anywhere, but to maintain the integrity of the Union, and protect the constitution under which its people have been prosperous and happy. We cannot, therefore, look with indifference on any conduct which is designed to give aid and comfort to those who are endeavoring to defeat these objects; but the action to be taken in such cases rests with certain authorized persons, and is not to be assumed by individual officers or soldiers. Peaceable citizens are not to be molested in their persons or property. Any wrongs to either are to be promptly corrected and the offenders brought to punishment. To this end all persons are desired to make complaint to the immediate commander of officers or soldiers so offending, and if justice be not done promptly, then to the next commander, and so on until the wrong is redressed. If the necessities of the public service should require the use of private property for public purposes, fair compensation is to be allowed. No such appropriation of private property is to be made except by the authority of the highest commander present, and any other officer or soldier who shall presume to exercise such privilege shall be brought to trial. Soldiers are forbidden to enter the residences or grounds of citizens on any plea without authority.

No arrests are to be made without the authority of the commanding general, except in case of actual offense against authority of the government; and in all such cases the fact and circumstances will immediately be reported in writing to headquarters through the intermediate commanders.

The general reminds his officers that the most frequent depredations are those which are committed by worthless characters who straggle from the ranks on the plea of being unable to march; and where the inability really exists, it will be found in most instances that the soldier has overloaded himself with useless and unauthorized articles. The orders already published must be enforced.

The condition and behavior of a corps are sure indications of the efficiency and fitness of its officers. If any regiment shall be found to disregard that propriety of conduct which belongs to soldiers as well as citizens, they must not expect to occupy posts of honor, but may rest assured that they will be placed in positions where they cannot bring shame on their comrades and the cause they are engaged in. The government supplies with liberality all the wants of the soldier. The occasional deprivations and hard-ships incident to rapid marches must be borne with patience and fortitude. Any officer who neglects to provide properly

for his troops, or separates himself from them to seek his own comfort, will be held to a rigid accountability. By command of General Buell.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., *Chief of Staff.*

The Confederate forces concentrated south of the Tennessee River, under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston, after the evacuation of Nashville, and Buell's command, for military operations, was, on the 12th of March, merged into that of Halleck. After sending a division under Gen. O. M. Mitchel to occupy north Alabama, organizing a division under Gen. G. W. Morgan to operate from Kentucky against Cumberland Gap, and leaving a suitable force at Nashville and other places on his lines of communication, Buell marched in the latter part of March with five divisions—about 37,000 men—to form a junction with the forces of Halleck on the Tennessee River. He arrived at Savannah, the place appointed for the junction, with his leading division the evening before the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing. When the battle opened the following morning, he ordered forward the division (Nelson's), already arrived, sent instructions to the rear divisions to press on by forced march, and in person went to the river on a steamer to the field of battle. The head of his column, under Nelson, arrived in time to repel an attack which the Confederates made immediately at the landing, to which the troops of Grant had been driven back at the close of the first day. Three of his divisions came up that night, a fourth the following day, and at daylight on the 7th the enemy was attacked and by four o'clock in the evening driven from the field. Gen. Lew Wallace's fresh division, and such other fragments of Grant's army as retained any organization from the disaster of the previous day, took part in the battle of the 7th. The Confederates fell back to Corinth, which they fortified, and from which they were forced to retire May 30th by the combined armies under Halleck. The Army of the Ohio, under Buell, occupied the center in this advance.

After the retreat of the Confederates from

Corinth, Buell with his army was again detailed to operate against East Tennessee. He moved into North Alabama with four divisions (25,000 men), making (June 31st) his headquarters temporarily at Huntsville, while repairing the railroads to his base of supplies at Louisville, 300 miles distant. His remaining division, under General Thomas, arrived July 31st. The movement from the first was delayed by the orders of Halleck, requiring him to repair and guard the Memphis & Charleston Railroad east of Corinth.

In the meantime the Confederate forces in East Tennessee were re-enforced by General Bragg, with the bulk of the Corinth army, making an aggregate force of not less than 60,000 men, which by the 28th of July was available for prompt concentration at Chattanooga or elsewhere in East Tennessee. Its superior cavalry force operated with great effect upon the long lines of the Union Army, breaking up the railroads and cutting off its supplies.

The effort to defeat these partisan operations by combining light infantry with the totally insufficient Union cavalry, and by local guards, was unsuccessful, and on the 10th of August the Confederate cavalry under Forrest and Morgan, effectually severed the line of supplies of the Union Army by an extensive destruction of the railroad north of Nashville.

About the same time the whole Confederate force in East Tennessee assumed the offensive. General Kirby Smith, starting from Knoxville, passed the mountains to the left of Cumberland Gap, which the division under Gen. G. W. Morgan had occupied and fortified in time.

Upon hearing of Smith's movement, Buell dispatched General Nelson with a few experienced officers and two batteries of artillery to organize such troops as could be got together in Kentucky to repel Smith's invasion. Smith encountered Nelson's force, composed of raw troops, at Richmond, defeated it (August 30th), and advanced into Central Kentucky, threatening Louisville and Cincinnati.

Simultaneously with Smith's advance,

Bragg crossed the Tennessee River at and near Chattanooga with the bulk of his army, threatening Middle Tennessee and Nashville. The Union Army, which occupied various points for repairing the roads and with a view to the forward movement for which it had been preparing, was immediately put in readiness for concentration.

McCook, with his own and Crittenden's divisions, was ordered from the mouth of Battle Creek, up the Sequatchie Valley to watch and oppose the enemy's advance, and, when pressed, to fall back for concentration on the road to McMinnville. He advanced a short distance and returned, supposing that the enemy had already anticipated him on the McMinnville road. This supposition proved to be incorrect, and it threw the army out of position for efficient observation, gave an erroneous impression of the rate of the enemy's progress, and kept the army a week about McMinnville awaiting his approach, of which at the end of that time there was yet no intelligence. The army was now reduced to 10 days' supplies, and assuming Nashville to be the enemy's first objective point, it was necessary to put the army in a position which would enable it best to oppose that design and at the same time reopen its communication with Louisville. Orders were therefore given on the 30th of August for concentrating at Murfreesborough on the 5th of September. Pending this movement the head of Bragg's column crossed the mountain and appeared at Sparta on the 2nd of September, and instead of turning towards Nashville, moved toward the Cumberland River, which it crossed at Carthage and Gainsborough. This change in the anticipated route of the enemy caused the movement of the Union Army upon Nashville and the sending of a division for the protection of Bowling Green, where some supplies had been gathered; and on learning that the bulk of the Confederate army was marching in the same direction, Buell started with the Army of the Ohio in pursuit, after leaving a suitable force to hold Nashville, which he had previously commenced to fortify. The enemy

halted involuntarily at Glasgow, but continued his march to Mumfordsville, where a Federal force of about 4,000 men, with artillery, strongly fortified, but heedlessly exposed to such a danger by the authority at Louisville, not then under Buell's command, surrendered to Bragg on the 17th without resistance. There was skirmishing between the two armies and preparations for battle at Mumfordsville, but on the 21st the Confederate Army, followed closely by the Union Army, moved towards Louisville until near Elizabethtown, when it turned off toward Bardstown. That deflection indicated a speedy junction of Bragg and Kirby Smith, and perhaps an attack on Louisville, where a force of raw troops was gathering. Instead, therefore, of turning off to continue the pursuit, Buell marched directly on to Louisville, where his rear division arrived on the night of the 29th.

The new regiments were immediately incorporated into the old organizations, and on the 1st of October the army moved against the enemy, who then occupied Bardstown and Frankfort. The news of this advance brought to a hurried conclusion the ceremonies of inaugurating a State governor at Frankfort, in which Bragg was at the moment engaged. Sharp skirmishing occurred in both lines, the Confederates retiring for concentration until the Bardstown column reached Perryville; where, October 8th, a severe but indecisive battle, lasting until night, was fought between portions of the two armies. The Union Army moved forward at six o'clock next morning to renew the battle, but the Confederates had withdrawn. There was further concentration on both sides and manœuvring for battle, but on the 12th Bragg commenced to retreat on Cumberland Gap. He was followed, and his rear guard engaged at various points as far as London, when seeing no prospect of further advantage, Buell, October 17th, discontinued the pursuit, and directed his army by way of Glasgow and Bowling Green upon Murfreesborough, in anticipation of Bragg's movement against Middle Tennessee and Nashville. Pending this movement, October 30th, the

army being then in the vicinity of Glasgow and Bowling Green, he turned over the command to General Rosecrans, in obedience to news from Washington. Previously, September 29th, while at Louisville, he had been ordered to relinquish the command to General Thomas, but the order was countermanded at the request of Thomas and others.

He was thanked by the department for the service rendered, but there immediately arose some disagreement between him and the department as to the plan of further operations. He, however, adhered to his views, and continued the movement which he had announced and, as stated, surrendered his command pending its execution.

In November a court of inquiry was ordered to investigate his operations during the summer and fall. The court was in session more than five months, and much oral and documentary evidence was taken; but the proceedings were never published, and when called for some years afterwards by Congress, the voluminous record was found to have disappeared from the archives of the War Department. Twice after the inquiry General Buell was offered commands under his juniors, Sherman and Canby, but declined. He was then mustered out of the volunteer service May 23, 1864, and on the 1st of June resigned his commission in the regular army. In 1865 he took part in coal and iron interests in Kentucky.

In this sketch nothing has been attempted but a brief outline of the more prominent facts, omitting many important details, and all discussion of the actual or relative value of General Buell's services as a commander during the Rebellion. The fact is not to be ignored that perhaps no higher officer in the war was the subject of so much party criticism as he during the last six months of his command. Though in his own mind repelling the injustice of this criticism, he has not seen proper to make much public protest against it, and it does not come within the scope of this sketch to analyze facts for the purpose of pointing out how much of the harsh judgment was be-

stowed without discernment or justice, how much was due to a state of the public mind, which, it must be confessed, was often disposed to regard passionate or at least practical partisanship, as an element of patriotic duty, and how much to the machinations of hostile ambitions and personal resentment. It does not appear that the War Department shared fully in the disapprobation to which a portion of the public press gave loud expression, but it yielded to a popular clamor, or rather to the dictation of political and personal influences which first shaped the popular prejudice, and then derived strength and reward from its support. It may, however, be proper to say in the direction of impartial criticism, that in reviewing the operations of the army under General Buell in the summer and fall of 1862, and comparing them with similar operations of other dates and other commanders on the same and other fields, it is impossible not to be impressed by the contrast in the popular feeling with reference to the different periods. These contrasts indicate, perhaps, a more politic conformity of the later commanders, to the popular idea of the war, and fortunately, also to a more patient appreciation by the popular judgment of the obstacles to be overcome.

GEN. H. F. DEVOL.—Among the regiments in the late Rebellion to which Washington County contributed her "bravest and best," the gallant Thirty-sixth stands prominent. The history of this regiment is sketched at another place in this volume, but an outline of the life of its worthy colonel will be of interest, both to his military friends and the public.

H. F. Devol, the youngest son of Stephen Devol, Jr., was born in Waterford township, August 6, 1831. His boyhood was spent in the country school and on his father's farm. At the age of 16, a courageous spirit, and a desire for more extended educational advantages led him to seek independence from parental dictation. He then attended Beverly Academy for a short time, and two years later made his first trip south in the produce trade. From this time till the opening of the Rebel-

lion, Mr. Devol devoted his summers to farming and his winters to flatboating and trade.

He married, May 15, 1856, Adelaide A. Dyer, of Muskingum township, by whom he had two children—Hattie A., and Carroll, who is a graduate of Pennsylvania Military Institute, and was, in 1879, appointed by President Hayes lieutenant in the regular army. Mrs. Devol died July 10, 1860.

In the winter of 1860 Mr. Devol witnessed the first overt acts of the important drama in which he became an actor. Being South with a cargo of produce he experienced some of the inconveniences of that disturbed period. The spirit of secession was aroused, and Northern merchants became objects of hatred. Their boats were not permitted to land at many places, while at others obstructions were thrown in the way of sales and collections. Mr. Devol, however, did not suffer serious financial loss, but his experience aroused him to action on returning home. He had been a witness of secession. It was in store for him to take a part in the bloodiest acts of the tragedy then opening, and eventually to stand in the line of triumphant soldiery with a full share of military glory.

When the first call for volunteers for the three years' service was made, Mr. Devol set to work to enlisting a company, from Waterford, Adams and Muskingum townships. It was the intention to enroll this company in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then being formed at Cincinnati. Mr. Devol had acted without a commission and without direction, and borne all the expenses out of his own pocket. When the company met at Lowell for organization, Col. Melvin Clarke appeared with a commission to organize a new regiment, and informed Captain Devol that Colonel Groesbeck's regiment (Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry) was full. Captain Devol enlisted his men in the new regiment, and when the quota was full they were properly enrolled as "Company A."

The company was reported August 1, 1861, and Mr. Devol was commissioned captain August 13th. From the time



of being mustered in until peace illuminated their blood-stained bayonets, the Thirty-sixth was in active, efficient and dangerous service, and during all that period, Mr. Devol was with his men—with them both in camp and battlefield. He was promoted to the rank of major, September 7, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel September 16, 1862, and to the colonelcy, for valuable and valiant conduct on the field of Chickamauga, October 13, 1862. In this battle Colonel Devol took a conspicuous and important part. When the battle opened Colonel Jones was in command of the regiment and General Turchin of the brigade. In the afternoon the brigade was thrown in front of the enemy's center. At a critical moment the advance line was driven back and Turchin's brigade, consisting of the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second Ohio and Fourteenth Kentucky, was brought in face of a hot fire. To retreat would be disastrous. Brave boys were falling fast, and Lieutenant-Colonel Devol, impatient for an order, grasped the situation, assumed command, and ordered a charge. A moment later positions were changed. The Rebel ranks were broken and the brave brigade, encouraged by the bold movement of their temporary commander, followed close in pursuit for a distance of more than 300 yards, when a retreat was ordered. They passed back through the gap in the enemy's line which this bold charge had brought to a halt, and given the Union troops time to reorganize on that day. Colonel Devol proved his soldierly instincts. Colonel Jones had been mortally wounded, and the brigade commander was not at his post. It was left for a lieutenant-colonel to give the command which materially affected the fortunes of that celebrated battle. General Thomas and General Reynolds heartily complimented his soldierly conduct.

At Berryville an incident occurred which exemplifies his bravery. The brigade was ordered by General Hayes, then in command, to lie down to escape a destructive fire of the enemy. But in disobedience to the protestations of their soldiers, General Hayes and Colonel

Devol remained standing at their posts where they could watch changing movements.

Colonel Devol was always found with his regiment, and indeed was in one more engagement than his regiment. His rank during the greater period of the war was that of colonel, but on several occasions he was thrown in in command of a brigade. This was the case at Cedar Creek, when General Hayes' brigade was under his command. At this battle the Army of West Virginia, under command of General Crook, to which this brigade belonged, was held as a flanking column. But General Devol, in the excitement of progressing battle, lost his place and was not a little surprised to find himself urging on with characteristic energy a strange command, engaged in the thickest of the fight. This is an episode of the war which General Hayes delighted to tell. Few officers can claim the honor of having been in as many fights as their command, but Cedar Creek places the colonel of the Thirty-sixth one ahead of his regiment. Colonel Devol was brevetted brigadier-general July 20, 1865.

During the war he had the singular good fortune to escape with only two slight wounds, and his robust body suffered but little from disease. He enjoyed the friendship and cordial respect of his associates in office and his men. He was always jealous of the fame of his regiment and always ready to protect its standing.

When the time for which the Thirty-sixth enlisted had expired, General Devol was found ready to re-engage in the service of the Union, and the regiment cheerfully went with him.

At the conclusion of hostilities in 1865 the rank and file of our volunteer soldiery felt that they had accomplished that for which they had suffered the pains and dangers of war, and were anxious to return to their families and farms. High salaried officers were accused of selfishly detaining the troops; but General Devol was entirely free from any accusation in this regard. Through his management and influence the regiment with which he went into



service and in which he had a warm interest was one of the first Ohio regiments mustered out of the service.

The war over, he returned to Waterford, and in 1866 he purchased the mercantile establishment of Charles Bowen, where for a number of years he devoted himself closely to business. He never had an ambition for political preferment, but was by no means indifferent to the duties of citizenship.

He was appointed by General Hayes, while Governor of Ohio, one of the trustees of Athens Asylum for the Insane. The relations between President Hayes and himself were the most cordial since their acquaintance in the Rebellion.

General Devol was a leading member of the Beverly Presbyterian Church, was superintendent of the Sunday-school and a valuable supporter of religious and moral movements in the community. He acquired a handsome competence, and used it liberally both in public improvements and in answering the prayers of multiplied charities. General Devol remarried April 3, 1867, Harriet E. Bowen, by whom he had four children, George H., Mary B., Florence W., and Ermine B.

GEN. BENJAMIN DANA FEARING, the youngest son of Henry Fearing, Esq., and Eliza Dana Fearing, was born at Harmar, Ohio, October 10, 1837. He was a grandson of Hon. Paul Fearing and Benjamin Dana, who was the son of John Winchester Dana and Hannah Pope Dana, the daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam, and through his mother a lineal descendant of the fourth generation from Gen. Israel Putnam. His early life was spent in his native place. He graduated at Marietta College in 1856, at the age of 19. During the five years following his graduation he was in business, first at Cincinnati and afterward at Philadelphia. While on a visit to Cincinnati in the spring of 1861, news came of the firing upon Fort Sumter—then the call of the President for troops. There was a meeting of the citizens at the old stone church on Walnut Hills, to organize. He was at the meet-

ing, and among the first to offer himself in response to the call of the President. The next day he selected from the companies being formed the one which he thought would soonest be ready, and telegraphed his father, "Have joined the Zouave Guards. Leave for Columbus on 18th, at 6 A. M." The next day, the 19th of April, found him speeding away as fast as the iron horse could carry him to the forefront of the battle. It seems a singular coincidence that 'twas on the same day of the same month, 87 years before, that his ancestor, General Putnam, "left his plow in the furrow," and hurried off on flying hoof to Concord to repel the British and enter upon the war of the Revolution. Upon the organization of regiments at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, the Zouave Guards became Company D of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this regiment they went to Washington, and thence into Virginia, under General Schenck. Here they remained, doing service until their term of enlistment had expired. Then they were entitled to their discharge, but as a battle seemed impending they, by a unanimous vote, resolved to remain and share in it. On the day of the battle of Manassas they were detailed as skirmishers. At 4 o'clock A. M. they had brisk work with the enemy's cavalry, driving them over Cut Run, and to the banks of Bull Run where the line of battle was developed. In the subsequent events of the day, its wild and terrific experiences of battle, carnage, panic, rout and disaster they bore their full share.

During his three months' service Fearing received his first promotion, being made fourth corporal of his company. After the battle of Manassas, the adjutancy of the Thirty-sixth Ohio was offered him by Hon. William P. Cutler, then member of Congress from his district. The offer was again pressed upon him at Columbus when being mustered out at Camp Chase, but was declined as he then expected to join the National Guard regiment at Philadelphia.

He accompanied them into West Virginia, and there served in the double capacity of acting adjutant general to General Slemmer and

as adjutant to Major Andrews, then in command of the Thirty-sixth. Here he remained for three months, devoting himself assiduously to the drill of officers and men, often spending 18 hours a day in this service. The high standing, this regiment subsequently attained was no doubt largely due to the drill and discipline learned in this their early campaign in West Virginia.

General Slemmer, appreciating the value of his services, and recognizing his zeal and ability, recommended to the Governor of Ohio the appointment of Fearing to the colonelcy of the Thirty-sixth Regiment. Major Andrews started for Columbus with the recommendations, but at the headquarters of General Rosecrans he was met by Capt. George Cook of the Fourth regulars, who had already been appointed to the command of the regiment. Fearing continued acting as adjutant at Somerville with Colonel Cook until he received the appointment of major of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He reported at once to Colonel Heildbad at Camp Putnam, and entered upon the duties of his command.

Immediately after the organization of this regiment, although as yet without equipments of any kind, it was transferred to Camp Dennison. The regiment had been in this camp but a short time when orders came from General Grant at Fort Donelson to "move at once and report to General Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky," and at the same time the inquiry "How soon?" The superior officers being absent Major Fearing replied, "*In an hour;*" and so prompt were his movements that his regiment was the first of all the nine ordered from Ohio to arrive at Paducah. He went thence with the main army up the Tennessee River.

While General Sherman was conducting an expedition for the destruction of railroad bridges near Iuka, Mississippi, a heavy shower flooded Yellow Creek so as to render his return impossible. Fearing reported the danger and asked permission to build a bridge of boats. This was done with so much expedition and skill as to secure the highest commendation of his commander, and General

Sherman ever afterward "entrusted him with a large share of the bridging operations over railroads, over streams and in the construction of corduroy-roads through the great swamp lands."

At the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Colonel Hildebrand being in command of a brigade, and the lieutenant-colonel absent, the command of the regiment devolved upon the major. The regiment was stationed at Shiloh Church, its line being across the main Corinth road. This Sherman regarded as the most important point of his position. Of this Fearing was aware and realizing the necessity of maintaining his post he held it with unyielding tenacity. The repeated charges of the enemy in their desperate efforts to capture Taylor's Battery A, of Chicago, he repulsed with great gallantry, and thus held the battery till orders came for its withdrawal. The general commanding commended the regiment for its brave and determined maintenance of the position at the church, and for its gallantry in defense of the battery.

The official report of the brigade commander says: "Maj. Benjamin D. Fearing, who commanded the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was cool and brave, and acquitted himself with as much skill as an old officer of larger experience, and was not excelled by any other field officer, who came within my observation."

Maj. E. C. Dawes, of the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, himself a participant in the fight, a gallant officer of cool and accurate judgment, writes: "I think the conduct of Major Fearing at Shiloh the most creditable to him and valuable to the cause of anything in his long service. The *Seventy-seventh Regiment held the key point* in Sherman's first line of battle, and maintained this position long enough to enable McClernand's and Hurlburt's divisions to get into action, and Major Fearing by his reckless personal courage held the *Seventy-seventh Regiment*. The conduct of the major and of the Seventy-seventh Regiment in that hell of fire has never been appreciated."

The casualties of the regiment, amounting in total to 168 officers and men killed and wounded, tells the story of its fighting. In the disasters which befell the regiment on the next day, the major was in a subordinate position, Lieutenant-Colonel DeHass being then in command.

While at Fort Pickering after the capture of Corinth and the return of the regiment to Memphis, Major Fearing received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-second Regiment then being organized at Camp Putnam, Ohio. The first service of this regiment was in the Kanawha Valley, where it had a "stirring period of marching and fighting."

In January, 1863, he joined the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville. In March he was made colonel of the regiment, Colonel VanVorhes being compelled by sickness to resign. At Murfreesborough he was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps under General George H. Thomas. On the 24th of June he went to the relief of Wilder at Hoover's Gap. On the night of the 18th of September he made the march to Chickamauga. His regiment formed a part of the famous "Turchin's brigade" and with it passed through the terrible fighting on the 19th and 20th. In this battle he was severely wounded, a minie ball passing through the front part of his right and thick part of his left thigh. On the following day the enemy captured the hospital to which the wounded had been removed, but Colonel Fearing and four of his officers were saved by the coolness of his colored servant who carried them to an ambulance and drew them through a continuous fire to a point within the protection of our lines.

As soon as the condition of his wounds would admit of partial duty he was detailed upon court-martial at Cincinnati and Louisville. During his absence his regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Douglas Putnam, a soldier and officer of spirit kindred to his own, made its memorable record in the storming of Missionary Ridge. He returned to his regiment at Ringgold, Georgia, in March, 1864.

In May he went south, and with Turchin's brigade "fought through that wondrous campaign, a hundred days' continuous fighting." He was in the "March to the Sea." At Savannah upon the recommendation of his corps commander, Gen. J. C. Davis, he received a commission from President Lincoln as brigadier-general by brevet, bearing date of December 2, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to Savannah." He was assigned to the command of Col. Daniel McCook's "fighting brigade," Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. At the battle of Bentonville, when the enemy had broken the Union left and center, General Davis ordered General Fearing to move to the left and "check the enemy's advance," if it "cost him his whole brigade." The charge was glorious. The check was made. The action was terrible. Fearing's horse was shot under him, and a minie ball tore away the thumb, the forefinger, and part of his right hand. Van Horne, in summing up the history of the battle, says: "That the battle turned upon the action of the brigades of Mitchell, Vanderveer and Fearing, there can be no doubt. The two former did not give an inch of ground to the enemy, though thrown into single lines and compelled to fight in front and rear. The action of Fearing's brigade was not less important, as it disturbed and defeated General Johnston's combination to utilize for complete success his first advantage. General Fearing was brought in complete isolation for some time, without defenses, and when his right flank was struck by the enemy with such force as to shatter it, he charged his front upon his left, rallied his shattered troops and held the ground essential to the stability of the new line. The latter dispositions and resistance by the whole command gave a symmetry and brilliancy to the conflict which have seldom found expression in such urgent improvisation."

At the close of the war, General Fearing was mustered out of service at the age of 27 years, having as a private taken part in the first, and as a commander of a brigade in the

last, great battle of the war. He was then offered the rank of major in the regular army, but declined. The battles in which he participated are memorable in the history of the war:—Manassas, the battles of West Virginia, Shiloh, Catlin Mountain, Iuka, Corinth, Cartage, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Catlitt's Gap, Lane's Church, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Etowah, Altoona Pass, Pine Knob, Kenesaw, Nicajack, Peach Tree Creek, Chat-tahoochee, Utoy Creek, Rough and Ready, Jonesborough, Atlanta, Savannah, through the Carolinas, Averysborough and Bentonville.

For some years after the war, General Fearing was engaged in business in Cincinnati, but being compelled to withdraw from active labor, he returned to his old home in Harmar, where he resided, devoting himself to literary pursuits, to his friends, and to caring for his health, rendered precarious by the wounds of Chickamauga and Bentonville.

COL. JESSE HILDEBRAND was of German extraction, his ancestry coming to this country sometime between the years 1700 and 1730. He was born in Pennsylvania, near the New York State line, on the 22nd day of May, 1800, and was the first white child born in that portion of the State, the so-called "Corn" or "Planter" Indians then occupying the soil. His mother being an invalid, the child was placed in the care of an Indian woman, who tenderly cared for him, and became so attached to her charge that she was loth to give him up when the mother's health again permitted her to take charge of him. When he was about two years of age, his parents sold the farm and removed to near Pittsburg, but only remained there a short time when they pushed on farther west, finally arriving at Marietta, Ohio, where they found their future home. His parents both lived to an advanced age.

Our subject early in life developed a strong predilection for a military life, and would have entered the regular army had it not been for his love for, and care of, his mother. He was noted as a "drummer boy" and

when about 18 became drum major of the regiment at Marietta. He was a personal friend of President Jackson, who commissioned him an officer of militia. He was for many years a brigadier-general of militia, and subsequently became major-general. General Hildebrand always had a fine staff completely uniformed and equipped during this period of his military career.

Colonel Hildebrand, although a Democrat, believed thoroughly in the supremacy of the national to State authority, and in the hour of the Nation's peril did not hesitate as to his duty. In October, 1861, he began to raise the Seventy-seventh Regiment for the active service of his country. He was appointed and commissioned its colonel, and in January, 1862, he left Marietta in command of a full regiment and was soon at the front. The brigade of which he was in command, met the first attack of the enemy at Shiloh, and in that action distinguished himself for gallantry and courage, and for his persevering efforts in rallying his men in the face of danger. General Sherman, who witnessed Colonel Hildebrand's conduct on this occasion, enthusiastically declared him to be the bravest man he ever knew. He afterwards engaged in a severe march through Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, finally arriving at Memphis. His regiment had become sadly reduced by battle and disease and in August, 1862, was detailed for service at the military prison, Alton, Illinois, Colonel Hildebrand becoming commandant of the post, where he remained until his death. The unusual hardship and exposure to which he had been subject while in the field finally resulted in pneumonia, and at 2:30 o'clock P. M., Saturday, April 18, 1863, the brave soldier passed away.

The news of his death caused universal sorrow here in Marietta where he was so well and favorably known. A committee of arrangements for his funeral was appointed consisting of Mayor Whittlesey, George M. Woodbridge, John Marshall, Henry Fearing, L. W. Reppert, I. R. Waters, J. B. Hovey, and Maj. William B. Mason, Seventy-seventh



Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and appropriate resolutions to the memory of the deceased were adopted. The funeral services were held at the Putnam Street Methodist Episcopal Church and the remains were followed to Mound Cemetery, under military escort, by his family, the clergymen, members of his staff when general, members of the Seventy-seventh Regiment present and a large concourse of citizens.

When the news of Colonel Hildebrand's death reached General Sherman, he sent his widow a letter of condolence, which contained the highest testimonial to Colonel Hildebrand's worth as a soldier and a man. A portion of the letter appears herewith:

I could recall many little scenes of our camp life to illustrate the honest, fearless character of Colonel Hildebrand, the interest he took in his men, always with them doing his duty like a brave soldier, as he was, never complaining, never talking of turning back. He was not the man to dream of peace until it should be won fairly and honestly.

In civic life Colonel Hildebrand was widely known. For a number of years he was a mail contractor and owned the stage line between Marietta and Zanesville. In October, 1850, he was elected sheriff of Washington County and served two years.

Colonel Hildebrand was married in 1826 to Mrs. S. Perkins Fowler, and was the father of seven children. Eliza, the eldest, now Mrs. Henry E. Marks, resides in Washington, D. C. Her husband entered the service in the late war as lieutenant from that district. Arius Gilead, the second, died in Washington in 1876, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery in that city; Elodiannas, the third, died in infancy; W. W., the fourth, entered the service as a private, but while on his way to the front was injured by a railroad accident and brought home to Marietta injured for life; Frances Isabel, the fifth, resides at the old home; Anna Maria, the sixth, died in childhood; Cynthia E., the youngest, now Mrs. Henry J. Bradford, lives in Marietta. Her husband was a naval officer and served all through the war. He died in the service September 16, 1873, at the age of 35.

COLONEL EBENEZER BALDWIN ANDREWS was born at Danbury, Connecticut, April 29, 1821. He was the youngest of six sons of Rev. William Andrews, for many years the pastor of the Congregational Church in Danbury. After spending a year at Williams' College, he entered the sophomore class in Marietta College, and graduated in 1842. Among his fellow students he was a leading man, noted for geniality and humor, and universally popular. After a short time spent in teaching, he pursued a course of theological study at Princeton. In 1846 he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Housatonic, Massachusetts, and afterward he was settled over a church in New Britain, Connecticut.

In 1851, coming to Marietta, to deliver the address before the alumni at commencement, he made such an impression as an orator and a man of culture, that he was elected to the chair of natural science in Marietta College. Professor Beach, one of his pupils, writes thus:

In his college work Professor Andrews early became specially interested in geological investigations, and during his stay here the study of geology was made very prominent. His teaching in this department was suggestive and stimulating. His students were sure to think geology a great and living science. During a series of years he conducted his senior classes on exploring expeditions which will not be forgotten by any who participated in them. The writer remembers with much interest the explorations made by the class of 1859, through the wildest parts of Washington County, and which occupied five days. The enthusiasm of the professor, as well as his unfeeling good humor and his rich resources of wit and anecdote made it a memorable journey to the young men who followed him.

When in 1861, we were plunged into civil war, Professor Andrews was appointed major of the Thirty-first Ohio Regiment. He secured his release from his college duties, and engaged in the service of his country. He served with his regiment in West Virginia and on the Potomac, and, after Antietam, was made its colonel. His military life is best set forth in the following extracts from communications from those who served with him, and were familiar with his career as an army officer.



Gen. B. D. Fearing, who was the first adjutant of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, says:

Few are familiar with the embarrassments that surrounded those entrusted with the recruiting and organizing of infantry during the late civil war. Briefly, they may be summed up thus. The public had to be stimulated to the point of encouraging enlistment. Constant thought and labor were required to foster the effort made to popularize enlistments. Extended correspondence had to be carried on with the military committees of the different counties in the district, with the officers recruiting for the regiment, and with many of the families of the men enlisted. As the companies arrived at the camp of instruction, all their wants, and there were not a few, had to be provided for without any delay. As the companies arrived at the camp in detachments under the recruiting officers—and not infrequently they reached the camp during the night time—it was a very exhaustive work to care for them and see that they did not suffer. This Major Andrews did, in the care of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, as those friendly to the soldiers, and the military committees of Washington County are prompt to testify. In accordance with the custom in those early war days, the recruiting officers were instructed to have the enlisted men bring nothing to camp with them except what they were willing to abandon, when furnished with the government outfit. I remember well how much perplexed and embarrassed Col. William R. Putnam, commandant of the camp of instruction at Marietta, was, when it was reported to him by officers of the companies after the first night in camp, that the men were actually suffering from the chill of the night.

Major Andrews immediately suggested that Colonel Clark himself should secure from the patriotic citizens of Marietta blankets and comforts to meet the needs of the regiment. This suffering was more particularly in those companies recruited at a distance, and whose friends could not easily reach them. It was fortunate for the regiment that Major Andrews was so situated that he could give his undivided thought and time to the care of the soldiers.

The following incident from the same communication, shows the self-sacrificing patriotic spirit of the subject of our sketch.

Information had reached Major Andrews that the regiment would soon be called into active service in West Virginia, by General Rosecrans, for the relief of the town of Spencer, which was in his rear, and for whose relief he had no troops at command. This stimulated Major Andrews to use extraordinary efforts to prepare the regiment as speedily as possible for service. It was determined by the friends of the regiment that, if possible, the services of a regular army officer should be secured to command this splendid body of volunteers. They seemed to be no one at that time that could accomplish this but Major Andrews. His extended reputation as a scientific man, and his acquaintance with the leading men of the State, gave him excellent allies in Washington. Although his

services were in great demand in the camp, yet it was decided that he should go to Washington. Availing himself of his personal acquaintance with Secretary Chase to reach President Lincoln, he succeeded in presenting himself, accompanied by Lincoln and Chase, before Secretary Cameron, and, in face of the order aht had just been issued, that no more details should be made from the regular army to the volunteers, he secured the assent of Cameron to the detailing of a West Point man to the command of the regiment. If a suitable one could be found. To this zealous work of Major Andrews, at Washington, may without doubt be attributed all the valuable results that followed the appointment of Colonel Crook to the command of the Thirty-sixth Regiment.

I am now convinced that this extraordinary effort on the part of Major Andrews was not absolutely essential, since Colonel Clarke had large experience as a teacher, had held official positions in civil life, and was a man of great courage, and of undoubted qualifications for the command of a regiment. The history of the regiment proves also that many of the subordinate officers were possessed of the same qualifications. It would be hard to find two men so unselfish and truly patriotic as Colonel Clarke and Major Andrews showed themselves to be, in thus giving up their own promotion, and in seeking so zealously to discover a man to hold the honorable position, that by right belonged to them.

The following extract is from a letter from Gen. J. D. Cox, who commanded the department of West Virginia during Col. Andrews' service in that State:

When Colonel Andrews assumed the command in 1861 as leader of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, I at once saw that he was a cool, brave and conscientious officer, arrogating nothing to himself from his previous standing as an intellectual and scientific man, but determined to learn his new duties with thoroughness and with modesty. As one immediately charged with the enforcement of the ideas of discipline of Colonel Crook, the major's task at the beginning was a hard one. The regiment was, as all volunteer regiments necessarily are, slow in seeing the immense importance of the discipline and drill, which a commandant, taken from the regular army, knew to be the indispensable condition of success, and, in the end, of the well-being of the regiment itself. Much of the ordinary unpopularity of the earlier stages of this instruction and discipline fell on Major Andrews. He did not shrink from it or avoid it. He sought no shelter under apologies; did not shoulder off the burden upon his superiors, but loyally obeyed the injunctions he received, as a faithful subordinate without complaint or criticism. He had faith that in the end, the honesty of his purpose, the usefulness of the discipline, and the good will to the regiment, which dictated it, would all be recognized.

At the close of his army life, in 1863, Professor Andrews resumed his position at Marietta College. He had already become known

as an eminent geologist, and especially as an authority in the geology of Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. In 1869 he resigned his chair in Marietta to accept the position of assistant geologist in the geological survey of Ohio. To this work he gave several years of assiduous and successful labor, removing from Marietta to the more central position of Lancaster, Ohio. His work upon the coal fields of Southeastern Ohio was universally recognized as admirable and thorough, and it widely extended his reputation as a geologist. After the close of the geological survey Professor Andrews continued his residence in Lancaster, giving his attention to the preparation of a text-book on geology, which has proved very acceptable. He also found large employment as a consulting geologist, whose opinions as to the nature and value of the mineral resources of southern Ohio and West Virginia were highly valued.

He died at Lancaster, Ohio, August 14, 1880.

COL. JOHN C. PAXTON was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1824. At the aged of 10 years he began life for himself, and from that day his generous hand lent assistance to his parents, and a more dutiful and loving son never lived than he. At an early age he came to Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business at Sharon, Noble County, until 1853. In 1845 he was united in marriage to Agnes Greenlee, who was to the end of her life a faithful partner and sympathetic wife.

He removed with his family to Marietta in 1853, and engaged in business pursuits. In 1854, while in the south, he had the misfortune to contract the smallpox, and returning home, the whole family were stricken with the disease which bereft the household of the cherished wife and mother. In 1857 he married, for his second wife, Sophia L. Reed, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Paxton's temperament made him restless and imperative. He traveled into every State and Territory, and he acquired a knowledge of the resources and society of the entire

country. Several years of his mature life were spent in Salt Lake City, where an intimate acquaintance with the practices of Mormonism taught him to hate, with all the bitterness of his intense nature, the execrable doctrines of that peculiar people.

Writers of all periods have united in extolling the valliant deeds of military heroes. The man who enlists his body and soul in the cause of his country is deserving of the highest honor, no matter what his military rank may be. War has not inappropriately been likened to a drama, in which the officers play the leading *roles*, but the success of the whole depends upon the acting of each character. Another point of likeness is that each *role* requires its own peculiar actor. The bold and dashing colonel who carries assault to victory is no less deserving of honor than the general in command who has planned the preliminary movements.

It will be necessary to understand the character of Colonel Paxton, and to know the field in which he was ordered to operate, before proceeding to a consideration of his merits as a military man.

He was a man of strong talent, but nervous, impulsive and often erratic. He had a pointed insight into affairs, and his opinions and resolutions, though quickly formed, were usually correct. His wit was pungent and keen; incisive sarcasm gave him a peculiar power in controversy. In the social circle he was at his best, vivacious and witty, and enjoying a story or a joke exceedingly. His friendship was devoted and true, his hatred intense. A large heart made him generous to a fault, and he was always ready to contribute to the necessities of the unfortunate.

During the crisis of Secession in 1860 he was in Louisiana, and was present at the convention when the State was voted out of the Union. He was present when the vote was carried to tear down the old flag then floating over the capitol. His loyal eyes saw the raising of the first Rebel flag in Louisiana. When he had seen the banner which he always worshiped torn into shreds and trampled under foot in the streets of Louisiana, he could re-

strain his impetuous spirit no longer. He hastened north with the determination that nothing which he could do should be left undone in the great contest then at hand.

Colonel Paxton began his military career in the three months' service as quartermaster for the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Marietta, and in August, 1861, recruited a regiment of cavalry. The history of the movements and services in this regiment will be found at the proper place in this volume. But it will be in place to notice the difficulties under which Colonel Paxton labored. With an ardent leader and ambitious followers, the Second Virginia Cavalry was stationed in the narrow valleys of West Virginia to rout bushwhackers and break up camps of the enemy. No section of the country within the whole range of the Rebellion imposes as great physical obstructions to military movements as West Virginia. Considering the conformation of the country, the condition of the roads, and the character of the service, Colonel Paxton is entitled to the highest praise for his persevering, brave and dashing leadership. "He was accused," says General Fearing, "of being rash, but such rashness in a cavalry officer is oftentimes a virtue. The same rashness evinced by an infantry officer would be unpardonable and lead to a court-martial. It was the custom during the early stages of the war for cavalry officers to pre-estimate results and magnify the strength of the enemy. Imagining insurmountable obstacles in the front often caused them to turn back from an assault or an expedition which might easily have been accomplished with small loss. This fact led General Hooker, as late as the battle of Chancellorsville, to make the assertion while enraged at an unsuccessful expedition of cavalry, that the man could not be found who had ever seen a dead caval-ryman."

Although Colonel Paxton may not have been a cool, calculating director of movements, he was never found wanting when an opportunity was presented for a bold charge. And when a court or commission was appointed to

examine into the qualifications of officers then serving in the valley, Colonel Paxton was the first man ordered before the committee of which Colonel Hayes (later President Hayes) was chairman. Colonel Hayes put the question: "Colonel, suppose you were marching along a flat top mountain with a train, how would you dispose of your troops to protect it?" "Well," answered Colonel Paxton, "I would throw out a squad of men on each side to protect the train in case of an attack." "Well, colonel," said Colonel Hayes, "suppose an attack were made on you when in that position, what command would you give?" Colonel Paxton scratched his head a moment, then said, "I don't know, colonel, what command you would give, but I would say, 'Go for them, boys, and give them h—l.'" That ended the examination.

Colonel Paxton's bravery or patriotism was never questioned.

Gen. J. D. Cox, whose good opinion it is a distinguished honor to have, pays this tribute to him as a man and soldier:

When I think of him he always appears as I knew him in the prime of his early manhood in West Virginia, handsome, dashing, fearless, a bold rider and a daring scout. His patriotic determination to see service in the war for the Union made him enter a West Virginia regiment when Ohio's quota was full, and he gave his whole heart to his work. He was disposed to be impatient of restraint, but for a commander whom he trusted and respected he was ready at any moment to imperil his life. His impetuosity sometimes led him into collision with others, especially if he doubted their earnestness or their enterprise. These were, however, the faults of an excess zeal, and will appear merits when contrasted with their opposites. He had most of the qualities of a first class cavalry officer, and was never happier than when detailed for some dangerous adventure requiring both intelligence and daring.

Colonel Paxton in going into the war had followed the impulse of his convictions, and as long as he remained in the service was not only the brave soldier who fought for glory but also the devoted patriot who had a heart in the cause. In a letter written to his family, dated "Camp Piatt, Virginia, February 22, 1863," shows his feeling in regard to the war. This was at a time when the army in the field had reason to be discouraged by the

indifference of some of their constituency at home. We quote one paragraph of the letter:

My position is one of great care and responsibility, and I can honestly say I wish it was done. I have seen enough of war in the last 20 months to satisfy both my curiosity and my ambition, but I have not seen enough of this war until I see it closed in favor of our glorious flag and the Union; and I know I but reflect the sentiments of my regiment when I say so. We are all tired and wish to be at home with our families, but not until all is quiet at the front. Then, if traitors (Tories is a better word) at home wish our services you may rest assured they shall have the benefit of them.

Colonel Paxton left the service in 1863. When the war had closed he was as heartily in favor of "burying the past" as in 1860 he had been impatient to crush out the Rebellion. He believed that the sooner the North and the South could unite in a fraternal Fourth of July shout of patriotism the better it would be for the whole country. He says in a published letter in 1874:

I never was in sympathy with the organization, the Grand Army of the Republic as organized at the close of the war, nor of its child, "Decoration Day." I believe, from the history of such affairs in other countries, that the sooner the marks of our Civil War are obliterated, the better it would be for what we fought for, "one whole country." Soldiers' reunions there is no objection to, but my understanding as to the object of Decoration Day was to afford an opportunity for civilians, women and children, aided by the clergy and politicians, to pay a formal respect to dead soldiers; living soldiers could stand and look on and feel proud of the respect paid to their dead comrades. It was an innocent proceeding, well adapted for the persons it was intended for, but never was in my opinion that would create or fire a patriotic people or fighting soldiery. Let the past be gone. I believe the boys in their "little beds" are quite as well off as their living comrades. They are free of the tax, in pains and aches, their comrades in their rear are paying, every step they take, to the present "slow music of the Union."

Colonel Paxton possessed a sound judgment, a strong mind, and remarkable versatility of talent. Had he enjoyed the advantages in early life and a judicious mental training he would undoubtedly have achieved distinction as a writer. He was not a politician in the common acceptance of the term. But he was a man of public spirit favoring every kind of public improvement intended for the develop-

ment of the country. From what has been written some idea may be formed of the principles and character of our subject. He was one of those peculiar men whom it is impossible to accurately portray with pen. He died at his residence in Marietta, February 28, 1881, of paralysis, after two years of intense suffering.

#### LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER L. HASKINS.—

The subject of this sketch was born in Shushan, Washington County, New York, March 18, 1822. He received a common school education and was engaged in St. Louis, Missouri, several years before going to Marietta, as teacher, and adopted the profession of civil engineer. He was married on October 6, 1853, to Addie G. Gerken, of Marietta.

When the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad was being constructed, Colonel Haskins was employed as assistant engineer in locating the line, and as engineer in charge of various parts of the work, especially that part laid out between Marietta and Bellaire.

At the beginning of the war he was civil engineer of the city of Marietta, and when the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised, he was commissioned major of that regiment. When the regiment went to the field the attainments of Colonel Haskins as an engineer were called into requisition, and he was constantly employed in locating military works, roads, etc.

On July 17, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. The arduous duties of the camp and field proved more than his health would stand, and he was honorably discharged March 20, 1863, on account of impaired health.

Colonel Haskins followed his profession of civil engineer up to the fall of 1865, when he was elected to the 57th General Assembly as Representative from Washington County.

Colonel Haskins was civil engineer of the city of Marietta during the years 1855, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861. In January, 1866, while at Logansport, Indiana, on some business connected with a railroad on which he had been engaged as engineer, he was taken



suddenly ill and died, January 13, 1866. His widow still resides in Marietta. One son and one daughter are living.

MAJ. GEORGE T. RICE was born December 16, 1823, in Macedon, Wayne County, New York, son of Nathan and Dorcas Rice. He married Minerva Jane Ripley, daughter of John and Betsey Ripley, of the same place, and in 1852 removed to Marietta, Ohio.

He enlisted as a private in Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment, July 22, 1861, was appointed second sergeant and served as such until July 11, 1862, when he was commissioned second lieutenant; he served as such until May 9, 1864, when he was commissioned as first lieutenant Company E, January 11, 1865; was commissioned as captain and transferred to command of Company C, June 6, 1865; was commissioned as major of the regiment and served as such until the regiment was discharged, July 9, 1865.

Major Rice at the close of the war removed from Marietta, to Macedon, New York, and afterward located permanently at Rollin, Michigan, where he engaged in the mercantile business.

CAPT. JACOB KOENIG was born in 1816, in the town of Desloch, dukedom of Hessa, Germany. When he reached the age of 21 he joined the army, and was a faithful soldier for six years in Company I, infantry, of the dukedom of Hessa, receiving an honorable discharge April 1, 1842. After being discharged he remained at home about two weeks, when he sailed for the United States, landing in New York city in May, 1842. He was married in New York on May 7, 1843, to Julia A. Maas, born in Mannheim, Bavaria, who had landed in New York about two weeks before.

While residing in New York City he served in the New York State militia for 14 years, the first seven as a private, and the last as lieutenant. He came to Marietta in July, 1856. In July, 1861, he organized Company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of the same.

The newspapers of 1861 published in Marietta speak of Captain Koenig's company as the "German Rifles." The company was a militia company for a short time prior to enlistment for three years, and after the first vote to go into the service, it was recruited up to the maximum, 100 men, and left for Camp Colerain, near Cincinnati, all inside of a week. Captain Koenig was a brave soldier, and exceedingly kind to the men in his command. During his term of service he also served as assistant inspector general of the Fifth division, Sixteenth Army Corps. He died at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 21st day of August, 1863, leaving a wife and five children, viz.: Jacob, Julia, Caroline, Philip and William.

CAPT. JAMES C. SELBY was born in Washington County, Ohio, on the 3d day of December, 1838. His father was Jeremiah J. Selby, a native of New York. The maiden name of his mother was Rosana D. Stone. At the age of four years he lost his father. His mother was his only guardian till after he was 14 years of age. Having received a good common school education, he followed the occupation of farming, and also that of carpenter.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Union Army on July 29, 1861, at Lowell, Washington County, Ohio. On August 24, 1861 (at Marietta, Ohio), he was mustered in as second lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A few days after he left with his company and regiment for the field. He was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Company F, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, March 5, 1862.

At the battle of Antietam, Maryland, while making a charge, a piece of shell went through his haversack, tearing it to pieces and scattering his hardtack over the ground.

He was promoted to captain and assigned to Company K, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 30, 1863. (Commissioned October 13, 1863.)

At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863, he lost his right



arm and was sent to the hospital, where he remained till January, when he went home. In about six weeks he joined his regiment again, and took command of his company even before he was able for duty. He had his sword changed to carry on his right side, and learned to write with his left hand in a few days.

At the battle of Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864, he received a gun-shot in his right thigh, severing the vein and shattering the bone. He remained in the field hospital at Berryville two or three days, and was then removed to the general hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, where he died in 10 days after he was wounded. When informed that he must die, he received it with perfect calmness, sent for the chaplain and made the necessary disposition of his property, and asked his nurse to write his lieutenant to make out his monthly returns for him.

In the regiment he was respected as a soldier and gentleman—brave to desperation, generous to a fault, possessed of an iron will, a good moral character, and a kind heart. He was loved and desired to be loved by all his comrades.

CAPT. WILLIAM BEALE WHITTLESEY, son of Hon. William A. and Jane H. Whittlesey, of Marietta, Ohio, was born at Marietta, October 2, 1841. Even in boyhood he showed a taste and ambition for military life, and when a young man under age he was made an aide de camp of General Hildebrand in the State militia.

In September, 1857, at the age of 17, he entered the freshman class and was graduated in the summer of 1861.

In the fall of 1862 he aided in raising a company, and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment remained in the Kanawha Valley until the spring of 1863, when it was ordered to Nashville, and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. It afterward joined the Fourteenth Army Corps, under that noblest of noble generals, George H. Thomas, and formed one of the many regi-

ments which met Bragg at Chickamauga, September 17 and 18, 1863. As it became evident that a battle was imminent, Whittlesey talked freely of it—wondering how he would stand fire—how he would act, and asked the writer if he felt *doing his duty* to so state it to his father. He went into that battle and, in his earnestness, unnecessarily exposed himself—taking position in *front* of his company and directing their fire. He escaped without injury—was commended in the official report of the battle, and afterward, a vacancy occurring, was made captain.

The regiment remained in Chattanooga during that fall, and formed part of the forlorn hope under command of Gen. Baldy Smith, by which communication was opened with General Hooker, coming to our relief from Bridgeport. A part went by small flatboats in the night, passed the enemy's pickets at Lookout Mountain, while the commander marched across the neck and joined them at Brown's Ferry, where a crossing was made, the boats being used to form a pontoon bridge. The army provisioned and reinforced, preparations soon began for the assault of General Bragg, securely posted on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. From the summit of the latter shells were frequently thrown into our camp from a battery stationed there. It was not many days before the ominous order was issued to prepare three days' cooked rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition. All soldiers knew its meaning, and were also well aware that no boy's play was before them. Whittlesey made the requisite preparations and then awaited the command to move—making first his will, in which he remembered the Psi Gamma society, of which he was an enthusiastic member when at college. He expressed a wish that if struck by a ball, it might be through the heart. He led his company up that hill—so steep that it was no easy task to climb it when no enemy was on the top; and when near the top, a minie ball went crashing through his heart. Telling his men to go on, that he was killed, he breathed his last amid the smoke and carnage of that long to be remembered evening.

The cord that bound son to father seemed

to possess the qualities of the electric shock; the shock that took the life of the son signaled the father, a thousand miles away. On the next Thanksgiving Day, 1863, taking his usual morning walk, Mr. Whittlesey said to a friend: "I feel that there has been a great battle, and Beale is killed." He was advised to dismiss it as a fond father's fancy, and went home. Soon after, seeing another friend coming towards his house, he said: "There comes Mr. P. to tell me of Beale's death"—which was too true—the telegram from Dr. Cotton, the regimental surgeon, sent that morning from Chattanooga, conveyed the sad news—news that made that Thanksgiving Day one memorable in more than one family, and among the friends and acquaintances of Whittlesey and Turner. The funerals of both were held the same day some weeks afterwards. The bodies lay in state in the Psi Gamma hall for a season. Mr. Whittlesey never seemed to recover from the shock of Beale's death, and soon followed him.

CAPT. MADISON HOON, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was reared on a farm in Waterford township; volunteered with J. W. Fouts and was mustered into service at the organization of the company at Camp Putnam, in Marietta, Ohio, October 9, 1861, and was appointed corporal; was promoted to sergeant of his company, then to sergeant major of the regiment, then to first lieutenant, and lastly to captain. Captain Hoon served through the war; was mustered out with the regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, July 8, 1865; went to his home, and died of disease the same fall. Captain Hoon gained his promotions by true merit, both in business and as a commander. Sagacious in battle, considerate in camp, he won the confidence of his men and the respect of all who knew him.

CAPT. AUGUSTUS T. WARD was born October 11, 1840, in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio. He was the second son and fourth child of Robert and Lucy M. Ward; the former an English emigrant, the latter a native of the township.

He was brought up on the farm, attending the district school in summer terms until the age of nine, and winter schools until he was 16, after which he taught common schools during the winter until 1861.

When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, he was filled with indignation at the insults the flag received from the traitors of the south, but did not enter the army on the first call of President Lincoln, because of his parents' strong desire that he should remain at home. After the expiration of the term of the three months troops, and when the second call was made for 300,000 men, he felt that his country needed his services, and that he owed her his first duty. Capt. Jewett Palmer, Jr. (afterward major) was at that time enlisting a company for the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, at Lower Salem, of this county, and Ward hastened to enroll his name with the young patriots there assembled. This was on the 12th day of August, 1861. Captain Palmer marched his company to Camp Putnam, at Marietta, the same evening and reported to Lieut.-Col. M. Clarke, commanding regiment.

Ward was appointed drummer of his company next day, a position of which he was extremely proud.

He served in that capacity until the 1st of February, 1862, when he was placed in the ranks of his company by his colonel.

He was immediately appointed second sergeant of his company (G) by Captain Palmer, and served as such until the 6th of April following, when a vacancy occurring in the first sergeancy, he was appointed to fill that position. The two last appointments were made while the regiment was in barracks at Summer-ville, West Virginia.

Having served faithfully as first sergeant through Pope's and McClellan's campaigns in the east in August and September, 1862, and for gallantry in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, he was promoted to second lieutenant (commission dating from the latter engagement), and assigned to duty in Company A of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, of which J. Gage Barker, of Muskingum, was then captain, and John L. Palmer, of Salem, first lieu-

tenant. He served as second lieutenant through the campaign of Rosecrans to Chattanooga, and under Thomas during the winter of 1863 and 1864, in camp at that place. Remained with the regiment on its re-enlistment as veterans, in February, 1864, visiting home then for the first time since his entry into service.

On the expiration of the veteran furlough the regiment was ordered to Charleston, West Virginia, where he received a commission as first lieutenant, dated April 21, 1864, and assigned to duty in the same company, in which he remained until the 13th of January, 1865, when he received his appointment to a captaincy, commission dated December 31, 1864.

While first lieutenant he passed through the raids to the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad and to Lynchburg, under General Hunter, and the memorable campaign of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, fighting his last battle at Cedar Creek, on the 19th day of October, 1864.

As captain he was assigned to the command of Company F of his regiment, of which company he retained command until the muster out and discharge of the regiment, which took place at Columbus, Ohio, July 27, 1865.

Having served nearly four years honestly and faithfully, and seen the honor of the American flag completely established and the Rebellion crushed, he received his discharge with a degree of satisfaction that only an old soldier can feel, and retired from the army with the entire good will of his company.

The following is a list of engagements in which he bore a gallant and honorable part:

Lewisburg, West Virginia, May 23, 1862; South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 24, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19 and 20, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Cloyd Mountain, Virginia, May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, Virginia, May 10, 1864; Kernstown, Virginia, July 23, 1864; Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864; Opequan, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19,

1864. Besides these he was engaged in eight or ten skirmishes, more or less dangerous and bloody.

After his discharge he returned at once to his farm in his native township.

[In the summer of 1865 the Military committee of Washington county caused a letter to be written to each of the officers in the army from this county, requesting them to give a short account of their life in the service, and the foregoing was written by Captain Ward in response to such letter.]

In the year following the close of the war Mr. Bartmess, the county recorder, having died, Captain Ward was appointed to fill the vacancy. He afterward engaged in business in Marietta, in which he was very successful.

In 1869 he was married to Kate L. Wakefield, daughter of B. A. Wakefield, of Lawrence County. The following are their children: Charles Augustus, born July 27, 1870; Willia Wakefield, born March 25, 1872.

Captain Ward was compelled to give up business on account of failing health. The disease, doubtless the result of exposure in the service, now made rapid strides, and Captain Ward seeking relief by change of air and medical treatment, went to Green Springs, Ohio, where he died on the 13th of August, 1874.

CAPT. ARTHUR D. EELLS was born at Unadella, Otsego County, New York, February 6, 1838. He was the son of John Eells, formerly of New Canaan, Connecticut, and a grandson of Gen. John Mead, who served his country through the Revolutionary War. Captain Eells came to Marietta in February, 1859. Soon after the rebellion broke out he commenced recruiting men for the Union army and in August, 1861, took a squad of twenty odd men to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and continued to recruit men for the Union Army until about the 26th of October, 1861, when the Second Virginia Cavalry Regiment was organized and he was commissioned captain of Company F, the regiment being mostly composed of Ohio men. Soon after the regiment was organized, it was sent to Guyandotte, on the Ohio River, and remained there through the winter of 1861-

62. In May, 1862, the regiment in part joined General Crook's brigade, at Lewisburg, West Virginia, and went on the raid through the mountains to White Sulpher Springs, Covington, and Jackson Depot, tearing up the railroad track and doing much damage to the enemy. The march was so rapid that the enemy was entirely taken by surprise and could not gather force sufficient to attack them. General Crook with his little army returned to Lewisburg. The day previous to the battle of Lewisburg, Captain Eells with a small detail of men was sent out by General Crook on a reconnoitering expedition. On this expedition he came very near being captured, having gone very nearly within the lines of the enemy's pickets. He and his men escaped by strategy, as he personally learned from prisoners captured in the Lewisburg fight the next day. While at a farmer's house, he learned facts that were of sufficient moment to put him on the alert, and in a very careless way gave orders to his men to fall back to the main force, indicating that there was quite a force close at hand. One of the men at the farm house was a Rebel soldier in citizen's dress, who at once reported these facts to the enemy, as one of the prisoners told Captain Eells the next day that they thought by letting him go that they would likely capture the main body of men, not supposing that he would venture to come so near their lines with such a small squad of men. Captain Eells and his men after having gone a reasonable distance from the enemy made good time in getting back to headquarters with his men, and reached camp at about nine o'clock in the evening of the 22nd of May and made his report to General Crook, giving him valuable information. In the early morning of May 23d General Crook was attacked; the enemy drove in his pickets and the fight commenced. The enemy numbered from 2,500 to 3,000 men, and were defeated, losing six men killed, 175 prisoners and many wounded, four pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms. This was a grand victory for General Crook and his brave little army. In one of Captain Eells' scouting expeditions, he came suddenly on a Rebel picket armed with a double-barreled shotgun. The

picket fired one barrel of his gun at Eells, who returned the fire with his revolver. The picket dropped his gun and ran into the woods, evidently wounded. Captain Eells captured the gun and brought it home with him. The hardships of army life and the mountain campaigns were more than his health could bear. Some time in June, 1862, he resigned his commission and came back to Marietta. With quiet and rest came better health and renewed strength. In the following August, the government called for a regiment of cavalry for border service, to be known as the "River Regiment." Captain Eells at once commenced recruiting men for this regiment. In a very few days he reported to the military committee of Washington county that he had a company of 100 men ready for the service. He went to Columbus and was commissioned as captain of Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, August 25, 1862. He was very soon ordered to report with his company at Ripley on the Ohio River above Cincinnati, notwithstanding the regiment was raised for border service. Early in December of the same year the regiment was ordered to the front. They crossed the Ohio River below Maysville into Kentucky, reaching Lexington about the first of January, 1863. While in camp at Lexington, Captain Eells was taken sick with typhoid fever and was unable to do any military duty until some time in April following. He joined his regiment at Stanford, Kentucky, and was on duty until the 23rd of June, 1863. While stationed at Somerset, Kentucky, it became evident to him that he could not stand the hardships of an active army life. It was often remarked by his brother officers that there was not another man in the regiment who would think he was able to do military duty even when he was in his best health. He was full of hope, always cheerful and ready for duty, a good soldier, and every man in the regiment his friend. He greatly desired to live to see the war ended. He never for a moment doubted the final result. On the 28th of June, 1863, he sent in his resignation and severed his connection with his company and regiment as a comrade and an officer. He came back to Marietta with the hope that



rest and good care would again bring him better health and more strength. But not so; the exposure and hardships of an army life had done the work for him—the destroyer's hand was on him—his health gradually failed him. His ambition and cheerful disposition kept him up even to the last, and when death came he was ready for the call and died with the courage of a Christian soldier the thirteenth of September, 1864, and was buried in Mound Cemetery at Marietta, Ohio.

CAPT. THEODORE EDGERTON GREENWOOD, only son of George Greenwood, Esq., and Elizabeth Edgerton Greenwood, was born at Newport, Washington County, Ohio, February 7, 1838. He entered the Preparatory Department of the Marietta College at the age of 16, and entered the freshman class in September, 1855. During his college course he united with the Congregational Church at Marietta, and always remained a consistent member. He graduated in the summer of 1859, and at the head of his class. At the death of Tutor Washburne, he was made tutor and filled that position acceptably for the remainder of the year. He spent part of the following year in the study of the law, but subsequently decided to undertake a business career. But the breaking out of the Rebellion spoiled his plans, as it spoiled those of so many ardent young men in 1861. As early as the autumn of 1860, he began to study Scott's "Tactics," and in a confidential talk with a college friend, said: "Any observant man can see that we are on the eve of a terrible war between the North and the South, and the man of military knowledge will be the man of power, who can help his country in her hour of need." At the beginning of hostilities, young Greenwood did not see his way clear for leaving his parents for the field. He however accepted the position of post quartermaster at Marietta, and in the autumn of the same year was called to a more important position of the same kind at Wheeling, West Virginia.

But he was not satisfied with this kind of service; he believed that he was needed in the

field. Accordingly, having at length satisfied the claims of filial duty which had before detained him, he resigned his position, and, in June, 1862, having enlisted in the military service, was appointed on the staff of General Rosecrans, who had become acquainted with him in West Virginia, but was now in command of a portion of the Army of the Tennessee. Greenwood started immediately for the field, full of ardor, gratified to be at length where he would have an opportunity to do his part in the great struggle. His letters of that date are full of the spirit of his station. But his service was short; a single summer in the climate of Mississippi cut him down. Weakened by disease, he concealed his condition as much as possible from his general, and in the battle of Iuka, September 19th, he was placed in a position of much danger and responsibility. The line was broken, and Greenwood, by his courage and skill, succeeded in stopping a detachment that was flying before the enemy, and restored order to that part of the line. General Rosecrans testifies that "Captain Greenwood's conduct was admirable." But the exertion and excitement were too great for his strength. On the second day after the battle he was completely prostrated, and was taken in an ambulance to Jacinto, Mississippi, where he rapidly sank, and a week later, on the 27th of September, 1862, passed away.

CAPT. JOHN J. JUMPER was born in Manchester township, Morgan County, Ohio, September 6, 1830, son of George and Elizabeth Jumper, who afterward removed to Washington County. John was married, September 13, 1851, at Reinersville, Morgan County, Ohio.

In August, 1861, Captain Jumper raised a company for the three years' service, and after remaining at Camp Putnam, Marietta, until his company was full, he joined the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Camp Wool, Athens, Ohio, and his company became "F," of that regiment.

While in the army he did good service, and would have continued until the close but for a



severe attack of chronic diarrhoea, compelling him to resign, and of which disease he died September 13, 1864, at Beverly, Ohio.

LIEUT. LEVI J. FOURAKER was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, September 8, 1838, where he lived until August, 1852, when he came to Washington County with his parents, and remained with them until April, 1861. He enlisted a few days after the breaking out of the war, in Captain John Henderson's company, K, Eighteenth Ohio three-months' regiment, and at the expiration of his term of service volunteered in Company H, Seventy-seventh Ohio, Colonel Hildebrand commanding. Upon organizing the company he was elected second lieutenant, and Richard Fouraker, his father, captain of the company. After the regiment landed at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, Lieutenant Fouraker served faithfully on scouting and other duty, until the Seventy-seventh was ordered into camp at Shiloh Church, when Lieutenant Fouraker was placed in command of the first picket guard sent out from that point, which guard was stationed near the place afterwards known as the battlefield of Fallen Timbers.

Lieutenant Fouraker fought with his command through the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, and was taken prisoner with many others, on the 8th, at the battle of Fallen Timbers, and when a prisoner of war was basely shot by the Rebel cavalry and subsequently brought into camp, nearly dead. He stayed in the field hospital a few days, when he was sent to the Cincinnati hospital, and from there to his father's house, where he died of his wounds March 5, 1875, aged 36 years.

Lieutenant Fouraker was always jovial, agreeable, and a good companion. He was brave to a fault, and had no enemies. His comrades had learned to love and respect him as a true soldier, when he fell at his post of duty.

ADJUTANT GEORGE BUTLER TURNER was a son of Samuel R. Turner, Esq., and Hannah B. Turner, of Marietta, Ohio, and was born at New London, Connecticut, November 13, 1840.

From the age of eight years his home was at Marietta. He graduated at the high school, then finished his preparation for college under a private tutor, entered the freshman class in the fall of 1858, and passed through his course with the highest credit, graduating with the class of 1862. His parents were at the time in the East, and he informed them by letter that he felt it his duty to engage in the great struggle to save the Union, and soon thereafter was enrolled in Company F, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which W. Beale Whittlesey was a lieutenant. He was made orderly sergeant of the company, and filled the position very satisfactorily.

Although of seemingly frail constitution and one likely to succumb to the hardships and trials of a soldier's life, yet he seemed to stand it well, so far as I can now remember, being usually in good health, and always bright and cheerful. An earnest Christian, he was at all times consistent, yet by no means obtrusive in asserting his faith. His everyday life commended his belief to all those associating with him. In battle he was cool and self-possessed. At Chickamauga, at a critical time, Colonel Fearing and his adjutant were both wounded, and word was brought to the writer, on the right wing, to assume command; Turner, then acting as sergeant major, notified me of it, kindly urging me to keep cool, and all would be well. At this battle the adjutant, D. E. Putnam, was so badly wounded as to render his discharge a necessity, and Turner, who had been promoted, was made adjutant of the regiment as soon as it could be done; in which capacity he acted after the date of that battle, September 18, 1863.

On the afternoon of November 25, 1863, the Ninety-second regiment, with less than 400 fighting men, formed a part of the column that assaulted and captured Missionary Ridge. Turner lived to reach the summit unharmed. The commanding officer of the regiment had been wounded, Whittlesey and other officers killed, and others wounded in the assault, which was a very difficult one, the hill being steep and rough. The summit once reached and the enemy driven over, he assumed command of the shattered line, now three times

decimated, in about half an hour, and with drawn sword rallied the men about him and led them to aid in repelling a brigade of the enemy who were coming to the assistance of their comrades in our front. He here received his mortal wound, a large minie ball striking him just behind the ear; no doubt he was facing the men, urging them forward at the time.

Everything was done that could be, but his wound was mortal. He was evidently expecting death, and while he talked but little, seemed to draw comfort from his pocket Testament, opened at the 14th and 15th chapters of St. John. General Turchin, who commanded the brigade, called, and in speaking of Turner's bravery and ability, offered him a position on his staff, asking him if he would like it. The reply came at once—"I am willing to go and do that in which I can be the most useful." He gradually sank, became delirious, and when it was thought best to remove him to the officers' hospital, gave the writer his hand, saying, "Good bye, colonel, good bye; we will both go home together." He went home that night, living but a few hours afterwards. He died December 1, 1863. Just before going into this last battle he wrote a letter home, to be mailed in case he should be killed, which closed with these words—"If I return not with the victors, think not the sacrifice too great for the interests at stake."

**LIEUT. TIMOTHY L. CONDIT.**—Killed in battle of Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862.

Timothy L. Condit was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1837. In 1852 he entered the office of the *Marietta Intelligencer* as an apprentice. He devoted three years to the mastery of his trade as a printer. During this time spare moments were occupied in diligent preparation for college. He so far succeeded in fitting himself, that, after one year more spent partly in the preparatory department, and partly in working at his trade, he entered college the most thoroughly prepared of any member of his class. This leadership he maintained throughout the course, graduating in

1860, as the valedictorian of that year. Principally by his own labor as a printer, he secured the money to pay his way through college. The perseverance and force to achieve such marked success against such obstacles, of themselves stamp Condit as a young man of devoted purpose, great industry, and no ordinary ability.

In 1856 he united with the Congregational Church at Marietta, and felt called to prepare for the ministry, but before the fall term of the theological seminary began he felt a stronger call to enter the service of his country, and decided to volunteer. In pursuance of this decision, he entered Company L, of the First Ohio Cavalry, as a private soldier, for three years' service. An educated gentleman, with influential friends, in places of authority, he could have had a commission for the asking. Deeming himself unprepared for the responsibility of command, he refused to ask one. Through the camps and campaigns of his regiment, a gallant body of soldiers, Condit faithfully performed his arduous duties, adorning his humble position by maintaining amid all trials, temptations, and sufferings, his Christian profession and gentlemanly bearing. On the 29th of May, 1862, he was promoted to be second lieutenant in his company.

On the 31st of December, 1862, on the battlefield of Murfreesborough, in the thickest of the fight, and at the head of his squadron, Condit was shot dead.

Two companies of his regiment, on duty guarding a wagon train, were suddenly overwhelmed in the fierce onset of the attack by the Confederate Army. Said a private soldier who rode with Condit on that day, "When the lieutenant was killed, they were all around us; we could not see any way out. The lieutenant said the only way was to charge and then retreat. He rode forward to lead and was killed." To make way for his men to get out Condit died. Arnold von Winkelried, when he gathered to his breast the spears of the Austrian phalanx, died not a more heroic death.

His body was recovered from the battlefield, and now lies buried in the Mound Cemetery at Marietta. As a token of appreciation of the character and service of this noble Chris-

tian patriot and martyr, the society of the alumni, and his fellow-soldiers of the First Ohio Cavalry, placed a monument over his resting-place.

LIEUT. CHARLES BEMAN GATES.\*—Looking back to the dark years when so many homes were made desolate that the whole country seemed to sit in one common bereavement, there yet stand in the memory spots where the shadows rested with unwonted heaviness; where the time and manner in which death came, and the relations of the dead to the living, gave elements of peculiar and overwhelming sadness to the sorrowful stroke.

Lieutenant Gates was the only son of Beman Gates, Esq., and Betsy Shipman Gates, of Marietta. He was born October 30, 1844, and entered Marietta College in 1861.

Already in these early days of the war, his heart and soul were enlisted in his country's cause, and he entered college rather than the army, only because of his extreme youth. In the recruiting camp which was established at Marietta, the officers were drilled regularly by an army officer, and at his request his father obtained permission for him to join in the drill. He joined the force which was organized in Marietta for defense and guard duty, and was present at Buffington when John Morgan attempted to cross the Ohio at that point. In this kind of duty he became proficient in the manual of arms, and satisfied in part his desire to help his country in her need, while at the same time he continued his studies.

Meantime the war raged on. Victories and defeats alike added to the nation's dead, and the voice of the mourning filled the land. Regiments which went away with full ranks, had come back piecemeal, on crutches, on cots, and in coffins. The day when man enlisted under the inspiration of life and drum had passed away. The dark days of the spring of 1864 had come, and the government was laboring desperately to recruit the armies which were melted away in the terrible battles of recent campaigns.

Young Gates felt that the time had come when he must give himself wholly to his country's service. Friends tried to dissuade him, feeling that to break away in the midst of his education was a sacrifice that was not called for. But he remained firm in his conviction that it was his duty to go, and his parents yielded their consent, feeling that to withhold it would be to crush all manliness in him. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, which was formed in response to the call of Governor Brough, was chosen first lieutenant of his company, and was duly commissioned.

On the 23rd of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., he left with his regiment for the front by rail, via Parkersburg, to Harper's Ferry. When about five miles below Marietta the train was thrown from the track down an embankment; two of his fellow-students were killed, and he received severe internal injuries. Unwilling to turn back, he proceeded with his regiment; but his injuries, aggravated by exposure to rain, marching and camping without tents, resulted in his death at Harper's Ferry, May 31, 1864.

Thus he was cut down at the very threshold of the service which he had longed for. He had followed Greenwood and Condit and Whittlesey and Turner to their last resting place, and he entered this service with a full realization of the dangers involved, expressing his readiness to give up his life for his country. The sacrifice was required of him, while the experiences which are dear to the soldier were denied him.

In his college course he developed business rather than professional qualities. He was especially devoted to the more practical branches of study. He was greatly attached to his literary society, and took an active part in the frequent debates upon the questions which were then absorbing the public mind. He read more for information than amusement, and his essays which were often upon some political subject showed quick perception, penetration and sound judgment. With his fellow students he was universally popular. He was thoroughly unselfish, generous, often to his own detriment, as he frequently permitted his own record to suffer through a desire to serve others. Through all

\*By Prof. D. E. Beach.

his intercourse with his fellows, there ran a thoughtful regard for the feelings of others, and a fine delicate sense of honor which won for him the warm affection and esteem of a large circle of friends, both in his own and the other college classes.

There were few residents of Marietta, old or young, to whom his bright intelligent face was not familiar: and his pleasant, respectful ways and frank, hearty friendliness had endeared him to all. He was devoid of all affectation, and slow to manifest the deeper feelings of his heart, yet no one who was intimate with him could fail to see that a deep reverence and affection for his parents were the strongest sentiment of his nature; so strong that it held him firmly from the temptations to which his sociable, funloving disposition rendered him peculiarly liable, and became a constant incentive to honorable effort.

He was maturing rapidly and gave every promise that he was passing to a successful and honorable manhood.

His death came with a weight of swift sorrow which words cannot measure or express. A telegram brought to his parents the tidings of his critical condition, and they hastened to Harper's Ferry by the first train, but reached there only to find that he was already dead, and they returned, bringing with them the lifeless form of him who had left them a short week before in the strength and beauty of his early manhood.

In all the sad experiences of the war, perhaps nothing shows more strongly the fearful cost at which the country was saved than cases like this, when an only and tenderly loved son was taken, leaving a sharp sense of bereavement and irreparable loss which the passing years do not lessen, and which even religion can only soften, but can not take away.

LIEUT. RICHARD D. MASON, the subject of this sketch, was born in Adams township, Washington County, son of Adolphus and Betsey B. Mason. He received a common-school education.

He was elected second lieutenant of Company B, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, which rendez-

voused at Camp Marietta, and was mustered in at Zanesville, January 17, 1863. From Zanesville the company moved to Camp Dennison, where they were armed and equipped. They then proceeded to Kentucky. Lieutenant Mason was with his company during its term of service up to the time of his death, acquitting himself with credit. After the siege of Knoxville, Lieutenant Mason was promoted to first lieutenant, and soon after obtained leave of absence to return home. While at home he was married to Elizabeth Shepard. Returning to his company at Pulaski, Tennessee, he was taken with chronic diarrhoea and died on June 24, 1864. "Thus perished as gallant a young patriot as ever drew sword in defense of his country."

LIEUT. RICHARD B. CHEATHAM, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, volunteered with J. W. Fouts, and was mustered in at the organization of the company, October 9, 1861, as first sergeant of the company, served in that capacity with his company up to the 26th of May, 1862, when he was promoted to first lieutenant of his company (D), served in that capacity up to the time of his death. He died in camp at Memphis, July 18, 1863, after a two days' illness. Lieutenant Cheatham was a good soldier and an efficient officer, always ready for duty and seldom absent from his company, who deeply regretted his loss.

LIEUT. EDGAR P. PEARCE was born in London, England, November 27, 1840. Two years later his father removed with his family to this country, taking up his residence at Cleveland, Ohio: afterwards, in 1848, at Marietta. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, passing through the public schools of the city. Having learned the printer's trade, he worked several years in the office of the *Marietta Intelligencer*. He then filled a clerical office at the bank of Marietta for some years. In his 21st year he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, and soon after was appointed quartermaster sergeant of the regiment.

After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted







LUTHER HATHAWAY.

to first lieutenant and assistant quartermaster. He was next detached from the regiment and made brigade quartermaster; and when General Steele was organizing his expedition to join General Banks, Lieutenant Pearce was appointed chief quartermaster of the expedition, which position he filled with distinguished ability. He was always a favorite with his commanding officers, owing to his genial disposition and peculiar talents and ability in the quartermasters' department. When the Seventy-seventh Regiment was reduced to a battalion, on account of its thinned ranks, a reduction of regimental officers took place, and Lieutenant Pearce was honorably discharged, together with others.

He was married on January 26, 1865, to Mary D. Ewart, eldest daughter of Hon. Thomas W. Ewart, of Marietta. As a partner in the firm of Pearce & Triem, he pursued the business of druggist for some years, in Marietta. He was the popular cashier of the Caldwell National bank, at Caldwell, Ohio, for several years. In the fall of 1872 he returned to Marietta in failing health, and died of consumption July 7, 1873, aged 32 years and seven months, much loved and lamented by a large circle of friends.

PARDON COOKE, JR., was born January 10, 1823, at Parkersburg (West) Virginia, son of Rev. Pardon and Mary Cook. The family removed to Ohio in September, 1832. In March, 1852, he graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

He was married in November, 1852, to Mary Ellen Hunter, eldest daughter of Hon. William Forrest Hunter, of Woodsfield, Ohio, soon after which he settled in Marietta and began the practice of his profession.

He was commissioned as assistant surgeon of Ohio volunteers October 29, 1861, and assigned to duty in General Cox's division, in the Kanawha Valley. In February, 1862, he was assigned to duty as assistant surgeon of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, and remained at his post until the time of his death, which occurred October 31, 1863, on a steamer, on

the White River, near Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

LUTHER HATHAWAY.—In looking over the chapter of a life, especially after it is closed, we can readily see the leading characteristics, ambitions and desires that prompted the course of that life; and in the study of biography the chief benefit is derived from these salient points. We can gather from the field of every life, many flowers, many examples that may stimulate others to noble endeavor. Let us gather only these. Thus far will the general reader be interested and no farther. More than that is for local consumption of friends and relatives. The life before us presents many such points, of which we mention but a few.

First—Devotion to the cause of the country. For a year before the war Mr. Hathaway was in Kentucky, where every business interest would have prompted him either to oppose the Union or remain indifferent, but his letters of that period show that he stood by the Union as it was without equivocation; and upon his return in 1861 he at once enlisted as a private in the United States service. He placed his life in the scale. No higher duty can be discharged, or greater sacrifice made by a citizen than that.

Second—We would mention a pure life. Having been converted in early life he united with the Baptist Church, and ever after remained a consistent member thereof.

Third—A high appreciation of education as a means of development and as the right road to advancement. In one of his last letters to his wife, he tells her that no sacrifice they might make in educating their children would be too great for the end to be attained. His constant effort and solicitude was to bring up and educate his children properly.

Luther Hathaway was born at Savoy, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, December 31, 1817. He was the youngest son of Nathaniel Gilbert and Vashti (Seymour) Hathaway, and counted among his ancestors, on the paternal side, Governor William Bradford and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the navigator and discoverer.

His father and mother were both born at Taunton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, from which town they removed to Savoy.

From Berkshire his father removed to Macedon, Wayne county, New York, where Luther and his brothers and sisters received such education as was customary in New England families of those days. He was married August 29, 1842, to Clarissa Louise Ripley, daughter of John and Betsey (Elliot) Ripley, at Macedon, New York. The children of this marriage were Seymour Judson, and John Gilbert Hathaway.

Mr. Hathaway with his family removed to Marietta in the spring of 1853, where he resided until the breaking out of the war, when, upon his return from Danville, Kentucky, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1861. Upon arriving at Camp Colerain, near Cincinnati, he was appointed hospital steward of the regiment. Soon afterward the Thirty-ninth left for Missouri, and he accompanied the regiment on all its hard and extended line of march over that State during the winter of 1861-62; having for a messmate and friend the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, chaplain of the regiment.

After the fall of Island No. 10, a general hospital was organized at New Madrid, Missouri, and Mr. Hathaway was designated to take charge of the same, being detached from the regiment. He so remained detached up to the time of his death.

During the winter of 1862-63 preparations were made for an advance on Vicksburg, the next Rebel stronghold below Island No. 10, and he assisted and superintended the fitting up, at Columbus, Kentucky, of the large Mississippi steamer "Nashville" for a floating hospital. When completed he was placed in charge. General Grant soon began to concentrate his forces for an advance on Vicksburg, and when the army and flotilla arrived in front of that city, the "Nashville" was anchored in the river ready to receive the sick and wounded soldiers.

Before leaving Columbus, Kentucky, Mr. Hathaway's health was in such condition as would have warranted a release from duty, but

he stood to his post. While at New Madrid he had been detailed as physician and surgeon to accompany various cavalry expeditions into the enemy's country. This was a position he had an ambition to fill, and he was fast becoming competent to fill it successfully by the study of medicine during his spare hours, and by his varied experience in camp and field. In these expeditions the active life on horseback preserved his usual health and vigor, but when he started south on the "Nashville," the confinement and care of the hospital, and the heat and malaria of the southern rivers began to tell upon his health. Upon arriving at Vicksburg he was in reality unfit for duty, but he still remained at his post. He died April 1st. His remains were embalmed and sent to Marietta. He was buried with Masonic honors in Mound Cemetery, April 14, 1863, being a member of American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.

The family then removed to Macedon, New York, where Clarissa L. Hathaway, his wife, died December 27, 1863.

His son, S. J. Hathaway, having begun preparation for college at Marietta in the winter of 1863, remained and graduated at Marietta College in 1869.

His son, J. G. Hathaway, after attending the Macedon Centre Academy, in Macedon, New York, for several years, returned to Marietta in the spring of 1869, and engaged on the engineer corps then surveying the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad until its completion, when he learned the photographer's business with J. D. Cadwallader, Esq., at Marietta. He was married in 1875, to Miss Annetta Morse, and removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, the same year.

Rev. B. W. Chidlaw writes in regard to Mr. Hathaway:

Of Luther Hathaway I have many pleasant memories, and shall ever hold him in high esteem. \* \* \* He was a true friend, a sincere Christian, and a man of noble purposes. His death at the post of duty all his officers and comrades greatly deplored and sincerely mourned.

WILLIAM L. PORTERFIELD was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1839. At the age of 15 his family came to

Marietta, Ohio. Here he attended school and was graduated from the high school in 1859. He engaged in teaching until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then encamped in Marietta, and was appointed second sergeant of his company. In January, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Cincinnati, and soon after was sent up the Tennessee to Pittsburgh Landing, there to take part in the great battle of Shiloh. Porterfield survived the first two days' heavy fighting, taking a gallant part therein, to be slain on the third day, April 8th, in the memorable charge of the Texan cavalry. He was almost instantly killed by a shot in the neck. His remains were brought to Marietta and interred in Mound Cemetery. Thus perished, in his first battle, this young soldier, at the age of 23.

JOHN ALEXANDER PALMER, fourth child of Jewett and Rachel (Campbell) Palmer, was born in Washington County, Ohio, October 19, 1829.

He married Margaret McAfee April 6, 1856, by whom he had two children. His life was passed upon his farm, and his winters

usually spent in teaching, until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the company then being recruited in Salem by his brother, Jewett, for the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. On the organization of the company he was appointed first sergeant. He entered the field with his regiment, and bore his full share of its hard campaigning and battles. He was promoted to second lieutenant March 20, 1862, and to first lieutenant on the first of September following. Owing to the failure of his health, he resigned his commission on January 18, 1863, and returned home. He died on the 23rd of the following March, from the effects of exposure in the service. His high character as a Christian and patriot is well known. As a citizen and neighbor he was full of kindly impulses and quiet, good deeds. The organization and prosperous growth of the First Universalist Church of Salem, this county, and of Palmer Lodge, of Odd Fellows, of the same place, are very largely due to his influence and earnest, energetic labors.

His life was gentle; and the elements  
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up,  
And say to all the world—'This is a man!'

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### THE CIVIL WAR—Continued.

#### ROLL OF HONOR—THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The following is a list of volunteers in the service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, compiled from papers of the military committee, Washington County, newspaper lists, assessor's lists, 1863-64, lists of deceased soldiers, adjutant general's report, West Virginia, 1864 and 1865, company rolls, so far as they could be obtained, and from personal inquiry. Three persons spent over six weeks in preparing and correcting the same.\*

The roll is as full and accurate as it can be made without great expense and trouble.

It will prove a source of just pride to the people of the county, generally, as well as to the descendants and friends of those whose names are here recorded, and will be a standing challenge to the patriotism of the future to emulate the example of the volunteers of 1861-65.

Allison, James, age 37, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Allison, Stephen, age 25, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, corporal, attained rank of captain, served four years, mustered out July 20, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Allison, C. M., age 28, volunteer, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, died in May, 1865, at Decatur, Alabama, of diarrhoea.

Allison, Lucien, age 33, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Allison, Levi, Second regiment, company B.

Allison, Robert, age 24, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two and a half years, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Armstrong, Isaac, age 20, volunteer, July 20, 1861,

three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served five months, died in service December 9, 1861, at Somerville, Virginia.

Armstrong, William, age 18, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Asbeenshoen, Daniel, age 20, volunteer, October 14, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Atherton, William H., age 40, substitute, Seventy-eighth regiment, company D, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Augustine, John, age 23, Seventy-eighth regiment, company D, regular.

Augustine, Matt, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment, company D.

Badgeley, Isaac, age 27, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Balch, John, volunteer, October 22, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Bowman, Ed, age 41, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, served three years, honorably discharged, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bowman, William, age 19, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, served three years, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brooker, Deemore, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Brooker, Darius, age 16, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served eighteen months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Brooker, Brainard, age 23, volunteer, October 24, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1865, marched with Sherman to the sea, permanently detailed with division and ambulance train.

Brown, George W., age 21, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died December 25, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran, died at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Brown, Charles, age 32, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D.

Brown, William, age 26, August 8, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, served one year and seven months, mustered out March 8, 1866.

Brown, Gartrill, age 52, volunteer, three years,

\*Miss Addie Irish, Mrs. Mary M. Hathaway and S. J. Hathaway.



Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

H. Burtis, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

H. Butts, George, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Compton, Peter, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Compton, William, age 23, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Compton, John, age 20, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private served one year and five months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Cuthbert, William, age 30, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, attained rank of quartermaster sergeant, discharged for disability May, 1864, reduced to ranks after eighteen months of service.

Chandler, Albert, age 30, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, captain, served three years, mustered out January 4, 1865, taken prisoner April 8, 1862.

Chapman, Rector, age 23, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, teamster, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Cheesman, William E., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies K and A, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Clay, Timothy, age 40, volunteer, October 15, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865, teamster.

Clay, Orange, age 44, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Coffee, Adoniram, age 18, volunteer, October 21, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private.

Coffeen, H. T. C., age 24, Sixty-sixth regiment, discharged July 15, 1865.

Cobb, Joseph, age 20, 1863, Sixty-third regiment, company F, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Cobb, Isaiah, age 31, 1865, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private.

Coles, Isaac, age 21, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Cowee, F. P., age 27, volunteer, February 15, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged June 5, 1865, on account of disability.

Cowen, Reuben.

Crane, William G., age 21, volunteer, October 28, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, sergeant, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Crane, Charles C., age 44, United States navy, mustered out, gunboat.

Davis, Paul W., Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Davis, William S., age 23, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 20, 1865, transferred to gunboat service September, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Davis, George S., age 20, volunteer, October 25,

1865, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, honorably discharged, 1865, for physical disability.

Davis, Frederick, age 22, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Sixty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1865, discharged for physical disability, recovered and re-entered service.

Davis, Edmond, age 25, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, deserted, sentenced to lose wages, imprisoned, but subsequent bravery reinstated him in honorable standing.

Davis, Hugh A., age 32, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Davis, Squire D., Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, deserter.

Davis, Dudley, age 35, volunteer, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, discharged at close of war, transferred to navy.

Davis, Andrew J., age 21, volunteer, October 18, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Davis, Brown, A., age 37, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died April 8, 1862, killed at Fallen Timber.

Davis, Daniel W., age 41, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Devol, Luther, age 17, volunteer, January, 1863, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 20, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Devol, J. Hervé, age 33, volunteer, February 1, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, company E, corporal, served three years, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Dobbins, John, age 36, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died April 13, 1862, mortally wounded at Fallen Timber, near Shiloh, Tennessee, April 8, 1862.

Dobbins, William, age 22, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Dobbins, Isaac, age 45, volunteer, October, 1862, for three years, Ninth regiment, cavalry, company B, farrier, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865, company blacksmith.

Dobbins, Henry, fall of 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, company D, private, mustered out September 20, 1865.

Driscoll, Stukely, age 42, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, served three years, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Driscoll, George B., volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Driscoll, Merritt, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Drum, Lewis, 1861, served three months.

Drum, Jacob, age 47, volunteer, November 22, 1861, for three years; First artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out January 16, 1865.

Flagg, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Farmer, Thomas, age 46, three years, Seventy-sev-

enth regiment, company K, served three years, honorably discharged.

Farmer, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, served two years, honorably discharged for disability.

Grant, Daniel L., age 34, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died July, 1862, of fever.

Grant, Jefferson, age 24, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Grimes, Peter, age 22, Ninth regiment, cavalry, company B.

Griggs, Wallace, age 24, volunteer, August, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, corporal, died at Carthage, Tennessee, April 29, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Griggs, Robert, age 20, volunteer, three months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth regiment, cavalry, company B, private.

Griggs, Charles A., age 17, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hall, Josiah W., age 44, discharged, then entered invalid corps, finally missing.

Hall, George W., age 19, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Hall, John Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Hall, Eliah, age 17, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Hall, Dudley, age 53, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, honorably discharged for physical disability.

Hanson, Finley, age 43, drafted, Ninth regiment, cavalry, company B, discharged before leaving camp, homesick.

Haynes, John, age 38, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company E.

Henager, Herman, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company G, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Henager, William H., volunteer, October 28, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, honorably discharged.

Henager, Charles, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company H, discharged in 1865 as no longer wanted, detailed as dispatch carrier, died of wounds received in battle September 1, 1873.

Hiltziddle, William, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Hoover, W. H., volunteer, 1865, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Hoover, D. T., substitute volunteer, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company C.

Hoover, Andrew, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died October 4, 1863.

Hoover, Aaron, age 51, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hughey, James L., age 24, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Hughey, Andrew, volunteer, three years, Thirtieth regiment, blacksmith, served three years, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Humiston, Jason, age 24, drafted, Seventy-seventh regiment, died in service at Alton.

Hutcheson, John, age 21, volunteer, January 17,

1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal.

Hutcheson, Edward, age 23, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died in hospital in Alton, Illinois.

Iuzzi, D. J.

Jenne, Stephen, age 18, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, corporal.

Judd, Chauncey, age 21, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Judd, Lewis, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Keith, Peter B., age 26, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died November, 1862, captured at Fallen Timber, paroled, died in hospital at Washington, D. C., of hardships while a prisoner.

Kirkpatrick, Ralph, age 39, volunteer, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, died July 13, 1865, Camp Chase, Ohio.

Kimberly, Benjamin, age 46, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Kile, Samuel C., age 19, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, corporal, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Kile, Oliver W., age 21, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, attained the rank of fourth sergeant, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Landstille, Jacob, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, musician.

Langly, Marion A., Seventeenth regiment, company H.

Lewis, Otis, age 20, Sixty-third regiment, died.

Lewis, Stephen B., age 43, volunteer, December 8, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, artificer, served three years, mustered out January 16, 1865.

Living, John, age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, died January 18, 1864, killed at battle of Cedar Creek.

Long, George, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, captured at Winchester in 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Long, James, age 18, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Lucas, George W., age 27, volunteer, October 18, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865, teamster.

Lucas, Isaac, age 25, Sixty-third regiment, company G, died April, 1862, mortally wounded.

Longley, Marion A., age 17, volunteer, February 10, 1864, Seventeenth regiment, company H, captain, Macon, William B., age 37, volunteer, June 15, 1861, three years, Seventy-first regiment, company D, captain, served four months, resigned October 12, 1861.

Mason, William W., age 20, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, died May 30, 1862, died at Corinth, Mississippi.

Mason, R. D., age 27, volunteer, October 9, 1862, three years, Sixty-ninth regiment, company B, second

lieutenant, attained the rank of first lieutenant, served one year and nine months, died June 24, 1864, at Pulaski, Tennessee.

Mason, Horatio, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Mason, Elijah J., aged 18, volunteer, First artillery, company C, mustered.

Mason, Jacob, aged 34, Sixty-third regiment, company F, mustered out July 8, 1865, discharged for physical disability, entered again February 11, 1865.

Mason, Oscar, age 24, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, served one year, honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Mason, Rebhen S., age 27, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, companies D and F, lieutenant, transferred to Fifty-fifth colored infantry.

McAtee, Samuel M., age 17, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

McAtee, Francis, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

McCarty, Christopher, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company B.

McCarty, Lucien, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company E, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

McCurdy, Joshua, age 43, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company E, private, died April 23, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

McHugh, John, age 26, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, company D.

McKenny, James, Jr., age 35, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Merriam, William S., age 18, volunteer, October 22, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, attained captain, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865, in general hospital at Springfield, Illinois, part of time for sore eyes.

Miller, Charles, Thirty-ninth regiment.

Miller, Thomas, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Moore, Aaron, age 53, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Moore, Zedick J., age 24, volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment, company F, private, died March 7, 1865, at Arlington Heights.

Moore, P. R., age 35, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Morris, William, age 27, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, died 1863, of smallpox.

Morris, John, age 17, Ninth cavalry, company B, transferred to the Tenth in January, 1862.

Morris, Allen, age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Nott, Percival, age 48, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died April 8, 1862, mortally wounded at Pittsburg Landing, April 8, 1862.

Nott, William, age 16, Seventy-eighth regiment, company H.

three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Olney, Orin, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Oris, Harrison G., age 26, volunteer, re-enlisted June, 1864, Twelfth and Twenty-third regiments, company H, lieutenant, attained captain, mustered out July 26, 1865, wounded in Winchester, July, 1864.

Owen, Alexander D., age 18, volunteer, First cavalry, company M.

Owen, Daniel, age 36, volunteer, September 28, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864, lost his speech by severe cold in his third year of service.

Owen, James D., age 22, volunteer, First light artillery, company K, served ten months, honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Owen, Oscar F., age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Owen, Vincent B., age 20, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July, 1864, wounded seventeen days before time expired.

Owen, Sylvester D., volunteer, First regiment, company C.

Owen, W. D., age 28, volunteer, Ninth cavalry, private, died April, 1864, at Pulaski, Tennessee, of diarrhea.

Palmer, Henry, age 17, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Palmer, William, age 17, volunteer, October 15, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and eight months, mustered out July 20, 1865, sick during first year, afterwards performed duty.

Penwell, Martin, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Perkins, Albert, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company F, honorably discharged on account of disability, arm broken below elbow.

Perkins, John, age 33, Sixty-third regiment.

Plummer, Robert L., age 38, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, First artillery, company K, sergeant, served three years and two months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Porter, Hardy, age 30, volunteer, winter of 1864-65, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Prati, Davis, age 17, volunteer, January 9, 1863, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and a half, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Ripley, Hiram, age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and four months, died November 28, 1862, wounded at Mission Ridge, died four days later.

Roach, W. S., age 18, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, sergeant, attained second lieutenant, served three years and four months, mustered out July 8, 1865, slight wound at Coal Run.

Roach, William W., age 20, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company E.

Roach, Lyman, age 18, First artillery, company K, captured near Savannah, October 12, 1864, confined at

Florence, South Carolina, starved till nearly insane, paroled in three months, and mustered out in June, 1865.

Rollin, Edward, age 39, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Rose, James, Eighteenth regiment, company D.

Rose, Thompson, age 19, Sixty-third regiment, company F, died July 22, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed at Decatur, answered first call.

Rose, Isaiah, age 20, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Ross, Nathaniel, age 20, volunteer, April 28, 1861, three years, First artillery, company K, private, attained corporal, served three years, mustered out in 1864, captured the first time at Decatur, Georgia, July 22, 1864, and twice afterward wounded while returning to Union line, answered first call.

Ross, William, age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ross, Russell D., age 17, volunteer, September 28, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three months, died December, 1861, at Somerville, West Virginia, of typhoid fever, a good soldier.

Ross, Daniel N., age 21, Second Virginia cavalry, company E.

Ross, Sampson, Sixty-third.

Rummer, Perley, age 19, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company F, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Rummer, W. J., age 36, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Sayles, Burgess A., Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died October 2, 1862, of fever, buried at National cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Severance, Church B., age 22, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served nine months, honorably discharged July 25, 1862, on account of physical disability.

Severance, Arthur, age 34, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Shattuch, Benjamin, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Shinn, Alexander.

Shaw, Charles, age 19, died.

Shinn, Alfred C., age 17, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died January 5, 1862, typhoid fever, Corinth, Mississippi.

Shinn, Samuel D., age 18, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died June 1, 1862, wounded and taken at Fallen Timber, died at Huntsville, Alabama, prisoner for two months.

Shivers, George, age 23, volunteer, three years and three months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, re-enlisted as a veteran, injured by a shell and afterward made insane by heavy cannonading.

Shockley, Henry, age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Shockley, N. D., age 48, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died August 9, 1862, captured at Fallen Timber, April 8, 1862, died a prisoner.

Shockley, William, age 17, three years, Ninety-second

and regiment, company F, private, died February 4, 1863, taken sick in service, was brought home and died.

Simons, Orrin, age 40, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Simons, O. H., age 18, First artillery, company C. Skinnard, Ed., age 35, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Smith, Charles, age 42, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, detailed for an Indiana battery, wounded once.

Spear, Gideon, age 20, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Spears, Ivan, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, killed at Chickamauga.

Spooner, Daniel, age 22, Ninth cavalry, company B, sergeant, mustered out at expiration of service, July 20, 1865.

Spooner, Isaac, age 24, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, hospital steward, served three years, discharged.

Sprague, Daniel F., age 21, volunteer, First artillery, company H, mustered out.

Sprague, H. O., age 20, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, sergeant, served one year, died April 16, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee, in service, of great service in disciplining troops.

Stackhouse, Franklin, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company D, wounded at Buzzard's Roost, in hospital one year, died at Chattanooga from chills and fever.

Stackhouse, John, age 48, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years, died.

Stackhouse, W. W., volunteer, fall 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, company D, private, mustered out September 20, 1865.

Steed, Abraham, age 20, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served eighteen months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Steed, John, age 22, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Stewart, John V., volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, answered first call for seventy-five thousand, and was captured at Harper's Ferry.

Striker, John, age 19, volunteer, Ninth cavalry, company B, mustered out July 20, 1865, served full term, well throughout service.

Thayer, James E., volunteer, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Thayer, Ephraim, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Votial, James, age 30, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company L.

Waller, Thomas, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died April 8, 1862, mortally wounded at Fallen Timber.

Ward, Isaac, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, deserted before leaving Camp Tupper, influenced by disloyal friends.

Ward, Morris, age 17, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Ward, W. G., age 35, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Weatherby, William, age 26, January 1, 1862, three years. First artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Williamson, John, age 35, volunteer, November 6, 1862, three years. Ninth cavalry, company B, captain, attained rank of major served one year and nine months, resigned July 28, 1864, on account of physical disability, at Chattanooga.

Williams, Jesse, age 28, volunteer, 1864, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I.

Williams, J. W., volunteer, Twelfth cavalry, company D, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Wilson, Benjamin, age 19, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Wilson, William, age 37, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Wilson, George W., age 34, volunteer, January 16, 1864, three years. First artillery, company K, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Wilson, John, age 16, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Wilford, Charles, Seventh cavalry.

Wright, Josiah, age 23, volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years, Seventeenth cavalry, company H, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Wright, Amos, age 23, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, served three years and seven months, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Zollars, Zephaniah, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, honorably discharged on account of disability.

Zollars, James, age 23, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Rose, Sanfron, Sixty-third regiment.

and One Hundred and Ninety-third, United States navy, not designated, eight, in all..... 20

Total number soldiers..... 227

Died..... 31

#### ARMED S. DOWN.

Allen, Alexander, age 21, October 4, 1862, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, attained rank of first lieutenant, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Allen, James, age 20, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out, captured at Chickamauga, and in Rebel prison seventeen months.

Alban, William, age 18, volunteer, February 10, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served two months, died April, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea.

Atkinson, William Monroe, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served two years and six months, mustered out; second enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served two years, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured at Marks' Mills, and in Rebel prison fourteen months.

Archer, Cornelius, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Barker, William K., age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private; veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, mustered out July, 1865.

Barker, Levi Tuttle, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, captured at Marks' Mills, and ten months in Rebel prison.

Barnes, William E., age 37, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, bugler, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Barnes, Owen, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Barnes, William L., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Barnes, William Wilson, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment.

Betz, Charles, First cavalry, company L.

Brown, William James, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies E and D, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Carmical, James, age 32, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant; second enlistment, volunteer, three years, One Hundred and Ninth United States colored infantry, second lieutenant.

Barton, William, age 30, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies A and H, private, attained rank of fifer, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Copeand, John, age 35, volunteer, three years,

#### RECAPITULATION

De Beck's battery .....	8
First artillery .....	2
Huntington's battery .....	1
Ninth Ohio cavalry .....	38
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	2
Second Virginia cavalry .....	2
One each in First and Twelfth Ohio cavalry.....	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	59
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	39
Sixty-third Ohio .....	20
Ninety-second Ohio .....	12
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio .....	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years) .....	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three months) .....	2
Twenty-seventh Ohio .....	3
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	3
One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio .....	3
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio .....	3
Seventeenth and Seventy-eighth Ohio, two each...	4
One each in First, Twelfth, Twenty-third, Second, Thirtieth, Seventy-first, Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and eighty-second,	



Ninety-second regiment, company D, sergeant, died in 1863, from wounds received at Chickamauga.

Davidson, John, age 19, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private; veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies G and E, private.

Davidson, William, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies G and E, private, served eight months, died March 23, 1865.

Davis, Brown, age 20, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Dearth, Nehemiah H., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years; veteran enlistment, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year six months, died July 19, 1865, of chronic diarrhoea, at Clarksville.

Delong, Jones, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Dilley, James L., age 20, volunteer, October 17, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, drummer, served two years, mustered out July 15, 1865; veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, drummer, served two years and six months, lost right leg above the knee at battle of Rice's Station, April 6, 1865.

Dilley, Clinton, age 22, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died 1862, from the effects of a wound in the head and shoulders.

Dilley, Richard H., age 17, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, drummer, served two years; veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, drummer, served two years six months, mustered out in 1865, was drum major during part of this service.

Dilley, Joseph, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D.

Gerrez, Didier, age 17, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Gerrez, Lafayette, age 19, volunteer, December, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Gilmore, John T., six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, Company F.

Grant, John H., age 21, volunteer, Forty-second regiment, company D, private, died September, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Grass, Adam, Thirty-sixth regiment, Company G.

Groelas, Jacob, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Grubb, James D., age 20, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained rank of corporal.

Hall, Justus W., age 18, substitute, May 15, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served three and one-half months, died August 29, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea, interred at home.

Hanson, William, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, sergeant; veteran enlistment, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, sergeant.

Harper, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Hess, Christian, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Hess, Jacob, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Hess, Justin, Fourth cavalry, company K.

Harvey, William, age 37, volunteer, 1862, three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hilton, James W., age 18, volunteer, December, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died in 1864, in prison at Tyler, Texas.

Holland, John Thomas, age 17, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Holland, William Nelson, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Jackson, Thomas Putnam, age 40, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged January 10, 1864.

Jackson, Andrew, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Jackson, James N., Seventh cavalry, company H. James, John W., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H.

Johnson, William A., Twenty-fifth regiment.

Linten, George, age 40, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Longfellow, Samuel, age 33, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies H and E, private, served one year, died February, 1865.

Lund, Gamiel J., age 16, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, attained rank of lieutenant, served four years and four months, mustered out March 29, 1866, wounded in shoulder at Marks' Mills.

Masters, Zephaniah, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died February 1, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

Littlefield, William, Tenth regiment, company B, died.

Mathews, Samuel B., age 20, volunteer, October 1, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1865, captured at Winchester and in prison one month, then in hospital five months, transferred to Sixty-second Ohio volunteer infantry.

Mathews, Henry C., age 18, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out in 1865, lost one foot in a charge at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Mathews, James Garnet, age 16, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private, served seven months, mustered out in 1864; second enlistment, age 17, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, corporal, mustered out in 1865.

McKee, Samuel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D. McMahan, G. W., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, honorably discharged.

Meredith, John, age 30, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Meredith, New, volunteer, Ninety-second regi-

ment, company H, private, died April 4, 1865, of scurvy at Nashville, Tennessee.

Miller, John, age 27, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died October 26, 1864, in Tyler prison, Texas.

Miller, Henry, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth regiment, company D.

Monroe, George Alburn, age 20, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private, served seven months, mustered out in 1864; second enlistment, age 31, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out 1864.

Morris, James, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died July 2, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Nesselrode, Perley J., volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and four months, died November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge.

Nesselrode, R. H., July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and four months, honorably discharged December 10, 1863, for disability.

Parker, Isaac, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Ogle, Willard, Ninety-second regiment, company K.

Peaker, Joseph, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Peaker, Peter, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Peaker, John, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Peaker, Charles, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Pierce, J., Sixty-third regiment, company G, killed September 20, 1863.

Ferkins, Charles, age 19, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, believed to have been captured.

Perkins, William Burris, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, killed April 8, 1862.

Reed, Erastus, age 35, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, served three years, mustered out June 1, 1865.

Roads, William, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Rodgers, I. H., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Shafer, John, age 28, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year and six months, honorably discharged January 4, 1863, shot through both legs above knees at Lewisburgh, Virginia.

Shafer, James R., age 20, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years; veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Smith, George W., Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Shafer, Albert D., age 18, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two and a half years; veteran enlistment, age 20, 1864, three

years, private, served one and a half years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Smith, James W., age 19, volunteer, January 21, 1864, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Smithson Robert Emmet, age 30, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private; veteran enlistment, age 32, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies G and E, private, attained rank of captain, mustered out March 7, 1866.

Smithson, H. N., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, died 1863.

Smithson, William, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Smithson, Richard C., age 21, volunteer, August 2, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Smith Horatio Nelson, age 17, volunteer, November 14, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year, died October 7, 1863.

Still, Chester T., age 24, volunteer, June 10, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I, private, attained rank of blacksmith, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Still, John F., age 23, three years, Thirtieth regiment, company K, private, served nine months; second enlistment, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirtieth regiment, company K, blacksmith, served two years, mustered out in 1865.

Smith, Jonathan, Ninety-second regiment, company A.

Still, Martin Luther, age 20, volunteer, 1862, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in January, 1865.

Stone, David, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Taylor, William, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Turnerlake, Thomas, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I.

Tilton, Benjamin, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment.

Unger, Andrew, age 23, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Unger, Jeremiah, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two and one-half years; veteran enlistment, age 23, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served one and a half years, mustered out July 27, 1865, never sick in service.

Vertican, F. W., First cavalry.

Vanfleet, Garrett, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F.

Vaughn, Ira, age 21, substitute, May 2, 1865, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served three months, died August 4, 1864, and buried under another man's name.

Waller, Thomas J., volunteer, 1863, six months,

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Walter, Isaac, Ninety-second regiment, company H. Walter, Warren Norton, age 39, volunteer, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Walter, Jay Clark, age 30, volunteer, August 11, 1861, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, blacksmith, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Walter, Seth Eugene, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years, died November 13, 1864.

Ward, Thomas, Fourth cavalry, company C.

Ward, James, age 24, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died April 1, 1863.

Ward, Isaac, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered June 10, 1865.

Ward, Stephen, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, deserted before regiment left Marietta.

Weekly, Thomas, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

West, William Milton, age 16, volunteer, August 4, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out in 1864; second enlistment, age 17, volunteer, September 14, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company G, private, served nine months, mustered out June 19, 1865.

Waters, Zephaniah, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Walford, John, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died April 6, 1862, killed at battle of Shiloh.

Wolford, Isaac, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Woster, Jacob, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private; veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

West, William N., One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F.

Yoho, Job, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Zollars, Nathan.

Zollars, Frederick, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A.

#### RECAPITULATION

Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	4
Fourth Ohio cavalry .....	3
First Ohio cavalry .....	2
And one each in Fourth Ohio independent bat-	
talion cavalry and Ninth Ohio cavalry.....	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	37
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	30
Ninety-second Ohio .....	20
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio .....	4
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio .....	4
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio .....	4
Twenty-fifth Ohio .....	3

Sixty-third Ohio .....	3
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio .....	2
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio.....	2
And one each in Tenth Ohio, Thirtieth Ohio, Thirty-ninth Ohio, Forty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Ninth colored United States infantry, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio.....	6

Total of soldiers .....	126
Died .....	20

#### BARLOW TOWNSHIP.

Alexander, Henry, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Austin, Lemuel, age 20, volunteer, April, 1864, Twenty-seventh colored regiment, company I.

Austin, Salathiel, age 17, volunteer, Twenty-seventh colored regiment, company I.

Butler, Charles W., volunteer, Fifth colored regiment; company I, killed.

Butler, Henry, volunteer, Fifth colored regiment, company I.

Breckenridge, Hugh, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Breckenridge, Andrew, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Bartlett, James, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Bartlett, John, age 17, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded at Shiloh.

Beach, Alfred P., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 2, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, and was wounded at Shenandoah.

Beach, Cydnor T., age 20, volunteer, February 25, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ball, James W., age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Calvert, John P., minister, age 28, volunteer, November 1, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, first sergeant, served five months, died April 7, 1862, mortally wounded at Shiloh April 6th.

Clark, John, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private.

Chapman, Ezra A., age 32, volunteer, August 8, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 3, 1864, detailed for messenger service.

Chapman, Hiel, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company

F, corporal, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Clay, Nichols, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two and one-half years, honorably discharged for disability.

Carlin, James P., age 18, volunteer, November 17, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company E, private, served two years, honorably discharged November 17, 1864, wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863, finally discharged for disability.

Conly, Hugh, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 3, 1864, wounded at Lewisburgh, Virginia.

Coop, Benjamin F., age 28, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served two years, died September 8, 1863, from wound received at Shiloh.

Cooksey, Townsend, company C, corporal.

Cunningham, Francis M., age 17, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served five months, died February 24, 1862.

Daniels, Charles W., age 18, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September, 1864.

Deming, Henry, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dunbar, Warren K., age 20, volunteer, November 30, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company H, private, served one year, died October 11, 1862, at Memphis.

Dustin, John, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, sergeant, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dunsmoor, Harvey, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dunsmore, Perley, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, corporal, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Danley, Joel M., age 24, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died May 20, 1863, of pneumonia, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Evans, Simeon, age 48, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged December 24, 1862, for disability in early service in West Virginia.

Evans, David E., age 25, volunteer, September 27, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years, honorably discharged September, 1863, for disability, died three weeks after reaching home.

Evans, Charles E., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Ferguson, H. C., Eighteenth regiment, company K, Fleming, Robert H., age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of captain, served four years and four months, mustered out March 8, 1866, wounded at Shiloh, captured at Marks' Mills, and in prison for thirteen months, detailed as clerk for colonel of regiment.

Fleming, James, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served five months, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Gates, David, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Gooding, Harvey, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, fifer, discharged, wounded at Harper's Ferry.

Gooding, Harvey, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Gooding, Franklin, age 19, volunteer, July 3, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862 for disability.

Green, Dan P., May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Green, Henry, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Greenlees, Andrew, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Graham, Robert, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private.

Gould, James, age 20, volunteer, November 5, 1861, for three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained sergeant, reenlisted with the regiment.

Haddow, James, age 34, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, first sergeant, attained captain, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, in all active service of the regiment, wounded at Kerntown July 24, and reenlisted as a veteran.

Harvey, David, aged 22, volunteer, October 28, 1861, for three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, first sergeant, served one year and two months, died January 28, 1863, discharged for disability, died at Barlow April 24, 1863.

Harvey, Robert, aged 19, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained first sergeant, served three years, died May 20, 1864, killed at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia, and buried near the field by his comrades.

Harvey, Andrew, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September 14, 1864.



Harvey Samuel W., aged 21, volunteer, August, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of first lieutenant, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran, wounded at Lewisburg in 1862, and at Opequan in 1864.

Harvey, William, aged 16, volunteer, September, 1861, for three years, honorably discharged October 5, 1864; sick three months, wounded and taken at Chickamauga September 12, 1863, paroled after twelve days, exchanged May 23, 1864, in hospital nine months.

Harvey, S. Fletcher, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, discharged September 25, 1864, reenlisted as a veteran, detailed for picket and post duty.

Henry, Julius, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F.

Hill, George W., aged 23, volunteer, October, 1862, for nine months, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged November, 1862; slightly wounded when charging a bayonet.

Hoffman, Samuel H., aged 18, volunteer, September 27, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out October 26, 1864, served as mounted orderly with General Turchin for nine months.

Hoffman, John W., aged 10, volunteer, April 22, 1861, for three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, private, attained first sergeant, served two years, died April 27, 1863; reenlisted, was sick but joined before recovering, died at Nashville, Tennessee, of typhoid fever.

Hoffman, David S., aged 22, volunteer, August 6, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three, mustered out September 7, 1864. He was detailed often as regimental carpenter, recruiting service, as commissary sergeant and as clerk of commissary of subsistence.

Hoffman, Richard A., aged 17, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, clerk, attained quartermaster sergeant, served three years and nine months, discharged May 8, 1865, while out on duty taken by enemy June, 1864, while being taken to Andersonville jumped from train, and reached our lines July 20th, afterward served as citizen's clerk in quartermaster department in Sherman's army.

Hoffman, William W., volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, sergeant, died August 16, 1864.

Hoffman, Francis A., volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September 14, 1864, served on detail duty as orderly, on mail boat from Fort Monroe to Bermuda, Kansas.

Holsington, George, aged 30, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged August 28, 1864, was in all chief engagements of his regiment, wounded at Mission Ridge in ankle, six months in hospital.

Jones, John, Jr., aged 30, volunteer, October 14, 1861, for three years, First light artillery, company H, served one year and five months, died May 29, 1863; was struck by three balls at Chancellorsville May 2,

1863, taken by rebels and exchanged, and died of amputation of leg.

Jones, Jacob, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

Kinkhead, George W., aged 18, volunteer, October 14, 1862, for three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, three years, captured at Mark's Mills April 25, 1864, was held with regiment for ten months, after furlough of thirty days rejoined regiment.

Kinkhead, Isaac B., aged 25, volunteer, October 8, 1861, for three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, orderly sergeant, attained lieutenant colonel, mustered out May 14, 1863, at Shiloh was appointed captain in place of Captain Chandler, supposed to be dead, on his return was mustered out and put on detached service till June 17, 1863.

Kinkhead, David N., aged 24, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served nine months, died November, 1864, taken prisoner at Mark's Mills but escaped, reported killed on a foraging expedition in Arkansas.

Kinkhead, John P., aged 21, volunteer, July 7, 1863, Second heavy artillery, company K, artificer.

Lamb, William A., aged 47, volunteer, September, 1864, for one year, Sixth Virginia infantry, company D, private, served nine months; honorably discharged June 10, 1865; served on post duty among the guerillas in West Virginia.

Lamb, Leonidas G., aged 22, volunteered February 13, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company G, served seven months, discharged September 25, 1865, on post duty at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia.

Lamb, William F., May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, died July 31, 1864.

Lawton, Ezra J., aged 21, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained first sergeant, served nine months, died April 19, 1862, was promised a commission as lieutenant but attacked by pneumonia and died at Summersville.

Lawton, Richard G., volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, wardmaster, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Lawton, Arthur, aged 35, volunteer, August, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, hospital nurse, served three years, honorably discharged September, 1864; discharged for disability incurred by camp disease.

Lawton, Isaiah B., aged 24, volunteer, August, 1862, for three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained surgeon's clerk, served two years and six months, honorably discharged February 27, 1864; discharged at Chattanooga for disability.

Love, Charles W., aged 20, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged September, 1864.

Lewis, William H., age 28, volunteer, August 8, 1864, Twenty-seventh regiment, United States colored infantry, company K, private, served one year, discharged September 7, 1865.



Lockwood, James, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, died of camp fever.

Low, Charles, age 27, volunteer, August 1, 1864, Twenty-seventh regiment, United States colored infantry, company D, private, served one year and four months, died December 13, 1865.

Lukins, Eli B., age 34, volunteer, January, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, colored infantry, company B, private, served four years and six months, discharged July 1, 1865.

Male, Aaron, age 25, volunteer, August 11, 1864, Fifth regiment, company F, private, died in 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

McMain, James I., age 18, volunteer, February 27, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, discharged March 1, 1865, in hospital most of the time, never in active service, discharged for disability.

McGachy, William H., volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company E, private, wounded at Chattanooga.

Morris, Benajah, age 25, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served two years and nine months, discharged May 12, 1865.

Miller, Stephen O., age 13, volunteer, three months, Thirtieth regiment, private, captured at Harper's Ferry and parolled.

Morrow, Joseph William, age 27, volunteer, February 4, 1862, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, discharged October 4, 1863, as disabled.

Miller, William K., age 21, volunteer, July 21, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained the rank of corporal, served four years, discharged July 6, 1865.

Miller, Josiah, age 26, volunteer, March, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, served one year, discharged July 28, 1865.

Miller, Hiram H., age 15, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First artillery, company H, private, attained the rank of file major, reenlisted in 1862.

Miller, Isaac, age 49, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First artillery, company H, private, served nine months, died September 1, 1863.

Morris, George M., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged, was sick at Bermuda with brain fever and paralysis and brought home.

Morris, Joseph P., May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

Morris, John W., age 18, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged March 12, 1863, for disability, was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, died July 1, 1864, at Camden, Arkansas.

Moore, Frank A., volunteer, February 15, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Morris, William H., age 23, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of first sergeant, served four

years, mustered out July 27, 1865, in active service throughout the period, reenlisted as a veteran.

McClure, Thomas J., age 24, volunteer, 1861, three months, Second regiment, private, served three months, on guard duty.

McCarthy, Thomas, age 29, volunteer, August, 1862, three years Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served nine months, died June 1, 1863.

Merrill, James W., age 30, volunteer, July 28, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, first lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, served one year and ten months, honorably discharged May 24, 1864, on account of wounds received in the service, wounded and taken prisoner at Chattanooga, September 20, 1863, parolled and exchanged September 29th, and made captain.

Murchy, John, Ninety-second regiment, company G, died January, 1862, of pneumonia, at Nashville.

McKibben, William A., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, orderly, discharged.

Norris, Adam, age 23, volunteer, August 20, 1864, one year, One Hundredth regiment, United States colored infantry, private, served one year, discharged September 15, 1865, first served on commissary and hospital duty, afterwards on the field.

Ormiston, Alexander, volunteer, October 12, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, corporal, served four years, discharged July, 1865.

Ormiston, Isaac A., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Parsons, William, age 33, volunteer, August 1, 1864, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, United States colored infantry, company B, corporal, served one year, discharged September 7, 1865.

Fayne, Darius, age 18, volunteer, April 23, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, sergeant, attained the rank of first sergeant, served four years, discharged October 18, 1865, reenlisted in September, 1862, in company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, as sergeant, was wounded twice.

Preston, Daniel L., age 21, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged September 5, 1864, wounded twice.

Palmer, I. F., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Phillips, Thomas G., age 29, volunteer, August 15, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged July 18, 1862, for physical disability, reenlisted August 19, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, discharged July 7, 1865.

Pond, L. P., volunteer, May, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, first lieutenant, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864, sick, sent to Port Dennison, then transferred to veteran corps.

Proctor, Joseph H., age 23, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged July, 1865.

Rigg, John C., Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Pugh, J. L., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Rogers, S. H., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Richards, Henry S., age 20, volunteer, November 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of sergeant, reenlisted as a veteran.

Robinson, Joseph, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, died July 20, 1863, chronic diarrhoea.

Richards, Luman D., age 19, volunteer, February 15, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Robinson, Benjamin, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged May 23, 1863, wounded and captured at Chickamauga, parolled and exchanged in May, 1864, wounded and captured at Winchester, July 24th, parolled and exchanged, discharged.

Saylor, Solomon, age 18, volunteer, September 13, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged October 25, 1864.

Saylor, Edward, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1865, never wounded, but in all the engagements with his regiment.

Saylor, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, November 30, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company H, private, served four years, mustered out August 16, 1865.

Smith, David, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, died July 8, 1864, captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and taken to Andersonville prison, where he died.

Scott, Henry, volunteer, Fifth cavalry, company I, corporal, died April 7, 1865, died in hospital in North Carolina.

Tiffany, Alfonzo, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, second lieutenant, attained the rank of first lieutenant, served two years, resigned 1863.

Turner, George B., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, captain, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, discharged at close of term, reenlisted in company F, Thirty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served till mustered out with regiment.

Turner, Duncan, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Turner, David, volunteer, 1863, nine months, First Virginia cavalry, private, served nine months, discharged 1864.

Tompkins, A. W., volunteer, May, 1861, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Vincent, Cyrus E., age 18, volunteer, June 15, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company A,

private, died October 29, 1863, died of lung fever at Cumberland Gap, Maryland.

Tuttle, James, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Vanvaley, John W., age 18, volunteer, March 18, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, detailed on post duty.

Vincent, Anselem, age 30, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, discharged January 14, 1863, discharged on account of disability, enlisted again in 1864 and served till discharged with regiment.

Vincent, John C., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, first sergeant, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Vanvaley, Joseph S., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, corporal, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Vincent, O. B., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, detailed for telegraph service.

Young, John R., age 25, volunteer, October 11, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, sergeant, served three years, discharged October 14, 1865, wounded and captured at Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, parolled, exchanged, and after six months' disablement resumed duty.

Young, George, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Wilson, Alexander, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Wilson, Martin, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery .....	5
Battery K, Second Huntington artillery.....	1
One each in Fourth Virginia cavalry, Seventh Ohio and Thirteenth Ohio .....	3
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guard .....	38
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	33
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	15
Ninety-second Ohio .....	9
Sixty-third Ohio .....	5
Fifth colored infantry.....	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years) .....	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three months) .....	3
Twenty-seventh United States colored infantry....	2
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	2
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio.....	2
Fifty-third Ohio .....	2
One each in Second Ohio infantry, Twelfth Ohio, Sixth Virginia infantry, Sixty-second Ohio, One Hundredth United States colored infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio, in all.....	8
Total number soldiers .....	137
Died .....	21

## BELPRE TOWNSHIP

Allen, Davis C., volunteer 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company I, screened in battles of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, and Lookout Mountain.

Allen, Harvey G., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged, September 14, 1864.

Allen, Loring P.

Barkley, Samuel W., age 18, volunteer, January, 1862, Seventy-third regiment, company F, corporal, served two years, died May 22, 1864, fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, and Resaca, where he was mortally wounded May 15th.

Barrows, James K., volunteer, discharged.

Armstrong, Alexander H., age 22, volunteer, September 26, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-third regiment, company D, second lieutenant, died May 8, 1865, from exposure while in camp.

Batten, Lewis M., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Barcus, James M., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Berry, William, First light artillery, company H. Bellows, Benjamin T., volunteer, private, honorably discharged May 31, 1865.

Bellows, Orrin M., age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served six months, died February 26, 1863, of brain fever.

Bellows, Abram M., age 16, volunteer, February 22, 1865, Ninety-first regiment, company B, private.

Bodkin, William Wallace, age 17, volunteer, October 30, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged May 30, 1864, wounded at Gettysburg very seriously, and reenlisted as a veteran in 1865.

Bodkins, Charles, age 43, volunteer, August 15, 1862, Seventh cavalry regiment, company I, private, served one year and eight months, died April 7, 1864, captured at Rogersville, Tennessee, taken to Belle Isle, removed sick to hospital at Richmond where he died.

Breckenridge, D. M., volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, attained rank of adjutant's clerk, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Breckenridge, Charles D., volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, disabled and not on duty, but reenlisted with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company H, September 28, 1864, and was discharged with regiment.

Blow, John H., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, private, attained rank of corporal, discharged January 28, 1864.

Blough, Rufus, volunteer, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died July 7, 1864, of camp disease and measles.

Berry, James B., age 38, volunteer, 1864, one hun-

dred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, discharged September 14, 1864.

Bellows, Avery S., age 24, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and four months, discharged December 19, 1863, sick for ten months, discharged for disability.

Brown, John A., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, orderly sergeant, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Cox, Jefferson, Seventh cavalry, company I.

Campbell, Charles H., age 40, volunteer, May 16, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, corporal, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Campbell, Theodore W., age 20, volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Clark, John, age 23, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died August, 1862, from a gunshot wound received at the battle of Bull Run.

Campbell, Curran, volunteer, August 4, 1862, private, injured by accident June 9, 1863, remained in hospital till August 14th.

Chick, John C., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I.

Clark, John J., age 31, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, three years, discharged June 29, 1865, in March, 1864, was transferred to company H, veteran reserve corps, wounded at Fort Stephens, District Columbia, July 12, 1864.

Clark, Jacob, Seventy-third regiment, company F, killed in action at Cross Keys.

Cole, William R., age 19, volunteer, July 27, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served one year, discharged October 14, 1862, for disability.

Coleman, Alfred, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K.

Curtis, Henry C., volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private.

Curtis, Columbus B., age 30, volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, sergeant, four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Curtis, A. S., age 34, volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, first lieutenant, four months, discharged September 18, 1864.

Dalzell, James, age 24, August 4, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, captured at Carthage, Tennessee, March 8, 1863, taken to Libby prison, paroled and exchanged in June, and discharged with regiment June, 1865.

Davis, J. T., age 18, volunteer, May 18, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, sick most of the time and out, returned and was discharged with his company.

Dawson, Eli, age 34, volunteer, May 18, 1864, served one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, corporal, died 1865, taken sick at City Point, remained in hospital till two weeks after the regiment's discharge, and returned home.

Deeble, Charles H., age 17, volunteer, March 4, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, musician, attained the rank of orderly, served one year and four months, discharged July 20, 1865, was in all the battles of his regiment after his enlistment, and discharged with it.

Deeble, Joseph, age 42, volunteer, May 18, 1862, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, wagon-master, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, died October 8, 1864.

Dexter, John L., age 27, volunteer, August 2, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served three years and two months, discharged July, 1865, neither sick, wounded or captured during service.

Dexter, Francis, age 25, volunteer, May 18, 1862, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, discharged August, 1864, sick but not wounded or captured during service.

Dustin, Charles E., age 49, volunteer, 1862, Seventy-third regiment, company D, private, served three weeks, died 1862, killed at Bull Run three weeks after enlistment, had previously served in the Florida war.

Eskey, Samuel S., age 31, volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, died September, 1864.

Fletcher, Amasa S., age 19, volunteer, August, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served two years and nine months, discharged May 19, 1865, wounded at Atlanta, Georgia, and disabled for several months.

Flowers, Counce O., age 24, volunteer, August 25, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company I, attained the rank of orderly, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Fish, David, Seventy-third regiment, company F, died 1862.

Flowers, George, age 25, volunteer, March 7, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, discharged March 13, 1865, sick and discharged from hospital.

Fletcher, John V., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, honorably discharged, discharged at close of term and reenlisted in the Thirty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry.

Forbes, Leander, Seventh cavalry, company H, died March 5, 1863.

Fletcher, Henry H., age 15, volunteer, September, 1861, Ninth Virginia regiment, company D, adjutant, attained the rank of orderly, honorably discharged, discharged at close of term and reenlisted in the Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry.

Frost, Charles, Ninth Virginia regiment, company K.

Foster, William, age 24, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company D, private, discharged December, 1864.

Frazier, Amos, Seventy-fifth regiment, company D,

Gilchrist, Daniel N., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Gilchrist, James H., age 20, volunteer, August 2, 1862, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I, private.

Galbraith, John, age 18, volunteer, November 7, 1862, Seventy-third regiment, company D, private, served two years and eight months, discharged July 26, 1865.

Galbraith, Archibald, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, Eleventh Virginia regiment company D, private, served seven months, discharged June, 1862, after his discharge reenlisted in company K, Second Ohio heavy artillery.

Galbraith, James, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged 1865, captured at Chickamauga September 20, 1863, imprisoned in Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville, Danville, Charleston and Florence prisons, exchanged March 4, 1865, sick for seven weeks, then sent home and discharged.

Green, James M., age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, discharged, sick first with typhoid fever and camp disease, and then in active service, discharged and reenlisted as a veteran September 28, 1864, in company H, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, and discharged with company June 17, 1865.

Green, Andrew J.

Hall, John D., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died 1864, taken with measles and died a few weeks after enlistment.

Hall, James, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died 1864, died in hospital at Bermuda Hundred.

Hall, Jeremiah, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died 1864, died of measles in hospital at Point of Rocks.

Haze, Truman, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died 1864, taken sick at City Point and died in hospital at Washington after discharge of regiment.

Hitchcock, Myson K., volunteer, 1862, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company B, corporal, attained the rank of chief of orderly, died May 22, 1865, mortally wounded at Petersburg.

Hutchinson, John, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Hunter, George, age 41, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died July 1, 1864, taken sick and left in hospital partially recovering, rejoined his regiment, again taken sick and died.

Horton, D. B., Third Iowa cavalry, company I.

Henderson, Warren, age 50, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died August 27, 1864, taken



sick at City Point and died in hospital at Fortress Monroe.

Johnston, Valentine E., age 46, volunteer, November 7, 1862, three years Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged May 18, 1865, became disabled by rheumatism and blindness in October, 1864, discharged for disability.

Johnston, Joseph W., age 20, volunteer, November 11, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of color corporal, mustered out July 20, 1865, wounded twice.

Johnston, James P., age 23, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out January 20, 1865.

Kirkpatrick, Henry, age 19, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, died August 27, 1863.

Kirkpatrick, T. M., age 20, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died September 5, 1862, of wounds at Alexandria, Virginia.

Kirkpatrick, C. B., volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, sergeant, discharged in 1862 for disability.

Lockwood, Hugh, age 22, volunteer, February, 1865, Fifth Kentucky cavalry, private, honorably discharged May, 1865, for disability.

Loring, Franklin, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, captain, served three years, mustered out July 10, 1865.

Loring, Corwin, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Loring, Corwin H., Forty-seventh Iowa regiment, private, died in 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Lyle, George, volunteer, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private.

McCullough, H., Thirty-ninth regiment, company K.

McFarland, S. R. W., age 22, volunteer, August 29, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal served three years, mustered out July, 1865, wounded near Pulaski, Tennessee.

Menzie, Rufus C., age 43, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Mitstead, Isaac, Second Virginia regiment, company K.

Mitchell, John, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Mosel, James, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Moore, Amstead, Seventy-fifth regiment, company I.

Newport, J. Ross, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, sergeant,

served one year and three months, died December 11, 1863, mortally wounded at Morristown, December 10th.

Noland, George W., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company B,

private, served ten months, mustered out July 30, 1865.

O'Neil, Ezra H., age 21, volunteer, November 18, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F,

private, attained the rank of orderly sergeant, served

two years and three months, honorably discharged February, 1864, severely wounded at Gettysburg.

Powell, Jesse, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, had been a slave, enlisted in a colored regiment in Columbus.

Plumley, William, age 33, drafted, died in 1863 before he got in a regiment.

Plumley, J.

Reid, James, volunteer, January, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged June, 1865, for disability.

Rutherford, Jacob, age 28, volunteer, navy, ensign, resigned June 20, 1865.

Rutherford, Josiah S., age 23, volunteer, September 25, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 1865.

Ruth, Alpheus, company F, Fortieth Ohio infantry, company F, Fifty-first Ohio infantry, wounded in battle.

Robinson, William, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864, reenlistment, February, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Shipe, Isaac N., volunteer, December 31, 1861, three years, mustered out in 1864, reenlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out July 20, 1865, wounded at Cross Keys, December 9, 1864, captured and in prison for three months at Florence, South Carolina, paroled March, 1865.

Shipe, John A., volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, wounded at Bull Run, fell back, and never since been seen or heard from.

Stone, George G., age 20, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, died July 25, 1863, of softening of the brain.

Stone, Edward D., age 22, volunteer, August 10, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Stone, Charles W., age 22, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, attained rank of second lieutenant, resigned July 5, 1864.

Stone, John M., age 22, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, corporal, attained rank of quartermaster clerk, served three years,

Stone, Bradley P., age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, sergeant, attained rank of captain, served three years,

mustered out June 10, 1865.

Stone, Bolivar S., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died July 17, 1864.

Stone, Augustus D., age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, mustered out September 14, 1864.



Stone, Franklin, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private.

Stoneman, Philip, age 19, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served three years, died July 22, 1864, killed at Atlanta.

Stoneman, William.

Shram, Henry, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, artillery, died July 4, 1863.

Stage, Andrew, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Starling, Marion, age 16, volunteer, March, 1864, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I, private.

Shaw, Jacob H., age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865, and wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1864.

Swezy, Francis M., age 17, volunteer, November 7, 1862, three years. Seventy-third regiment, company H, private, attained rank of corporal, served two and two-third years, mustered out July, 1865, captured at Gettysburg, August 21, 1863, taken to Belle Isle, and paroled.

Swezy, John L., age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, four months, mustered out September 14, 1864, second enlistment, February 9, 1865, Sixth Virginia regiment, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Shire, William, Seventy-first regiment, company I.

Swan, Samuel B., age 19, volunteer, August 4, 1862.

Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained corporal, served three years discharged June 19, 1865.

Swan, David R., age 19, volunteer, February, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-first regiment, company B, private.

Sloter, Michael F., age 30, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years discharged June 10, 1865, was sick and detailed as nurse in hospital, never in action.

Schoonover, Augustus D., volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years. Seventh cavalry, company I, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Schoonover, Walter H., age 23, volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years. Seventh cavalry, company I, corporal, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Schoonover, Jacob F., age 20, volunteer, February 22, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-first regiment, company B, private, attained sergeant.

Shotwell, Isaac, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864, sick in hospital at return of regiment.

Shotwell, Ezra M., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-first regiment, company A, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Smith, Arnold, volunteer, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, drum major, attained color-bearer.

Smith, S. C. H., Seventh cavalry, company H.

Starr, George W., age 22, volunteer, September 14,

1862, three years. Third Virginia cavalry, company E, private, attained first lieutenant, served three years, mustered out June 30, 1865, detached on various duties.

Stoneman, William, age 16, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, killed at Stricker's Gap.

Teeters, George W., Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Travis, Ezra, age 18, volunteer, August 15, 1861, three years. Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, captured at Atlanta, imprisoned in Andersonville, and at Jackson, Florida, and released April, 1865.

Travis, Lewis, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Travis, Jacob, age 23, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged January 19, 1865, captured at Chickamauga, but escaped.

Travis, William, age 29, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, discharged June 19, 1865.

Templar, Austin, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged June 19, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga and at Savannah.

Templar, Amos, volunteer.

Thorpe, Martin R., age 18, volunteer, December, 1861, Seventy-fifth regiment, private, attained adjutant, wounded at Chancellorsville, reenlisted as a veteran.

Van Gilden, George H., age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, discharged July, 1865.

Watson, John K., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Watson, Daily, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864, was in hospital at Point of Rocks with measles and camp disease.

Watson, Jacob, age 18, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged June 20, 1865, never off duty during enlistment.

Weaver, Hanson, volunteer, January 23, 1862, three years. Sixty-third regiment, company F, private.

Winans, Francis, age 21, volunteer, January 23, 1862, three years. Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, died September, 1862, of diphtheria.

Weaver, William, Twenty-seventh Illinois, company D.

Winans, Benjamin, age 23, volunteer, January 23, 1862, three years. Sixty-third regiment, company F, captured near Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864, and imprisoned, exchanged and reached home in July, 1865, in reduced condition.

Walker, Henry M., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

White, Leander I., Seventy-fifth regiment, company D.

White, Henry L., age 23, volunteer, June 20, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years, discharged July, 1865, reenlisted in 1863, and was detailed for clerk duty.

White, Arastus H., age 19, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company B, private, served three years, discharged June 24, 1865, wounded at Hatcher's Run.

White, Sydney P., age 19, volunteer, March 4, 1864, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, Company B, private, attained orderly, was in thirteen different actions, and was transferred to company B, Sixty-second regiment.

White, William W., age 21, volunteer, November 13, 1861, Seventy-fifth regiment, company D, private, died in hospital May 17, 1864, of intermittent fever, captured at Gettysburg and exchanged.

Williams, David, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Williams, George W., volunteer, May, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Will'am, George W., age 37, drafted September, 1864, one year, Seventeenth regiment, company K, private, discharged 1865.

## RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery .....	11
Seventh Ohio cavalry.....	3
One each in Third Virginia cavalry, Fifth Kentucky cavalry, and Third Iowa cavalry.....	3
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guard.....	38
Ninety-second Ohio .....	22
Seventy-third Ohio .....	22
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	12
Seventy-fifth Ohio .....	7
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio.....	6
Sixty-third Ohio .....	3
Ninth Virginia infantry.....	2
One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio and Eleventh Virginia infantry, two each.....	4
One each in Second Virginia infantry, Twenty-seventh Illinois, Forty-seventh Iowa, Seventy-first Ohio, Thirty-sixth Ohio, Ninety-first Ohio, One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio, and ten not designated....	23
Total number of soldiers.....	152
Died .....	24

## DEATHS DURING THE WAR.

Agleo, John S., age 16, volunteer, November 13, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company K, private.

44

Batchelor, Daniel, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-first regiment, company A, private.

Ballard, Philip A., age 18, volunteer, September 15, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, discharged March, 1864, wounded once, captured in 1863 at Winchester and imprisoned at Belle Isle twenty-three days, died December 26, 1864, chronic diarrhoea, reenlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Barrows, Bradley P., age 42, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I, private, served three years, discharged June 14, 1865.

Broadhead, Francis M., age 27, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company E, private, attained rank of quartermaster sergeant, served two years and seven months, died July 1, 1863, killed while scouting just after the battle of Gettysburg.

Basini, John, Eleventh Indiana light artillery, died October 4, 1864, of pneumonia.

Burk, Henry, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Burk, James, age 19, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, served four years, discharged June, 1865, injured while tearing up railroad track at Goldsborough, North Carolina, and discharged for disability.

Burk, Samuel, age 22, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and seven months, discharged July 24, 1865.

Burg, George W., age 30, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged July 16, 1865, captured at McDowell, Virginia, sent to Staunton, Libby, Salisbury and Belle Isle, paroled and exchanged September, 1862, and rejoined his regiment October 3, 1862, wounded, first at Gettysburg, second, Lookout Mountain, captured at Goldsborough, March, 1865, taken to southern prisons and paroled May 25th, discharged with regiment.

Brandeberry, William C., age 26, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and seven months, discharged July 24, 1865.

Brandeberry, John H., age 17, volunteer, November 15, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company K, private, served one year and seven months, discharged June 7, 1865, wounded at Reaca, discharged for disability.

Brooker, Marcellus, age 16, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years discharged January 1, 1864, reenlisted, volunteer, January 1, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served six months, discharged July 24, 1865, captured twice.

Brooks, James, age 46, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year, discharged 1863, taken with camp

disease and fever, and brought home by his wife.

Beebe, Theodore, age 27, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, corporal, served three years, discharged July 26, 1865, never sick, wounded or prisoner.

Beebe, Guy, age 22, volunteer, October 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained rank of sergeant, served four years, discharged July 26, 1865, never lost a day's duty.

Beebe, James, age 15, volunteer, June 21, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years discharged July 19, 1865, wounded at Atlanta, and home sick three months.

Beebe, Fostus, age 16, volunteer, February 16, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, discharged July 26, 1865.

Beebe, Charles, age 18, volunteer, June 12, 1861, thirty years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years, discharged July 19, 1865, wounded at Corinth, May 28, 1862.

Blair, Alexander, age 22, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged in September, 1864.

Blair, Thomas, age 21, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three months died January 29, 1862.

Blair, Alvin, age 17, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, died in 1862 of measles, at Mowisa.

Bennett, Isaac, age 35, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, discharged June 21, 1865.

Bennett, William, age 22, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died in February, 1862, at Summerville, West Virginia, of measles.

Bennett, Gordon, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864, slightly wounded at Lewisburgh, Virginia.

Carlin, D. B., Eighteenth regiment, company C, lieutenant.

Chambers, William, age 39, volunteer, February 27, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Chambers, James, age 18, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, honorably discharged in 1863; reenlisted December 23, 1863, private, attained rank of hospital steward, served four years, discharged July 9, 1865.

Chambers, Martin V., age 21, volunteer, June 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, died July 5, 1864, mortally wounded at Kennewas Mountain, July 4, 1864.

Campbell, James, age 22, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, reenlisted in 1864, hospital nurse, served four years, discharged in June 1865.

Campbell, Luther T., age 17, volunteer, September 12, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, served three years, discharged August 11, 1865.

Campbell, Elijah, age 17, volunteer, June 29, 1863, Second heavy artillery, company K, private.

Campbell, William, age 15, volunteer, March, 1864, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private.

Croy, Robert, Ninety-second regiment, company G, sick several times.

Conant, Sanford, age 29, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged June, 1865, transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Cutlip, Henry, age 41, volunteer, three years, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, died June 12, 1865, at Chickamauga, Tennessee.

Deasy, Luke, age 21, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged December 31, 1864, wounded at Lookout Mountain.

Ellis, Alexander M., age 21, volunteer, November 16, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, discharged October 3, 1862, for disability.

Ellis, Albert, age 24, volunteer, September 7, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company N, private, discharged 1865, transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Ellis, Reuben H., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-first regiment, company G, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Ellis, Ethan G., age 29, volunteer, June 27, 1863, Second heavy artillery, company H, private.

Ellis, John W., age 25, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died March 8, 1863, at Camp Gallatin, cause unknown.

Ellis, James I., volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company I, private, died July, 1863, at Camp Gallatin, after three months' sickness.

Ellis, Charles C., age 15, volunteer, December 18, 1863, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company A, corporal, wounded at Nashville.

Evans, David, volunteer, Fourth colored infantry, company D, private, died 1864, at Fortress Monroe.

Fairbanks, Cornelius, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

France, John W., age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, died May 25, 1864, mortally wounded at Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 1864.

France, George W., age 32, volunteer, August 5, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged January 6, 1864.

France, William H., age 25, volunteer, December 18, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company K, private, served one year and four months, discharged April 17, 1865, for disability, wounded near Dallas, Georgia, June 2, 1864.

Frye, James C., age 26, volunteer, September 29, 1864, Seventy-first regiment, company B, private, served nine months, discharged June 12, 1865, sick with camp disease in Tennessee.

Frye, George N., age 21, August, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served six months, died February 3, 1862, in hospital at Louisville.

Fish, S. H., volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, two years and seven months, discharged July 24, 1865.

Gaughan, Anthony, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served three years discharged, reenlisted, while waiting discharge as a veteran went into Louisville on a pass and supposed to have died by foul means.

Grimes, Owen, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged 1864 for disability.

Giddings, Charles, age 37, volunteer, February 23, 1865, one hundred days, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, discharged May 15, 1865, for disability.

Haynes, Andrew A., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Henderson, Isaac, Fourth regiment, company B.

Howell, Josephus, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, three years, discharged June 19, 1865, transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Hicks, Thomas F., aged 23, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served four years discharged July, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Johnson, William A., age 17, volunteer, August 1, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served six months, discharged February 6, 1864, from cavalry service; re-enlisted May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Johnson, Worthy A., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Johnson, Samuel, drafted, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, and Sixty-fifth regiment, company G, private, died in 1865, captured and supposed to have died in the hands of the rebels.

Johnson, Marion N., volunteer, October 16, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served five months, mustered out March 6, 1864; re-enlisted May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864; re-enlisted the third time in company B, One Hundred and Ninety-second regiment.

Johnson, Corwin, volunteer, October 16, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served five months, mustered out May 6, 1864; re-enlisted May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Johnson, William H., age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and three months, honorably discharged August 31, 1864, wounded at Lookout Mountain in 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Jarvis, George P., age 17, volunteer, August 7, 1862,

three years, Ninety-second regiment, company B, private, served three years discharged June 19, 1865, sick in Georgia, captured near close of war in Georgia, and taken to Andersonville, was paroled a month after and soon discharged.

King, Wilton, age 19, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant served four years, discharged August 1, 1865, wounded July 4, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran.

King, John, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged August, 1864, at expiration of his time.

King, Abel D., volunteer, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company E, sergeant, discharged March 6, 1864; re-enlisted February 23, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, served five months, discharged July 27, 1865.

King, William, age 17, volunteer, February 27, 1865, one hundred days, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private.

King, Nathan P., age 17, volunteer, June 10, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, died June 19, 1864, from wound received at battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 18, 1864.

Kelly, Samuel, age 21, volunteer, June 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served three years honorably discharged August, 1864.

Lee, Jonathan R., substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment, company A, private.

Lucas, J. C., Eighteenth Virginia cavalry, company C.

Loraine, Louis J., volunteer, October 16, 1863, six months, Fourth regiment, company E, private, served five months, mustered out March 6, 1864; re-enlisted in One Hundred and ninety-first regiment Ohio National guards, also in One Hundred and Ninety-second regiment, company G, Ohio volunteer infantry.

Lucas, Oliver, Eighteenth regiment, company C.

Meek, Jacob, age 31, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company A, private, died in 1863 at Chickamauga.

Meek, Samuel, age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, private, company A, served three years honorably discharged, November, 1864, sick with yellow fever and rheumatism, wounded and captured at Stone River, in Atlanta, Montgomery, and Libby prison, wounded at Chickamauga.

Myers, William, volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment, served ten months, transferred to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth artillery.

Montgomery, A. H., age 20, volunteer, February 26, 1864, Eighteenth regiment, company A, private.

Marshall, William, age 23, volunteer, October 21, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served four years discharged July 20, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Mellow, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, September 19, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company B, private, served three years discharged July 24, 1865, detailed as teamster, wounded.

Moore, William M., age 26, volunteer, May, 1864,



one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Miller, Manuel, age 38, drafted, October, 1864, Seventy-first regiment, company B, private, served eight months, mustered out June, 1865.

Moran, Anthony, age 35, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 20, 1865, wounded at second Bull Run, re-enlisted as a veteran.

McDaniel, Frederick P., age 25, volunteer, December 13, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served seven months, died July 18, 1862, of fever.

McGirr, William P., age 31, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged September 3, 1864.

Mead, Charles K., volunteer, August 2, 1851, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served five months, died January 6, 1862, of camp disease.

Newel, Erastus R., age 36, volunteer, 1862, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company E, private, died June 7, 1863.

Nolan, Zachary, age 17, volunteer, October 19, 1864, Seventy-eighth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, discharged July 11, 1865.

Nolan, Allen, age 19, volunteer, 1862, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862.

Nolan, Enoch, age 25, volunteer, February 14, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth or One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiments, company I, private, died April, 1865, of measles.

Nolan, Ryley, age 18, volunteer, October, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served nine months, honorably discharged July, 1864, re-enlisted in One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I.

Newman, John, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864.

Norman, Azariah, volunteer, Fifth colored infantry, company G, died.

Norman, Amos, volunteer, Fifth colored infantry, company G, honorably discharged.

O'Neal, William J., age 18, volunteer, August 2, 1851, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, corporal, served four years, discharged July, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Parsons, W., age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged July 4, 1865.

Parsons, Josiah W., age 18, volunteer, 1862, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died near Dallas, Georgia.

Parsons Robert K.

Plan, Truman E., age 18, volunteer, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served one year, discharged 1862, drafted 1864, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, discharged July, 1865, both times for disability.

Ridenour, Joseph S., age 25, volunteer, February 16,

1864, Seventy-third regiment, company D, private, one year, wounded at Atlanta, and died of fever, April 23, 1865.

Ridenour, J. R., age 26, volunteer, Seventy-second regiment, company F, private, died May 1, 1865, of chronic disease.

Romine, Peter, age 27, volunteer, November 4, 1862, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company E, private, wounded at Kennesaw Mountain.

Rowland, John W., age 28, volunteer, November 3, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company E, private, mustered out.

Rowland, James E., age 20, volunteer, February 3, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months discharged July 24, 1865.

Ross, James, Seventy-third regiment, company F, Russell, Emanuel, age 24, volunteer, August 22, 1862, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I, private, wounded and captured at Staunton, Virginia, imprisoned at Andersonville, discharged June 14, 1865.

Russel, Washington, age 16, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company A, private, attained rank of first sergeant, served three years, discharged June 10, 1865.

Snider, Thomas H., age 22, volunteer, August 31, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company D, private, two years and eight months discharged for disability April 18, 1865.

Snider, John W., aged 19, volunteer, August 31, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, transferred to Infantry corps.

Sampson, Thomas E., volunteer, August 22, 1864, Fifth regiment colored infantry, company F, private, wounded at Deep Bottom, near Richmond.

Shrader, William, age 27, volunteer, November 1, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, captured near Monterey, Virginia, held four months in Libby, Salisbury and Belle Isle prisons, paroled, honorably discharged.

Smith, William C., age 39, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served one year and five months, wounded before Atlanta, discharged July 9, 1865.

Smith, Alexander F., age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Smith, James F., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, killed in an explosion at City Point.

Smith, Joseph A., age 24, volunteer, February 22, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served one year and four months, discharged July 9, 1865.

Starling, George, Ninety-second regiment, company G, died.

Storts, Joseph H., age 18, volunteer, February 9, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, one year and five months, discharged July 26, 1865.

Storts, H. Andrew, age 20, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, mustered out September, 1864.



Storts, Philander, age 31, volunteer, March 22, 1864, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served one year, discharged July 15, 1865.

Tate, John, volunteer, died in hospital June 15, 1865.

Taylor, John W., volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company B.

Taylor, Benjamin G., age 27, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, three years, mustered out June, 1865.

Taylor, William M., volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company B.

Turrel, William P., age 25, volunteer, August 4, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served ten months, discharged June 12, 1863, for disability.

Weakly, Thomas, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1861, re-enlisted May, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, private, died in 1865.

## RECAPITULATION.

One each in Eleventh Ohio, Independent battery, batteries H and K, Ohio heavy artillery, in all	3
Fourth Virginia cavalry	7
First Virginia cavalry	2
First Ohio cavalry	1
Seventy-third Ohio	28
Thirty-ninth Ohio	15
Ninety-second Ohio	13
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	14
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	13
Thirty-sixth Ohio	8
Fifty-third Ohio	5
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio	3
One Hundred and forty-first Ohio	3
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	2
Seventy-first Ohio	2
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio	2
Fifth colored regiment	3
One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio	3
One Each in Fourth Ohio, Fourth colored regiment, Seventy-second Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio, one not designated, in all	7
Total number of soldiers	136
Died	26

## DUNHAM TOWNSHIP.

Andrew, Thomas A., First Virginia light artillery, company H.

Berry, William E., age 31, volunteer, October 29, 1861, three years, battery H, private, served three years, discharged October 28, 1864, captured and imprisoned at Lynchburg and Belle Isle.

Beach, Hiram, age 22, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment company F, private, died July, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Basim, David, age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, discharged September, 1864.

Baker, Manuel, age 30, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died March, 1864, in Andersonville prison pen, of starvation.

Calder, Phillip C., age 31, volunteer, September 10, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, three years, discharged July 3, 1865.

Cammel, M. M., volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of sergeant, died July 16th, of typhoid fever.

Drain, John, age 22, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Ellenwood, Dudley H., age 21, volunteer, October 23, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, discharged June 18, 1862, for disability.

Farley, George, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Fish, David, age 18, volunteer, December 30, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served nine months, died October, 1862, of measles.

Farley, George, Jr., Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Frazer, Evan, age 35, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety second regiment, company G, private, discharged June 10, 1865.

Gorham, Samuel Earl, age 39, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, corporal, killed by explosion at City point August 9, 1864.

Gorham, Daniel H., age 32, volunteer, December 1, 1861, three years, battery H, corporal, served three years and six months, discharged June 13, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Green, James, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K.

Hollister, A. D., age 20, volunteer, June 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years, discharged July 9, 1865, wounded at Atlanta; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hall, John, age 24, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died August 9, 1864, at Fortress Monroe, of measles.

Hall, James, age 18, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died June, 1864, at Point of Rocks, of measles.

Hollister, Austin A., age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Irwin, William, volunteer, First Virginia light artillery, company H.

Mankin, Rufus M., age 29, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served three years, discharged July 3, 1865.

Mankin, Daniel E., age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, sergeant, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Mankin, Francis F., age 42, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, honorably discharged September, 1864.

Mankin, Ezra, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

McClure, Dyer G., age 18, volunteer, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died June 19, 1862, mortally wounded at Lewisburgh, Virginia.

McClure, Alonzo, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months discharged September, 1864.

McClure, Henry O., age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained the rank of sergeant, discharged in 1864, at expiration of term.

McGill, John M., age 26, volunteer, 1861, battery H, private, killed at Port Republic, June 9, 1862.

McGill, Hugh, age 25, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served one year and four months, discharged June 27, 1865.

McGill, William B., age 20, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, discharged September, 1864, sick and returned home by general order of war department.

McKinney, Robert D., age 19, volunteer, August 17, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company E, private, discharged from hospital.

McTaggart, Alexander, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company H, private, attained the rank of lieutenant, wounded at Atlanta, resigned just before the regiment was discharged, re-enlisted in 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment.

McTaggart, Neil, age 18, volunteer, January 2, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, re-enlisted for three years in the same regiment and company, captured at battle of Mark's Mills, imprisoned ten months at Camp Ford.

Mitchell, George B., age 21, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, discharged July 3, 1865.

Mitchell, Thomas, age 1, volunteer, 1865, private, served four months, mustered out.

Mitchell, David, volunteer, First artillery, company H, private, mustered out.

Mitchell, John, Seventy-third regiment, also captain company H, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio infantry.

Noland, Sylvester, age 25, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged May, 1865, for disability, wounded at battle of Gettysburg.

Noland, James A., age 18, volunteer, October 23, 1863, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served thirteen months, discharged on account of some flaw in his enlistment papers, re-enlisted February 9, 1864, Thirty-second regiment, company B, mustered out July, 1865.

Noland, John, age 18, volunteer, February 15, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, died July 20, 1865.

Noland, Augustus, age 32, volunteer, February, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, discharged November, 1862, from hospital, re-enlistment February 15, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, mustered out in 1865.

Noland, Joseph M., age 18, volunteer, October 31, 1861, three years, First artillery, company H, private, discharged June 15, 1865, captured at Chancellorsville, and prisoner thirty days.

Norton, Charles R., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out September.

Pauley, Benjamin T., age 15, volunteer, December 5, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, discharged July 17, 1865.

Rodgers, Sanderson H., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, discharged October 24, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga, and afterwards on detached duty in provost marshal's office.

Rodgers, Charles J., age 18, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, died April 9, 1865, at Cleveland, Tennessee.

Rardin, Alonzo, age 27, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two and one-fourth years, died November 25, 1863, killed in battle of Mission Ridge.

Rodgers, Edward P., age 16, volunteer, February 15, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, discharged on surgeon's certificate.

Reynolds, Emanuel, age 28, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, was discharged June 30, 1865.

Sayres, James M., age 24, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, discharged by surgeon's certificate; re-enlistment, volunteer, September 24, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, died August 5, 1865, of hemorrhage of lung.

Sayres, Isaac T., age 20, volunteer, September 24, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, discharged October 26, 1863, by surgeon's certificate.

Sayres, William, age 24, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, teamster; re-enlistment, volunteer, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, discharged July 3, 1865.

Sayres, Richard C., age 20, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment; re-enlistment, volunteer, September, 1863, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, mustered out in 1865.

Sayres, I. T., age 18, volunteer, September, 1863, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private.

Sayres, George, age 17, volunteer, September, 1863, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, discharged July 24, 1865, wounded in front of Richmond.

Shaw, James, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment,

company H, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Shipton, William, age 27, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and five-twelfths years, discharged March 31, 1865, from hospital, wounded in front of Atlanta.

Stanton, Smith, volunteer, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Tilton, Douglas, age 19, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two months, died October 20, 1861, at Summer-ville, Virginia.

Todd, Alfred, age 54, volunteer, September 29, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company B, private, served three years, mustered out November 29, 1864.

Todd, George (adopted), age 18, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company B, private, served three years and five months, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Wilson, Benjamin F., age 28, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Wayson, Henry, Seventy-third regiment, company F, died.

Wayson, Alexander, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery .....	5
Battery H, First Virginia light artillery .....	2
Second Virginia cavalry .....	2
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard .....	11
Seventy-third Ohio .....	11
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	10
Eighty-eighth Ohio .....	5
Ninety-second Ohio .....	4
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	4
Eleventh Virginia .....	4
Eighty-fifth Ohio .....	3
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	3
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio .....	2
And one each in Thirty-second Ohio, Sixty-third Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, not designated, one .....	5
Total number of soldiers .....	66
Died .....	9

#### FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Addis, Benjamin F., aged 23, volunteer, October, 1861, for three years, Fifty-third regiment, company I, private, attained corporal, served three years, discharged November 1, 1864.

Addis, Thomas M., aged 24, volunteer, for three months, Eighteenth regiment, guard served three months, captured at Shiloh, April 8 1862, in prison for a year, on being released, sick and in hospital, re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, 1861, for three years, Seventh regiment, company K, sergeant, served four years, dis-

charged June 18, 1865, again captured at Mark's Mills, held for ten months, discharged for disability.

Barr, Elias, aged 44, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served one hundred days, discharged August, 1864.

Bracken, Reed P., aged 20, volunteer, August 12, 1862, for three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained corporal, served three years, discharged June 20, 1865.

Blair, Alexander, Thirty-sixth regiment, Company F.

Bracken, Craig, volunteer, for three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, private, served three months, discharged, reenlisted, volunteer, January 7, 1864, First cavalry, company H, private, served one year and four months, died June 25, 1865, captured during first enlistment at Harper's Ferry, but paroled, died of consumption at Atlanta.

Bowman, Christian, aged 23, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, discharged September, 1862, wounded while sick and in hospital, discharged for disability.

Buck, J. A., Thirty-ninth regiment, company K. Barnes, William, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged for disability.

Burritt, J. C., Eighteenth regiment, company C.

Campbell, Charles W., aged 19, volunteer, August 19, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and three months, discharged November 12, 1862, discharged for disability.

Campbell, Thomas H., aged 22, volunteer, October 20, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained corporal.

Callahan, George E., Ninety-second regiment, company G, died March 6, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Cary, Cornelius, aged 24, volunteer, October 17, 1861, three years, First artillery, company H, private, served three years, discharged 1864, as a veteran.

Cottle, Lewis, aged 28, volunteer, November, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Cottle, Thornton F., aged 19, volunteer, November, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Croy, Robert, aged 30, veteran, August 5, 1862, for three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years mustered out June, 1865, took part in all the regiment actions.

Croy, Greer, aged 23, volunteer, October 12, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained color corporal, served three years and four months, discharged February, 1865, wounded first at Antietam, second at Chickamauga, third Cedar Creek, discharged as a disabled veteran.

Croy, Duncan, aged 16, volunteer, August 4, 1862, for three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June, 1865, sick during first year.

Croy, Calvin, aged 16, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served one hundred days, mustered out, August, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, February 17, 1865, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out June, 1865.

Croy, William, age 26, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1865, detailed as wagonmaster for one year.

Croy, David, age 21, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Croy, Nathan, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served one hundred days, mustered out August, 1864.

Dawson William F., volunteer, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania infantry, first lieutenant, attained captain, discharged May 1, 1863, on account of disability.

Dewees, Caleb, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained corporal, served two years, killed at Gettysburg.

Double, Edward, age 27, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained orderly sergeant, served four years and seven months, discharged March 27, 1865, captured at Cumberland Gap, but escaped.

Dunbar, David, age 27, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged June 29, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga and transferred to veteran reserved corps.

Dunsmore, Lucius J., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served one hundred days, mustered out September, 1864, died July 21, 1865, of injuries received at City Point.

Ellis, David F., age 22, October 14, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served two years and two months, mustered out December 26, 1864.

Ellis, Lewis H., age 20, volunteer, May, 1862, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served one hundred days, mustered out in September, 1864.

Faires, Cyrenus B., age 17, volunteer, September 5, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company H, private, served one year and seven months died in April, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Faires, Edward G., age 15, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served one hundred days, mustered out in September, 1864.

Fitzgerald, Garret, age 33, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company B, private, served two years, discharged in 1863 on account of disability.

Goddard, Peter F., age 17, volunteer, October 9, 1861, Second regiment Virginia cavalry, company H, private, died October 1, 1862, died of typhoid fever.

Goddard, Harvey H., age 20, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment company G, private, died March 6, 1863, in hospital.

Goddard, George R., age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Gallagher, Patrick, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Gallagher, James, age 15, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, re-enlisted in 1863, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, captured at Mark's Mills, in Tyler prison ten months.

Hart, Lucien, age 20, volunteer, October 10, 1864, Ninth regiment cavalry, private, served nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Hart, William R., age 22, volunteer, September 26, 1861, Seventeenth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of orderly sergeant.

Hart, Wilson S., age 20, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served three months mustered out September, 1862, captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled.

Haynes, John T., age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, corporal, served three months, mustered out September, 1864.

Haynes, Isaac P., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, Private, served three months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hill, Isaac, age 26, volunteer, 1861, First regiment artillery company H, private, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hull, Daniel, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served one hundred days, died October 26, 1864, of measles.

Hull, Samuel, age 28, volunteer, August, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of sergeant, died March 12, 1863, of measles at Nashville.

Hull, Reuben E., age 21, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Second regiment Virginia cavalry, company H, private, attained the rank of first sergeant, served three years, mustered out October, 1864, re-enlisted October, 1864, Second regiment Virginia cavalry, company H, first sergeant, mustered out February, 1865.

Hunter, Charles, age 21, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died May 19, 1865, of consumption.

Johnson, John D., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Jones, William D., volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First regiment cavalry, company L, private.

Johnson, Zeno C., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died.

Kidwell, Alexander D., age 19, volunteer, December 31, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Johnson, E. M., Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Lucas, Thomas, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, captain, mustered out 1864, discharged by surgeon's certificate.

Meek, William J., Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Marple, James W., age 21, volunteer, May, 1864,



one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served one hundred days, mustered out September, 1864.

Moore, George, age 21, volunteer, February 15, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Meer, Patrick C., volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged, cause unknown.

Mocer, David, Thirteenth regiment, company H. Müller, Elbridge, age 19, volunteer, September 6, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years, mustered out November, 1864, captured at Somerville, West Virginia, May 12, 1863, in Libby prison eleven months, paroled and exchanged in 1864.

Morrow, William, Sixty-fifth regiment, company H. Morrow, Andrew D., age 24, volunteer, February 25, 1861, two years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, served two years, re-enlisted, volunteered January 1, Sixty-third regiment, company H, saddler, served two years and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

M'Namery, William, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, mustered out May, 1865, wounded at Goldsborough, North Carolina.

Marple, Wesley, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, died June 20, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi, of typhoid fever.

Murphy, William, volunteer, 1861, Sixth Kentucky cavalry, private, died, 1863, shot through the head.

Nichol, Thomas, age 22, volunteer, October, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of corporal, served on detached service, and re-enlisted as a veteran.

O'Donnel, John, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, three years, mustered out 1864, wounded at second Bull Run fight, captured and paroled on the 10th.

Pennock, Jacob, age 20, volunteer, March 9, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, died April 27, 1865, of typhoid fever.

Reid, Hugh, age 21, volunteer, December 31, 1861, two years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served two years, captured at Mark's Mills, and imprisoned at Camp Ford, Texas, for ten months, re-enlisted, volunteered, December 10, 1863, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Saylor, Edward J., age 21, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served three years, re-enlisted as a veteran, was wounded at Winchester, September, 1863.

Stephens, Thomas, age 16, volunteer, October 2, 1862, Ninth cavalry, company B, private.

Thompson, William, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, corporal, served one hundred days, mustered out in September, 1864.

Tait, Michael, age 46, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died in 1863 in hospital.

Tait, Edward, age 14, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private.

Walker, James, age 44, volunteer February, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private died April 21, 1862, in consequence of wound received at Shiloh.

Walborn, Elias, age 18, volunteer, February 17, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two months, mustered out April 27, 1865.

Wible, Levi, age 28, volunteer, October 26, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, attained rank of sergeant; re-enlisted as a veteran, severely wounded and captured at Atlanta, in prison at Andersonville eight months, paroled, and was on board the Sultana when she exploded on the Mississippi, died.

Wible, Joseph, age 22, volunteer, August 28, 1861, two years, One Hundredth Pennsylvania infantry, company D, private, served two years, re-enlisted, captured at James Island, South Carolina, June 3, 1862, in prison at Columbia four months and paroled, captured second time at Petersburg, March 25, 1865, in Libby prison five days and paroled, discharged with his company.

## RECAPITULATION.

Huntington battery .....	3
Second Virginia cavalry .....	4
First Ohio cavalry .....	2
Ninth Ohio cavalry .....	2
Sixth Kentucky cavalry .....	1
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	13
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard .....	12
Ninety-second Ohio .....	11
Seventy-third Ohio .....	10
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	7
Sixty-third Ohio .....	5
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	3
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months) .....	2
One each in Fifty-third Ohio, Eighteenth Ohio (three months), Eighteenth Ohio (three years), One Hundredth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Seventieth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, in all .....	8
Total number of soldiers .....	78
Died .....	16

## LEAVING TOWNSHIP

Abbott, William James, age 21, volunteer, August 6, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, drummer, attained to the rank of principal musician, served two years and six months, honorably discharged, re-enlistment, age 23, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, quartermaster, attained rank of orderly, served one year and six months, mustered out.

Athey, Hezekiah, age 42, drafted, 1862, nine months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served nine months, mustered out.

Athey, Charles Wesley, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years.

Athey, James L., age 17, volunteer, February 26, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.



Athey, John Wesley, age 17, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, re-enlistment.

Bartmess, George J., volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged September 12, 1862, for disability.

Bartlett, Frederick, volunteer, August 19, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Bell, John Thomas, age 18, volunteer August 30, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 29, 1865.

Brown, Leroy S., volunteer, August 3, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, discharged from service on account of disability.

Boye, Charles, age 16, volunteer, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out July 1, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Britton, Thomas, age 34, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served three years mustered out July 9, 1865.

Brown, John Howell, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, sergeant, one battle, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Brown, William, age 23, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Brown, Daniel.

Brown, James Pedre, age 18, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, one battle, served four months, mustered out September, 1862.

Carver, T. S., Second Virginia regiment, company H.

Carver, Sampson James, age 16, volunteer, First cavalry, company G.

Chapman, Seldon, age 22, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, attained to rank of corporal.

Chapman, Levi O., volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Chapman, Hiram H., age 21, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Doan, Richard, age 27, volunteer, July 25, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Dowling, James R., age 25, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga and transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Dowling, John W., age 24, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and nine months mustered out June 29, 1865.

Dowling, Lewis W., age 21, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company H, private, one battle, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Drum, Jacob, volunteer, August 3, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company C, private.

Flanders, John, age 24, drafted 1862, nine months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served ten months.

Flanders, Augustus, age 23, volunteer, September 3, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years.

Flanders, Henry, age 22, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, died March 17, 1862, at Summersville, Virginia, of typhus fever.

Flanders, Jasper C., age 21, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private.

Flanders, Joseph, age 19, March 14, 1864, three years Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, served one year and five months, mustered out August, 1865.

Flanders, Enos, age 23, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Guiteau, Benjamin Fulton, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, killed January 2, 1863, at battle at Stone River.

Hall, James, age 20, volunteer, August 13, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years mustered out.

Hallet, Charles, Second Huntington artillery, company K.

Henning, John Henry, age 29, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, age 29, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company C, private, mustered out veteran enlistment, age 31, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private.

Henning, Charles Henry, age 22, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery company C, private, served two years, died October 31, 1863.

Hill, Ira, age 27, volunteer, September 2, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Hill, Isaac, age 18, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Himebaugh, John H., age 21, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and six months, mustered out June 29, 1865.

Hobby, William Alexander, age 32, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, served three years, mustered out 1864, sick, and transferred to Fifteenth regiment, company D, invalid corps.

Howland, Jesse, second heavy artillery, company K. Horne, George Winfield, age 16, volunteer, August 1, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served two years mustered out August 23, 1865.

Ifer, Jacob, First Virginia light artillery, company C.

Kaneff, George Washington, volunteer, August

27, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out.

Kaneff, Charles Wesley, age 21, volunteer, February 3, 1864, three years, Seventh cavalry, company L, private.

Kidd, Nathaniel Evans, age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Kidd, Jesse M., age 25, volunteer, September 8, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Kidd, Joseph, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Kimmick, George, age 17, volunteer, October 5, 1864, one year, Seventh Virginia regiment, company C, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Kimmick, William, volunteer, December 12, 1863, Thirty-third regiment, company B.

Kimmick, William Henry, age 16, volunteer, December, 1863, one year, United States gunboat, cabin boy, attained rank of steward, mustered out.

Kurbs, Leonard.

Lane, Thomas, age 36, substitute, May 2, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served five months mustered out September 30, 1864.

Lankford, H. H., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out 1864, re-enlistment, age 23, substitute, April 3, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company I.

McCall, James, age 35, volunteer, December 21, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served one year, died January 1, 1862, at Alton, Illinois, of small pox.

Morris, Thomas, age 28, volunteer, September 8, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served seven months, honorably discharged April 3, 1863, pulmonary tuberculosis.

Newberg, William, age 17, volunteer, January 16, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Nicol, Robert Elder, age 35, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September 14, 1864, died October 3, 1864.

Noe, Lewis, volunteer, July 14, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Page, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

Page, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

Palmer, Miles L., age 22, volunteer, August 29, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Pfaff, Lewis, age 26, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Pfaff, Daniel, age 21, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years and one month, mustered out August, 1864.

Pfaff, Conrad, age 18, volunteer, December 27, 1861,

three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged 1864, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, served one year and three months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Prewett, Brazil, age 21, volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company L, private.

Price, John W., volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Price, Logan, age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company A, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, March 31, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Robinson, W. Lynch, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Robinson, Joseph, age 48, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, died July 20, 1863, at Covington, Kentucky, of chronic diarrhoea.

Robinson, Charles H., age 35, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865, last two years in invalid corps in Frederick City.

Rodgers, Mason C., volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, died March 17, 1863.

Rodgers, Frederick, volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, died December 24, 1862, mortally wounded at the battle of Cross Keys.

Schultice, Adam, age 21, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, veteran re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Sheldon, Charles, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company G.

Seevers, Benjamin, volunteer, August 20, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private.

Simmons, John, age 29, volunteer, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Sinclair, William, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died August 10, 1862, of fever, at Corinth, Mississippi.

Stanley, William, January 25, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, served one year, honorably discharged December 25, 1862.

Stanley, W. T., volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, honorably discharged November 25, 1864.

Stanley, George, volunteer, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out 1865.

Taylor, Reuben, age 17, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died June 25, 1864, in rebel prison at Tyler, Texas.

Theis, Jacob, age 20, October 13, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Thornton, William, age 18, volunteer, August 12,

1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment company G, private, attained rank of orderly, served two and one-half years, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February 24, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment company G, private, attained rank of orderly, served six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Troudner, George Adam, age 18, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, October 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Tucker, John R., age 56, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Nineteenth regiment, company G, private, served three months, mustered out August, 1861.

Tucker, Abner, age 22, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlisted, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, private, re-enlisted, volunteer, First light artillery, company C, private, re-enlisted, age 26, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private honorably discharged.

Ward Augustus, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, drummer, served two and one-half years, re-enlistment, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served one and one-half years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Ward, Everett R., age 18, volunteer, August 8, 1864, one year, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private served ten months, honorably discharged May 24, 1865.

Warren, Robert L., volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company E, private, honorably discharged re-enlisted as a veteran.

Warren, Charles, Seventh Virginia regiment, company E.

Waxler, Archibald V., age 23, volunteer, August 10, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal, died November 18, 1864, killed.

West.

Whitney, Simon H., age 27, volunteer, October 5, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served seven months, died May 10, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Young, John R., age 23, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal served two years and six months, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 25, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served one year and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

Young, Thomas Andrews, age 17, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company H, private.

Young, Douglass H., age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one month, honorably discharged, second enlistment, age 23, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company

D, private, served three years, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Young, Lewis, volunteer, October 1, 1861, Fifty-eighth regiment, company K.

Zimmer, Lewis, age 20, volunteer, September 26, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served one year, died October 3, 1862, shot in battle at Corinth.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery .....	12
Battery K, Second heavy artillery .....	4
Battery H, First Virginia light artillery .....	1
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	15
First Ohio Cavalry .....	6
First Virginia cavalry .....	1
Sixty-third Ohio .....	4
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	18
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	8
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guard .....	8
Three each in Thirty-ninth Ohio, Ninety-third Ohio, Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months), Eighteenth (three months), in all .....	12
Seventh Virginia infantry .....	2
Eighteenth Ohio (three years) .....	2
And one each in Second Virginia, Sixty-second Ohio, Fifty-eighth Ohio, Twelfth Ohio, Nineteenth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio, and two not designated, in all.....	11
Total number of soldiers .....	109
Died .....	11

#### GRANDVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Thomas Dunn, age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, Seventh Virginia infantry, company C, private, served three years, mustered out in November, 1864.

Adams, William A. S., age 17, volunteer, September 12, 1864, one year, Sixth Virginia infantry, company C, private, served nine months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Armstrong, Robert, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company D, killed in service.

Austin, George Greenwood, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, bugler, veteran re-enlistment, 1864, three years.

Arthur, William D., age 18, volunteer, October 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year, honorably discharged October 12, 1862.

Arthur, J. Armstrong, age 16, volunteer, October 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, veteran enlistment February, 1864, three years.

Aten, George, age 32, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Ballentine, John, age 24, volunteer, November, 1861,

three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private served one year, honorably discharged.

Ballentine, Robert, age 16, volunteer, October 5, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, veteran enlistment February, 1864, three years, private, attained the rank of corporal.

Ballentine, Hugh, age 14, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company C, private.

Barber, J. Daubigne, age 24, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, first sergeant attained rank of first lieutenant, served two years, killed in action near Winchester, July 27, 1864.

Barentz, Dwight, age 24, volunteer, January 25, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, company A, private served seven months, mustered out in September, 1865.

Barentz, Martin, age 18, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Barnes, Vachel Hall, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, corporal died.

Barnes, Francis Adams, age 18, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862; second enlistment, age 20, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, first lieutenant; third enlistment, age 21, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, first lieutenant, served ten months, mustered out July, 1865.

Barnhart, Leonard, age 29, volunteer, October 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment company C, private, served three and one-half years, mustered out in March, 1865.

Barnhart, William, age 22, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Barnhart, George M., age 39, volunteer, February 15, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Barnhart, Chester, age 33, volunteer, March 8, 1864, Seventh Virginia, private, killed June 3, 1864, in action at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

Barnhart, James William, volunteer, Seventh Virginia, killed.

Barrett, John C., age 18, volunteer, February 20, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Beaver, Perry, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out December 12, 1864.

Beaver, James, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private served seven months died in May, 1862, at Covington, Kentucky.

Beaver, George W., age 31, drafted and volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Beaver, Calvin, age 19, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Beaver, Michael, age 23, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served two months, discharged.

Beegle, Daniel M., age 17, substitute and volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, Company C, private.

Biddle, Perry, age 43, volunteer, December 16, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, served two years, died December 14, 1863.

Biddle, Loyd Adelbert, age 17, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; veteran enlistment, February, 1864, company C.

Biddle, John Quincy, age 15, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served five months, honorably discharged March 15, 1862; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Bradfield, Charles, age 18, volunteer February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Broadright, Henry, age 22, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company I, private, attained corporal, died.

Brooks, John, age 35, drafted, September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 23, 1865.

Bruce, Samuel, age 42, volunteer, August 6, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, nine months, died April 23, 1862.

Burnet, John L. Jones, age 16, volunteer, May 18, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Burris, Marion, age 23, volunteer, October 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained the rank of second lieutenant, re-signed; re-enlistment, age 7, substitute, February, 1865, one year, Twentieth regiment, company B, private.

Burris, William W., age 18, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained the rank of first lieutenant.

Burris, John Martin, age 18, volunteer, February 8, 1864, three years, Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, company I, private served seventeen months, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Burris, William, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, three years, mustered out in 1864.

Burris, Stimson, age 16, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Byers, Jacob, age 35, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company E, private, served three years, mustered out June 1, 1865.

Callagan, John, age 47, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, killed January 8, 1862.



Calvert, Alexander, age 25, volunteer, August 29, 1862, three years, Fourteenth Virginia, regiment, company E corporal.

Calvert, Washington, age 25, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served ten months, honorably discharged August 23, 1862.

Calvert, Ezekiel, First artillery, company K.

Campbell, Joseph, age 23, volunteer, August 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served nine months, honorably discharged May 26, 1862.

Cameron, John B., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Cameron, John R., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Cameron, Andrew.

Carroll, George, age 38, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private one year, died October 4, 1862.

Carroll, Thomas, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Cline, Martin Van, age 34, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, served one year, honorably discharged October 6, 1862, for disability.

Cline, Theodore, volunteer, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G.

Cluter, M. V., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Cooper, James, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Cooper, John, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, killed in service.

Cooper, Robert, Sixty-third regiment, company F, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Cunningham, William Henry, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G.

Cunningham, James, age 24, drafted, September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, companies I. and D, private, served eight months, honorably discharged June 1, 1865.

Cunningham Robert H., age 19, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private.

Custer, David, age 48, volunteer, January 5, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged February, 1864.

Dailey, Hamilton, age 18, volunteer, February 28, 1864, three years, Fifteenth regiment, company C, private.

Dailey, William, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company H.

Davis, John, age 36, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Davis, Peter, Second cavalry, Company C, died.

Dayly, Wesley, age 18, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served five months, died March 30, 1862, at Paducah, Kentucky.

Dickey, Samuel M., age 41, volunteer, 1861, three

years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, honorably discharged; re-enlistment, age 45, substitute, October, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Dodds, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, September 13, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, attained corporal, served two years and a half; re-enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, corporal, served one year and four months, mustered out in 1865.

Dorff, Charles, age 17, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private; re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Dorff, Reuben, age 16, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, private, mustered out in 1865.

Dorff, William, age 18, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, corporal, attained sergeant; re-enlistment age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, sergeant, mustered out in 1865.

Decgan, William C., age 20, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, corporal, attained sergeant.

Dye, James, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, died.

Eaton, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Easthorn, James P., age 30, volunteer, September 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained corporal.

Easthorn, John J., age 19, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B, private, served one year, died, mortally wounded at the battle of Cross Keys, Virginia.

Easton, Daniel, Twenty-fifth regiment.

Eddy, Going, age 40, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia infantry, company D, private, served ten months, honorably discharged in June, 1862.

Eddy, David, age 24, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, age 26, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Eddy, Alpheus, age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years First light artillery, company K, private, served two years and a half, enlisted as a veteran, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, died in 1864.

Eddy, Going, Jr., age 17, volunteer, July 25, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out in March, 1864, re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, mustered out in 1865.

Eddy, William, age 15, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, mustered out in 1864; re-enlistment, age 16, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, mustered out in 1865.

Edgill, John, age 15, volunteer, August, 1861, three



years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, enlisted as a veteran age 18, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Edmonds, Robert, age 19, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, enlisted as a veteran, age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Edmonds, William, age 17, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Fourth Virginia, company C, private, honorably discharged in March 1865.

Edmonds, John, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Elrod, James, age 25, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Eoffle, Hiram, age 17, volunteer, June 4, 1861, three years, Fourth Virginia, company C, served two years, honorably discharged in September 1863, enlisted as a veteran, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Eoffle, Sardine, age 17, volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, enlisted as a veteran, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Eoffle, Lander, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company C, private, died in September, 1864, shot in hospital at Cumberland, Maryland.

Eoffle, Marion, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Evans, John F., volunteer, Seventh Virginia, company C, second lieutenant, attained first lieutenant, mustered out August 19, 1863, on account of wound received at Chancellorsville.

Ferguson, James S., volunteer, October, 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served six months, died April 20, 1862.

Ferguson, Thomas, age 32, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, died in 1862.

Ferguson, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Filley, Buell, age 18, volunteer, September 3, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment company D, private, served two and a half years, re-enlisted as a veteran, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year, died April 23, 1865, diarrhea, at Natchez, Mississippi.

Fisher, Henry, drafted, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Forance, George, Seventeenth regiment, company B.

Foranet, George B., age 16, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Fouracre, Charles W., Fifteenth regiment, company D.

Frey, William Henry, age 22, volunteer August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Fry, William Everett, age 36, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H,

private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Gibson, Robert, age 25, volunteer, September 23, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Gatten, Robert, Second Virginia cavalry, company A.

Gooseman, Israel, age 18, volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served three years, mustered out October 1, 1864, wounded in action near Raleigh.

Gray, Walter, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, mustered out July, 1865.

Gray, Philip, age 16, volunteer, February 25, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Gray, William, age 15, volunteer, February 25, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served three months, died June 6, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Griggs, John C., age 15, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; re-enlisted as a veteran February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Guirt, William, First light artillery, company K, private.

Gully, Cyrus, Ninth cavalry, company B.

Hackethorn, William, age 31, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Harvey, Lucien Levant, age 28, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out, 1864.

Harvey, Franklin C., volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864, re-enlisted as a substitute in 1864, one year, Fifth regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Harvey, Theodore I., age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Hays, John, age 30, volunteer, August 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment company C, private, attained the rank of corporal, served two and a half years; re-enlisted as a veteran February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Hoddeston, Finley, age 38, volunteer, March 23, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private.

Hessam, Samuel T., substitute, September, 1864, one year, Fifth regiment, company D, private, served nine months.

Hill, Daniel, Seventy-eighth regiment, company G, died.

Hill, Porter, age 27, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served three years, mustered out August 27, 1864.

Holland, Alexander, age 19, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out 1864; re-enlisted

March, 1865, one year. One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company C, attained the rank of captain.

Holland, William, age 18, volunteer, February 15, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Holland, Harvey, age 16, volunteer, February 15, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Hood, D., Fifty-first regiment, company D.

Howell, John H., age 19, volunteer, November 16, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, 1864, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, attained the rank of corporal, honorably discharged September, 1865.

Howell, George, age 18, substitute, March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served four months, mustered out July, 1865.

Howell, James, drafted, discharged.

Howell, Andrew, First light artillery, company K.

Hines, John, Jr., volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Honnel, David, Volunteer, Twenty-third regiment, company G.

Hines, John Jr., volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Jarvis, John E., age 21, volunteer, 1863, three years, Fifty-ninth regiment, company A, private, killed.

Jarvis, Ashbury, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Jewell, James, volunteer, February 24, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Justice, John W., age 22, volunteer, January 18, First light artillery, company K, corporal, mustered out.

Jewell, Samuel, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Justice, Josiah, First light artillery, company K.

Johnson, James, age 35, volunteer, March 25, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, served three months, honorably discharged May, 1865.

Johnson, John D., Twenty-seventh regiment, company I.

Jones, Calvin D., age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, veteran re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, mustered out 1865.

Jones, Jochiel, age 16, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served two years, veteran re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served four months, shot himself, and died June 20, 1864.

Keigley, Jacob, age 22, volunteer, November 10, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year, died December 14, 1862, at Alton, Illinois.

Kendle, Elias, Sixty-seventh regiment, company K, private.

Kette, Ferdinand, age 16, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private,

reenlistment, age 17, volunteer, March 1, 1865, one year, Nineteenth regiment, company I, corporal, served eight months, mustered out in 1865.

Kilmer, John, drafted September, 1864, one year, Thirty-second regiment, company C, private.

Kirkbride, Martin, age 18, volunteer, March 24, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served sixteen months, mustered out July, 1865.

Knapp, Wilson L., age 30, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Landy, Alvy William, age 22, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served two years and six months, reenlistment, age 24, volunteer, January 1, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and five months, died June 17, 1865.

Larcombe, Charles, age 22, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, attained rank of quartermaster sergeant, served three years and seven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Ledger, Frederick, age 20, drafted 1864, one year, Thirty-second regiment, company C, mustered out 1865.

Ledger, Daniel, age 23, volunteer, September 4, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, corporal, served two years and six months, veteran enlistment, age 25, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served one year and six months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Leonard, Albert W., age 19, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served two months, killed at Jennie's Creek, Kentucky, January 7, 1862.

Linn, Hiram, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private.

Linn, William, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, served one month, honorably discharged, second enlistment, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, teamster, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864.

Lipincott, Samuel, age 26, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years and six months, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Lisk, James, age 22, volunteer, September 27, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served five months, died of measles at Camp Dennison, March 4, 1862.

Lisk, Nicholas, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year and two months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Little, Leander, age 18, volunteer, March 24, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served one year and three months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Little, Thomas, age 19, substitute, February 27, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company H, private, served four months, honorably discharged July 14, 1865.

Little, John, volunteer, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private, served one year, died in service.

Little, Daniel, age 17, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months.

Lowry, Daniel, age 22, volunteer, November 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served four months, killed at Chattanooga, April 8, 1862.

Lowman, William Henry, age 18, volunteer, November 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served five months, died May 1, 1862.

Lowther, William W., Twenty-fifth regiment, company C.

Marks, D. R., volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, served one year, honorably discharged January 16, 1863.

Marlow, Leonard A., age 22, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, sergeant, attained rank of second lieutenant.

Masters, Thomas A., age 23, volunteer, April 29, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1864.

Mathers, Francis M., age 18, substitute, April, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served six months, honorably discharged October 9, 1864.

Meeks, Gideon, age 24, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, one year, died November, 1863.

McBee, Jesse, age 21, volunteer, September 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three and a half years, mustered out January 16, 1865.

McCall, James, age 18, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, reenlisted as a veteran, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, attained rank of corporal.

McCall, Benjamin, age 16, volunteer, November 1, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

McCullough, John, age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served two and a half years, reenlisted as a veteran, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, corporal, served one and a half years, mustered out July 18, 1865.

McCullom, Isaac, age 18, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, mustered out July 1, 1865.

McCullom, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

McKnight, William Seman, age 32, drafted, September, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company I, private.

McMahan, William, volunteer, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company D.

Miller, John, March 3, 1864, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, honorably discharged for disability.

Miller, James, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh company G.

Miller, Frederick, age 27, drafted, October, 1864, one year, Thirty-second regiment, company C, private, served eleven months, mustered out August 27, 1865.

Minder, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, August 22, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Mitchell, Joseph M., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies C and A, sergeant, attained rank of orderly sergeant, reenlisted as a veteran, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, orderly sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant.

Mitchell, Israel, age 17, volunteer, February 20, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out July 22, 1865.

Moore, John, age 33, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served nine months, honorably discharged for disability May 6, 1862.

Moore, Shadrick, age 17, volunteer, February 24, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one and a half years, honorably discharged July 22, 1865, reenlisted, age 18, July 22, 1865, five years, First United States light artillery, company D, private.

Moore, William, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, attained to rank of corporal, enlisted as a veteran 1864, three years, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, July 1, 1865, mustered out.

Moore, Sheldon M., age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, one year, honorably discharged October, 1863.

Myers, William Larwell, age 19, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, attained rank of corporal, served one year and three months, mustered out July 1, 1865, enlisted as a veteran.

Myers, John, age 24, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged November 19, 1865, enlisted as a veteran November 20, 1863, three years, served one and a half years, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Myers, Henry, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private.

McWilliams, Lewis H., age 20, volunteer, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company C, private, died of fever at Columbus, Ohio, October 1, 1864.

Nenn, Jonas, age 44, volunteer, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, mustered out October, 1865.

Nenn, George, age 17, volunteer, 1863, served six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864, reenlisted September, 1864, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, served nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Nenn, John, age 16, substitute, 1865, one year, Twentieth regiment, company D, private, served three months, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Newman, Henry, age 17, volunteer, February 21, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regi-

ment, company F, private, seven months, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Oliver, Hillery, age 33, volunteer, September 26, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Oliver, John Weston, age 26, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Parker, Isaac, age 39, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Pan, James H., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, Petty, Daniel, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D.

Pitcher, William, volunteer, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I.

Poole, James Jackson, age 27, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served one year, killed at Antietam, 1862.

Poole, Charles, age 33, volunteer, March 3, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, three months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Poole, Richard, age 36, volunteer, August 22, 1864, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Porter, Daniel, Eighteenth regiment, company B.

Potts, Richard, age 34, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, served seven months, honorably discharged May 9, 1862.

Powell, George W., volunteer, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Racv, William, volunteer, Third Virginia cavalry, company C.

Ramsay, Joseph, Forty-fifth regiment, company C, died in prison.

Riggs, Daniel B., age 18, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, hung himself October 15, 1861.

Rieniet, Gearhard C., age 33, volunteer, March 7, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Rindle, Charles, Sixty-first regiment, company C, private.

Ritter, Henry, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Robinson, David, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G.

Sanford, John, age 40, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, died.

Scott, Isaac, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F.

Scott, John, age 16, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, second enlistment, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out 1864, third enlistment, volunteer, October 1, 1864, one year, Fifteenth light artillery, private, served eight months, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Robinson, David, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G.

Sanford, Clark.

Springer, John, volunteer, 1861, three years, First regiment, company H, private, served eight months, honorably discharged.

Shaner, William, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B.

Springer, Henry J., age 21, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Salisbury, Henry, Twenty-seventh regiment, company B.

Springer, George, age 19, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private, mustered out.

Sandford, Nathan, Twenty-fifth regiment, company K.

Springer, John, age 17, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, mustered out.

Springer, Samuel, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Stephen, Stacy H., age 22, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Snodgrass, John S., Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Stephenson, Joseph, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, captain.

Sandford, M., Twenty-fifth regiment, company K.

Stephenson, Joseph Albert, age 16, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Shaner, Leander, Eighty-sixth regiment, company A.

Stewart, Hiram C., age 15, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 17, volunteer, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, died.

Still, Leonard, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Shaner, George L., One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F.

Still, Thomas, age 18, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served six months, died February 23, 1865.

Swatswood, Levi K., First light artillery.

Swatswood, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Talbot, William Bruce, age 18, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served four months, mustered out August, 1861, second enlistment, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, companies K and E, private, attained rank of sergeant, served two years, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, sergeant, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Thorp, Isaiah, age 24, volunteer, August 20, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year, killed at Chattanooga, September 19, 1863.



Thorp, Isaac, age 28, volunteer, August 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Thorp, William, age 19, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864, re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, died September 23, 1865, in prison, Brownsville, Texas.

Thorp, John Henry, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Thompson, Orrville, age 18, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served two years, discharged November 25, 1863, for disability, died.

Thompson, James, age 42, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, served seven months, honorably discharged June, 1862.

Thompson, Sampson, age 16, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, served seven months, honorably discharged June, 1862, re-enlistment, age 17, volunteer, October 23, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Thompson, William S., age 28, substitute and volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, sergeant, honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

Thompson, Edgar, age 26, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served four months, honorably discharged December, 1862.

Thompson, Benjamin, Sixty-second regiment, company K.

Tice, John J., age 43, volunteer, October 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, sergeant, veteran enlistment, age 45, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, teamster.

Tice, Harvey, age 15, volunteer, October 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, veteran enlistment, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private.

Tice, Henry William, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Trimble, Francis, age 40, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, veteran enlistment, age 42, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, died May 23, 1864.

Ullom, Sylvanus, age 19, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B, private, veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company C, private, died.

Unger, Jonas, age 36, volunteer, September 27, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Vickers, Albert, age 19, volunteer, November 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Waters, John, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company A.

Watson, Jacob, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Watson, William, age 32, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia regiment, company D, corporal, died April 1, 1862, at home.

Wells, Clinton, age 18, substitute, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, served six weeks mustered out May, 1865.

Williams, Lewis, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F.

West, Michael, Eighteenth regiment, company F.

Williamson, Nelson, age 24, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served five months, died March 20, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing.

Willis, James, age 48, substitute, October 8, 1864, one year, Forty-third regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Wilson, Andrew V., age 19, volunteer, August 29, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Wilson, John, age 21, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged 1865.

Winton, Clark, age 28, volunteer, September 7, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served three and one-fourth years, mustered out December 3, 1864, re-enlistment, age 31, volunteer, March 1, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, sergeant, served eight months, mustered out October 28, 1865.

Woodburn, John Thomas, age 31, drafted, September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served eight months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Wilson, James, volunteer, Thirty-third regiment, company D.

## RECAPITULATION

D. Beck's battery	10
Huntington's battery	3
And one each in First Ohio light artillery, First United States light artillery	2
Second Virginia cavalry	16
Fourth Virginia cavalry	9
Ninth Ohio cavalry	2
And one each in Second Ohio cavalry, Third Virginia cavalry	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio	85
Seventh Virginia infantry	20
Ninety-second Ohio	12
One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio	11
One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio	8
First West Ohio	8
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio	14
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	6
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	1
Twenty-fifth Ohio	10
Sixty-second Ohio	6
Sixty-third Ohio	5
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	5



Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	4
Fifteenth Ohio .....	3
Twenty-seventh Ohio .....	3
Thirty-second Ohio .....	3
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	2
Twentieth Ohio .....	2
Fourth Virginia infantry .....	2
Fifth Ohio .....	2
Forty-third Ohio .....	2

And one each in Sixth Virginia infantry, Thirty-third Ohio, Nineteenth Ohio, Seventeenth Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio, Fourteenth Virginia, Forty-fifth Ohio, Fifty-ninth Ohio, Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Sixty-first Ohio, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Seventy-first Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, Eighty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guards, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio, not designated, 2; in all.. 21

Total number soldiers .....	272
Died .....	45

## INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP

Baldwin, Perry, age 43, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First regiment, company F, private.

Barr, Lewis, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Blewer, James, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Barnhart, James W., three years, Ninety-second regiment, company D.

Blewer, Hiram, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Beabout, James, age 18, March 4, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Boyle, Thomas M., Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Beaver, Francis M., age 21, volunteer, August 20, 1861, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, mustered out.

Beaver, Abraham, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, second enlistment, age 21, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private.

Beck, Preston, age 17, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Bealor, James.

Beagal, Milton, age 22, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Begal, Jeremiah, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Belville, George, Fourteenth regiment, company F. Bennett, Simeon, age 25, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three months mustered out July, 1865.

Belville, James, Fifth regiment, company H.

Bowie, Eli, age 18, volunteer, February 27, 1864,

three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served seventeen months, mustered out July, 1865.

Bowie, Harvey, age 18, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Blower, D., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G. Broom, James, age 37, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Brown, George, age 40, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, company I, private, served seven weeks, mustered out May 15, 1865.

Brown, James, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company H, private.

Carson, James, age 27, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served two years, died October 28, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

Carson, Thomas, age 22, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served one year, died October 4, 1862, of measles.

Carson, Andrew, age 20, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served four months, died February 8, 1865, of measles at Camp Dennison.

Chapman, George, age 21, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served fourteen months, honorably discharged September 8, 1863, second enlistment, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out in 1864.

Chapman, Vivian, age 20, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June, 1865.

Chapman, James, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B.

Chapman, William, age 36, volunteer, June 19, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out March 5, 1864.

Chapman, John, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Chapman, Joseph, age 38, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out 1865.

Climan, John, age 17, substitute, March, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, served seven weeks, mustered out May, 1865.

Cline, Jacob.

Cline, Isaiah, age 32, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, died September 15, 1862.

Cline, Joel, age 33, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, mustered out in 1865.

Cline, Marion, age 21, drafted March, 1865, one year.

Cline, Luther, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Cowen, Robert, age 46, drafted September 26, 1864, one year, Forty-third regiment, company A, private, mustered out in 1865.

Davis, Bradford, age 17, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company

C, private, served fourteen months; December, 1862, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, December 20, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year and eight months, honorably discharged August 12, 1865.

David, James B., age 40, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, mustered out May 22, 1865.

Davis, Joel P., age 20, volunteer, April 2, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out August, 1865.

Decker, Samuel.

Dilley, Jonathan, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served three months, mustered out September, 1864.

Donley, Francis M., age 18, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Fifth cavalry, company K.

Eddy, Alfred, age 36, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

Edwards, John, age 19, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year, died September 28, 1864.

Edwards, Richard, age 19, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served eight months, mustered out 1864, re-enlisted, age 20, volunteer, August 24, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Ellifritz, James P., age 28, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, died November 25, 1863.

Ellifritz, George W., age 21, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Ellis, John J., Sixth regiment, company G, private.

Farnsworth, John C., age 18, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment company B, private, served two years and six months, re-enlisted as veteran, age 20, volunteered three years, Thirty-ninth, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Farnsworth, Samuel S., age 25, volunteer, September 10, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, honorably discharged.

Farnsworth, Henry, age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out.

Farnsworth, Thomas D., age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company F, private, re-enlisted as veteran, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company F, private.

Farnsworth, Joseph, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Fleming, Leander, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Fryman, Alexander, age 18, substitute, February 28, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company G, private, served four and one-half months, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Francis, B., Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G.

Goddard, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia cavalry, company B, private.

Gilbert Isaac, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E.

Goodman, John Henry, age 21, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Goodrich, John, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, mustered out 1865.

Gouer, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Grandon, George W., age 22, volunteer, March 7, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served six months, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Green, Isaac N., Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Greenback, William, age 27, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Hanght, Bennett, age 29, substitute, October, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Haynes, Crawford, age 16, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies F and K, private.

Heinselm, Christian, age 23, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, attained corporal, served three years, mustered out December 22, 1864.

Heinselm, Martin, age 21, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Heinselm, Jacob, age 23, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served three months, mustered out July, 1865.

Hicks, Ambrose.

Hicks, John, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, honorably discharged; re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; third enlistment, drafted September, 1864, one year, Eighty-eighth regiment, company G, served six months, died April, 1865.

Hill, Thomas G., age 30, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April 8, 1862, killed at Pittsburg Landing.

Hoffman, Conrad G., age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, mustered out September, 1864.

Homan, John L., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Hornet, David.

Hutchinson, James, age 23, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served six months, died January 23, 1862.

Jobes, George, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died.

Jones, John R., age 23, volunteer, November 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served two years, 1863, veteran enlistment, age 25, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seven-

ty-seventh regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal.

Justice, Phineas J., age 36, volunteer, September 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out November 5, 1864.

Justice, John William, age 22, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, veteran enlistment, age 24, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Justice, Reuben J., age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Kemp, Nathan, age 51, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served ten months, honorably discharged September 4, 1862.

Kemp, William J., age 17, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died July, 1862.

Kerns Andrew J., age 33, volunteer, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C. Kidder, Rufus, age 29, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Kidder, Erastus, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, company I, private.

Kidder, Carolus, age 20, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, company I, private.

Kiggins, Joseph, age 18, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Kiggins, Samuel, age 17, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Kiggins, Elijah W., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, March 9, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served six months, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Landy, Calvin, age 19, substitute, March, 1865, one year, eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served five months, died August 26, 1865.

Lee, Peter, age 20, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August 8, 1865.

Lee, William, age 33, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private.

Lever, James, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Luddington, Henry, age 40, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served ten months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Martin, John, age 19, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died April 15, 1863, of typhoid fever, in Tennessee.

McFarland, Amos M., age 30, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served ten months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

McKean, Samuel, age 18, volunteer March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, company K, private.

McFarland, William F., age 21, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Thirty-second regiment, company B, private, served three months, died August 17, 1864.

McFarland, Amos M., age 19, substitute, October, 1864, one year, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, served seven months, died May 17, 1865.

Merical, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Miles, William, age 41, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served three years, mustered out August 27, 1864.

Mellen, Franklin S., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Miller, John, age 25, drafted March 23, 1865, one year.

Murphy, William, age 21, volunteer, September 3, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Moore, Grandville, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Noffsinger, Matthias, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served five months, died April 8, 1862, killed.

Osten, James.

Parr, James, age 26, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served ten months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Powell, Reuben, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Parr, Lorenzo D., age 19, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, Nineteenth regiment, company I.

Powell, James, Fifty-third regiment, company B.

Patterson, Henry, age 51, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served ten months, discharged January 5, 1865.

Paynter, Daniel, age 26, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, First Virginia regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out November 26, 1864.

Pickle, Matthias, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, company I.

Peterson, Thomas, age 35, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Powell, Jesse, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K. Pittman, Jacob, age 19, substitute, March 28, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served four months, mustered out August 9, 1865.

Powell, George, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Pool, Alexander, age 25, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served two years, died November, 1863.

Rea, Thompson N., age 23, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served five months, died January, 1864.

Rea, Samuel Kemper, age 20, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year, died August, 1863.

Ray, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K. Rea, James Richard, age 20, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, corporal, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Rea, Philip Greene, age 18, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, mustered out; re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out.

Rea, William Henry, age 20, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, attained rank of quartermaster sergeant, mustered out; re-enlistment, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out September 15, 1865.

Riggs, David, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, mustered out.

Riggs, Asbury, age 20, volunteer, August 20, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March 8, 1864; re-enlistment, age 21, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served one year and three months, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Roth, Nicholas, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April, 1862, killed at Pittsburg Landing.

Roth, Jacob, age 18, volunteer, September 20, 1864, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private, served ten months, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Scott, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died October 3, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Sheppard, James, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, mustered out June, 1865, died.

Shockley, Squire, age 20, volunteer, December 10, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three months, died March 23, 1862.

Sipple, Daniel, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served five months, died April 8, 1862.

Sipple, William, age 22, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Skinner, James, age 19, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died January 24, 1862, of measles at Camp Dennison.

Skinner, George, age 25, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three months.

Stump, John, Seventh Virginia, company B, died.

Thomas, John L., age 22, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, sergeant, served three years and three months, mustered out March, 1865.

Tice, Solomon, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Tice, William P., age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served one year, died April 29, 1862, mortally wounded at Louisville.

Tice, Jacob, drafted March 13, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private.

Tice, William Harrison, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Twentieth regiment, company E, private, honorably discharged.

Tice, George W., age 38, drafted March 25, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Tice, Lewis, age 33, drafted September, 1864, one year, Twentieth regiment, company E, private, served eight months, mustered out May 30, 1865.

Tool, Alexander, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, died.

Tice, Noah, age 17, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged in 1863; re-enlisted September 17, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served ten months, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Tice, Henry, age 14, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Todd, James, age 35, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died April 22, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Voshel, John, age 26, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died November 5, 1863, at Alton, Illinois.

Ward, John, Ninety-second regiment, company F. Ward, Jacob, age 18, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company C, private, served nine months, died May 14, 1863.

Wells, Christopher, drafted March 25, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Wells, Samuel, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Wells, Sheffield B., age 19, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served nine months, died in April, 1862.

Wells, Nelson F., age 17, volunteer, October 31, 1861, three years, Eighteenth Kentucky regiment, company F, private, served two years, veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, Eighteenth Kentucky regiment, company F, private, served one and a half years mustered out July 18, 1865.

Wells, Lewis Henry, age 16, volunteer, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out in March, 1864, second enlistment, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; third enlistment, age 17, substitute, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private.

Widger, Ananias, age 23, substitute, April, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months.

Williams, John, age 19, August 29, 1863, three



years, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, died.

Williamson, Stephen, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B.

Wilson, Richard, age 45, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged.

Wiseman, Thomas, age 23, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, veteran enlistment, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, sergeant, attained rank of lieutenant.

Yonally, Jesse, age 40, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served nine months, mustered out June, 1865.

Yonally, Asa, age 33, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five months, mustered out July, 1865.

Yonally, Solomon, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served seven months, honorably discharged June, 1862.

#### RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery	4
Fourth Virginia cavalry	9
First Virginia cavalry	2
And one each in Second and Seventh Virginia cavalry, First, Fifth, and Seventh Ohio cavalry, in all	5
Seventy-seventh Ohio	41
Ninety-second Ohio	14
Thirty-ninth Ohio	16
Seventy-fifth Ohio	8
Fifty-first Ohio	8
Thirty-sixth Ohio	7
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guard	13
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	5
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio	5
One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio	4
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	3
Seventh Virginia	2
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	2
Forty-third Ohio	3
Sixty-third Ohio	2
Twentieth Ohio	2
One each in the First, Fourteenth, Fifth, Sixth, Nineteenth, Fifty-third, Sixty-second, Eighty-eighth, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-second, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-second, First Virginia, Eighteenth Kentucky, not designated, 7, in all	22
Total number of soldiers	168
Died	31

#### LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

Alexander, Samuel, age 38, volunteer, September 1, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Alexander, A., age 28, volunteer, September 1, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Atkinson, James, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, Atkinson, William Templeton, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, died July 23, 1864.

Atkinson, Charles, age 20, volunteer, August 23, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Atkinson, George Templeton, age 18, volunteer, February 23, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

Bartmess, Washington, age 25, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private.

Bartmess, Jacob S., age 21, volunteer, March 28, 1863, three years, Thirty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served two years and three months, mustered out July, 1865.

Bartmess, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, October 16, 1863, six months, Fourth regiment, Virginia cavalry, company M, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Bender, Frederick, age 36, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private.

Baumes, Jacob, Seventy-seventh regiment, died.

Bony, Simon, age 36, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Sixty-sixth regiment, company B, private, served two months and two weeks, died December 14, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee, of consumption.

Boswell, James R., age 20, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged August 23, 1863, re-enlisted, age 32, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Sixty-sixth regiment, company E, private, served eight months, mustered out June 2, 1865.

Bowie, James R., Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, died at Alton, Illinois.

Boye, Eli, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, Britton, Luther Dale, age 33, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company F, private, served five months, died February, 1865, at Louisville, of smallpox.

Britton, William Henry, age 19, volunteer, August 30, 1863, six months, Fourth regiment Virginia cavalry, company G, private, mustered out; re-enlisted, age 20, volunteer, August 12, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Brooks, David, age 23, volunteer, March 21, 1864, three years, First regiment light artillery, company K, private, served one year and three months, mustered out July, 1865.

Bull, Reason H., age 36, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, sergeant, attained rank of second lieutenant, served two years and ten months mustered out 1865.

Bull, William R., Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Calvert, Alfred, age 47, substitute, September, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company C, private.

Cantwell, Joseph M., age 25, volunteer, 1861, three



years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died July, 1862.

Carpenter, Samuel, age 40, volunteer, December, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served five months, died May 19, 1862.

Carpenter, Alexander, age 23, volunteer, December, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served two years, honorably discharged February, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran, age 27, volunteer, February, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Casady, Amzi, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three months, died of smallpox January 23, 1865.

Clasey, Wine Rood, age 42, drafted March 23, 1865, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Cline, Peter, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years. First regiment cavalry, company D, private.

Covey, Morgan, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, died May 22, 1865, at Columbia, Tennessee.

Cline, John, drafted September, 1864, one year. Fifty-fifth regiment, company D, private, mustered out.

Cameron, Andrew, volunteer, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Close, Daniel, August 14, 1862, three years. First regiment Virginia light artillery, company A, private.

Clute, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Cockings, James, age 26, drafted March, 1865, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Conner, John, Eighteenth regiment, company C.

Covey, Marion, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Covey, William Mason, age 18, volunteer, February 20, 1864, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, companies F and K, private, served seventeen months, mustered out July, 1865.

Cunningham, Wilson, age 34, volunteer, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged May, 1862.

Callahan, Oliver, volunteer, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Cuthbert, Ralph, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and six months, mustered out June 6, 1865.

Cuthbert, Ralph W., age 18, volunteer, September, 1863, six months. Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served eight months, mustered out May, 1864; re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, August 6, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, attained rank of corporal, served nine months, died May 11, 1865, effects of exposure at the battle of Nashville.

Cuthbert, Ralph D., age 25, volunteer, September, 1863, six months. Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served eight months, mustered out May, 1864. Dye, Morgan, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Davis, Frank, age 20, Ninety-second regiment, company H, died May, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, gunshot.

Dye, Amos, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Dickes, Charles, age 34, drafted September 28,

1864, one year. Thirty-third regiment, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Dye, John Ely, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Draher, John, age 23, drafted March 23, 1865, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Dye, Daniel W., volunteer, September, 1861, three years. First cavalry, company L, corporal, attained rank of first lieutenant, served four years, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Draper, Adam, age 16, substitute, 1862, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Dye, Ross N., First cavalry, company H.

Dunlap, William, age 20, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died in March, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Drew, Jesse P., Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Dye, Thomas, First cavalry, company L.

Dye, Minor M., volunteer, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, corporal, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Dye, S. P., Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Dye, Dudley, Seventy-seventh regiment, company

II

Davis, Isaiah, volunteer, 1863, six months. Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Early, William, age 24, substitute, 1862. Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died 1863, Alton, Illinois, of lung fever.

Early, James, volunteer, 1862, three years. One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private.

Early, Thomas, volunteer, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Early, George Washington, volunteer, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Early, John Morris, volunteer, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Early, John Alexander, drafted March 23, 1865, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, private, served five months, mustered out August 26, 1865.

Early, William Thomas, drafted March 23, 1865, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three and one-half months, mustered out July 18, 1864.

Efaw, Lugenius, volunteer, August 17, 1862, three years. One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private.

Eifler, Charles.

Eifler, Jacob.

Evilsiser Samuel Hunt, age 20, volunteer, August 5, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Evilsiser, Jonathan, age 20, volunteer, July, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died September, 1863, mortally wounded at Chickamauga.

Evlisier, Josiah, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one and one-half years, mustered out July, 1865.

Foster, George, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, Forest, Andrew, age 20, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Foster, John, Thirty-sixth regiment.

Foster, Archibald, age 28, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three months, died December 25, 1861, of typhoid fever, at Summersville.

Foster, James, age 26, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year, honorably discharged 1865.

Foster, Josephus, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Foster, Albert, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Frazier, Adam, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Gilsher, Jacob, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, veteran enlistment.

Gist, William, age 45, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Gitchell, John Wesley, age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, re-enlistment, age 28, drafted March, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private.

Gitchell, Joseph Harmen, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Greathouse, McDonald, age 23, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three and a half months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Greathouse, Peter, age 26, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one and two-thirds years, honorably discharged in 1864.

Green, Isaac Newton, age 24, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June, 1865.

Groves, James, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, attained the rank of corporal, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Guist, James, age 19, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died May 10, 1864, of typhoid fever, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Guyton, Jacob, age 32, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Twenty-third regiment, company A, private, honorably discharged May 8, 1865.

Harris, Isaac, age 19, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died at Camden, Tennessee.

Harris, William, age 20, volunteer, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served five months, died March 31, 1864.

Harshy, William Wesley, age 26, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and six months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Haught, Levi, age 37, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private.

Haught, Joshua, age 19, volunteer, August 24, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Henning, William, age 33, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hill, McIntosh, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private.

Hoff, Washington George, age 31, volunteer, August 4, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served ten months, died June 12, 1865, of chronic diarrhoea.

Hoff, Kingsbury, age 24, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June, 1865.

Hoff, Ford Plum, age 16, volunteer, October 3, 1864, one year, First Virginia cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Inmel, George, age 18, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Jameson, James, age 23, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

John, Anthony, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, died.

Johnson, William, age 31, volunteer, August 3, 1861, three years, Eighteenth United States regiment, company C, private, three years, mustered out August 3, 1864, detailed and served as teamster.

Kelly, Benjamin, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D.

Kemp, Nathan, age 22, volunteer, November 5, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two and one-third years, honorably discharged March, 1863, veteran enlistment, age 24, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, served one and one-fourth years, mustered out.

Kemp, Abram, age 21, volunteer, August 6, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Kemp, Charles Wesley, age 18, volunteer, February 20, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one and a half years, mustered out July, 1865.

Kemp, John D., age 17, volunteer, February 20, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one and a half years, mustered out July, 1865.

Kennedy, Jacob, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

La Grange, Lafayette, age 33, substitute, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, mustered out in 1865.

Martin, Wilson, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, private.

Masters, Joseph.

Matchett, George.

Mathers, William, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Macbeth, John, First cavalry, company L.

Mathers, Henry, age 20, volunteer, 1863, six months; re-enlistment, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private.

Maxon, George, age 30, volunteer, discharged.

Maxon, Henry, age 18, volunteer, August 12, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March 11, 1864; re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out May 20, 1865.

Mayer, George, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, died.

Maxon, Edwin, age 17, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private; re-enlistment, age 17, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private.

McAfee, John, age 44, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company C, private, served eight and a half months, mustered out June 12, 1865.

McAllister, James A., age 24, volunteer, September 6, 1861, three years.

McAllister, Charles Alden, age 19, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three and a half years.

McAllister, John M., age 18, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, died.

McAllister, William, age 17, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company M, attained the rank of corporal, served eleven months, mustered out June 23, 1864; third enlistment, age 19, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, Fifteenth regiment, company F, attained rank of corporal, served nine months, mustered out June 8, 1865.

McBeath, John, First cavalry, company G.

McCowen, Isaac S., age 19, volunteer, August 17, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, corporal, served seven months, mustered out March 4, 1864; re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, October 8, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, first lieutenant, served nine months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

McCullough, D.

McElfresh, Nathan M., age 18, substitute, September 30, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company H, private, served eight months, mustered out May 30, 1865.

McElfresh, Samuel Wilson, age 25, volunteer, October, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, com-

pany F, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out 1865.

McElfresh, John W., age 19, volunteer, October, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one month, died November, 1863, of smallpox.

McGee, William, age 19, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, reenlisted, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

McGee, George, age 17, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

McGee, John Wesley, age 16, volunteer, October 25, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Mendenhall, William A., age 37, volunteer, October 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged 1863.

Merical, Amos, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, died February 17, 1863.

Miller, John, age 34, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private.

Myer, John, age 22, drafted, September 28, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company H, private, served eight and a half months, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Martin, Robert, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, died.

Myer, Henry, age 20, drafted, September 28, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company H, private, served eight and a half months, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Porter, William H., age 22, volunteer, December, 1861, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served six months, died June 12, 1862, mortally wounded.

Pierce, Henry, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Porter, Thomas J., age 15, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served ten months, honorably discharged October, 1862, re-enlistment, age 29, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served three months.

Powell, Daniel, age 35, drafted March 25, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three and a half months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Powell, Jesse, age 35, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Pratt, Phillip, age 45, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out July 22, 1865.

Pratt, James, age 22, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out July 22, 1865.

Quimby, Allen, age 53, volunteer, July 15, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out March 5, 1864.

Quimby, Fulton G., age 18, volunteer, August 12,

1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served two and a half years, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged.

Quimby, George Wesley, age 17, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died October 17, 1863.

Quimby, Charles Wesley, age 16, volunteer, July, 1864, six months. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out March, 1864, reenlisted, substitute, 1865, one year. Eighteenth regiment, company E, private.

Ray, James D., age 17, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Reynolds, John R., age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, honorably discharged.

Roke, William J.

Rice, Thomas, age 20, volunteer, October, 1863, six months. Fourth Virginia cavalry, company M, private, served six months, mustered out, reenlisted 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, attained rank of sergeant, served one year, mustered out June, 1865.

Russell, John, volunteer, 1863, six months. Fourth Virginia cavalry, company M, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Robinson, C. E., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G. Schminke, John, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years. Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Schrader, John, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment, 1864, three years.

Scott, James, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company E.

Smith, Joseph, volunteer, February, 1864, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Smith, G. W., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Snodgrass, B. F., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died May 28, 1862, of chronic diarrhoea at Farmington, Mississippi.

Snodgrass, William A., age 20, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of sergeant, veteran enlistment February, 1864, three years, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Snodgrass, George W., age 31, volunteer, August 5, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Snodgrass, Hiram, age 19, volunteer, August, 1863, six months. Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven and a half months, mustered out March 8, 1864, reenlisted September, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, attained the rank of corporal, mustered out June 25, 1865.

Stackhouse, William, age 21, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out September 3, 1864.

Statts, Alfred, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861,

three years. First cavalry, company L, private, served two and a half years, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment 1864, three years, served one and a half years, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Steen, James, age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years. One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, honorably discharged April 1, 1863.

Steen, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, 1863, six months. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, private, mustered out 1864, reenlisted August 5, 1864, one year. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Steen, Hamilton, age 19, volunteer, August 5, 1864, one year. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Stephens, A. W., Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Strickley, A., Ninety-second regiment, company F. Sultan, Samuel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F. Taylor, Richard P., age 40, volunteer, September 15, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served eight months, died May 20, 1865.

Templeton, George W., age 18, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served six months, died August 21, 1864.

Fletcher, Daniel, age 34, volunteer, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment 1864, three years.

Tipkens, Edward, age 25, volunteer, November, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged.

Tipkens, Napoleon, age 20, drafted, September, 1864, one year. Forty-third regiment, company K, private, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Waggoner, Peter, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Walker, Martin, age 30, August, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served six months, honorably discharged, reenlistment, May 28, 1862, three months. Eighty-fifth regiment, Ohio State guards, private.

Walker, Aaron, age 25, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private.

Van Dyne, George, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Walker, Ezra A., age 17, volunteer, October 3, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, February, 1864, three years, private, served three and a half years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Wright, John, age 25, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years. Eighteenth regiment, companies H. and C, private, veteran enlistment, three years. Eighteenth regiment, companies H and C, private.

Wright, Nathan, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged.

Walker, Amnias, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Yaho, Peter, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Zimmerman, Lorenzo, age 21, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years. First cavalry, company G, private,



served one and a half years, honorably discharged November 6, 1862.

# LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Buell's Pierpont battery	2
One in battery A, First Pennsylvania light artillery	2
Fourth Virginia artillery	11
First Ohio cavalry	10
First Virginia cavalry	2
Seventh Ohio cavalry	3
Ninth Ohio cavalry	1
Thirty-sixth Ohio	34
Ninety-second Ohio	34
Seventy-seventh Ohio	25
Thirty-ninth Ohio	14
Seventy-first Ohio	6
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	4
Sixty-third Ohio	2
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	1
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	3
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio	11
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio	3
Twenty-seventh Ohio	2
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	10
Sixty-sixth Ohio	2
One each in Fourth Virginia infantry, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Forty-third Ohio, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months) Fifteenth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio, Eighty-ninth United States, Thirty-third Ohio, Thirty-eighth Ohio, Fifty-second Ohio, and Fifty-fifth Ohio in all	13
Not designated	7
Total number of soldiers	193
Died	20

# LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Abbott, William, age 19, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Fifty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served fourteen months, honorably discharged May 1, 1863, lost left arm in the attack upon Vicksburg December 29, 1863.

Abbott, William Thomson, age 20, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served six months, killed at Shiloh, April 8, 1862.

Allison, Samuel, age 19, volunteer, September, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served five months, died March 15, 1864, of measles, at Columbia.

Alexander, A. C., volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Amos, James, age 35, drafted, March, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, served five months, mustered out August 15, 1865.

Amos, Mordecai, age 25, volunteer.

Bahrenburg, John P., age 34, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, sergeant, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Barnes, A. L., volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K.

Barnet, Albertis, age 22, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served six months, died February, 1865, of measles, at Columbia.

Barnhart, Joseph W., age 25, substitute, 1862, Ninth cavalry, company D, private.

Beardmore, William, age 32, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Boston, Michael, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Boston, Leander, age 21, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, private, died 1862, in Virginia.

Boston, Jacob, age 40, drafted, September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, died 1865, Nashville, Tennessee, of lung disease.

Bowers, Valentine, age 28, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Bowers, John Wesley, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Bowers, Jacob Asbury, age 18, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and nine months, honorably discharged May 21, 1865, wounded in left thigh at Mission Ridge.

Brown, Alexander, age 34, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine and one-half months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Brown, James, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, transferred to invalid corps.

Brown, Samuel Smith, age 15, volunteer, September 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, veteran enlistment, age 17, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, blacksmith.

Burford, John, Alexander, age 17, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Twentieth regiment, company I, private, served eight months, died November 18, 1864, of measles, at Gallipolis.

Burnet, Simeon.

Bush, Josephus, age 36, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company E, private, served six months, died September 17, 1864.

Bush, Abraham, age 31, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Bush, William, age 29, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company C, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Campbell, John M., Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.



Cline, John, age 36, volunteer, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, sergeant, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Cline, Joshua, age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served nine months, died April 9, 1862.

Congleton, Burris, age 33, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Congleton, Joseph, age 22, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal, served two years and ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Congleton, James, age 21, volunteer, February 20, 1864, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Congleton, Thomas, age 33, volunteer, September 1, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Congleton, William, age 34, volunteer, September, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, died in December, 1864.

Congleton, Lewis, age 26, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Congleton, James, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died in February, 1862, of fever at Summerville, West Virginia.

Congleton, John, age 19, volunteer, December, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged.

Congleton, Thomas, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Coon, Peter, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served nine months, died July 11, 1862.

Coon, Sampson, age 38, volunteer, November, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served six months, died April 9, 1862.

Coon, Simpson, age 37, volunteer, September 16, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, served eight months, died May 9, 1865.

Coon, Wilson, age 33, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served four months, honorably discharged May 5, 1862.

Coon, Samuel, age 27, volunteer, 1864, one year. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died April 27, 1865.

Coon, William, age 29, volunteer, September, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months and two weeks mustered out in June, 1865.

Coon, Orlena, age 40, volunteer, September 12, 1864, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Coon, Michael, age 22, volunteer, November 9, 1862, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company

D, private, served two years and eleven months, died October 6, 1861, of fever, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Coon, Orlena, age 18, substitute, August 8, 1864, one year. Seventieth regiment, company C, private, served ten months, mustered out in May, 1865.

Covey, Morgan, age 23, volunteer, September 2, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served eight months and two weeks, died May 21, 1865, at Columbia, Tennessee.

Cranston, William, age 28, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Dolman, John W., age 18, volunteer, September 26, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged in 1864, reenlisted as a veteran, volunteer, 1864, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Dolman, Charles Morgan, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Donaldson, John B., age 33, volunteer, September, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Donthitt, William, drafted.

Dunlap, William, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served four months, died December 9, 1862.

Dunlap, Robert, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Dunlap, Moses S., age 16, volunteer, March, 1865, one year. Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served two months, honorably discharged in May, 1865.

Einsach, Philip, age 34, volunteer, December 4, 1861, three years. First light artillery, company H, private, served six months, died in June, 1862.

Ekey, Lewis Milton, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and two months, died April 6, 1865.

Erb, John, age 17, volunteer, September 26, 1864, one year. First cavalry, company L, private, served one year, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Epler, William, age 43, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, died March 7, 1863, of pleurisy, at Alton, Illinois.

Farley, Isaac, age 31, volunteer, December 8, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one month, died January 5, 1862.

Feltor, Isaac, age 22, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Fulton, David, age 44, volunteer, three years. Seventh cavalry, company H, private, died April 14, 1863, of rheumatism, at Covington, Kentucky.

French, Ezra, age 45, drafted March 23, 1865, one year. Sixty-third regiment, private, served two months, mustered out May 20, 1865.

Gatchett, John Barnes, age 37, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Seventy-ninth

regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Gearheart, George Thomas, age 19, volunteer, September 21, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served six months, mustered out March 8, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, August 30, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Gearheart, Joseph, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Gill, Henry Patterson, age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Gleason, George Milton, age 31, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private; veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Glover, Samuel, age 39, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, corporal, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Glover, Sylvester, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Granville, H., Second Virginia cavalry, company C. Gregory, John, age 29, volunteer, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Gregory, George William, age 22, volunteer, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Grey, Jesse, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged in April, 1862.

Grey, Joshua, volunteer.

Grudier, G., volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died in 1861, of typhoid fever at Summerville.

Groves, Henry, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, died June 3, 1862.

Grudier, John, age 21, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died in 1861, of typhoid fever, at Summerville, West Virginia.

Groves, William Augustus, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served two years and six months, died in June, 1864, mortally wounded.

Grudier, John, age 21, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Groves, Charles Stewart, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Hall, John, age 20, volunteer, February 17, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five and one-half months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Hern, Jacob Winget, age 26, volunteer, three years,

Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April 23, 1864, at battle of Mark's Mills, Arkansas.

Hall, James, age 29, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, private; veteran enlistment, age 31, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, private.

Hall, William, age 27, drafted May 19, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company H, private, served one year, mustered out in June, 1865.

Harris, Stephen, age 18, volunteer, August 13, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company H, private, served one year and seven months, died March 28, 1865.

Hartwig, Peter, age 22, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Hartwig, John, age 18, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served two years and ten months mustered out July 9, 1865.

Heslop, George, age 37, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Hill, Elverton Newell, age 34, August 29, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served six months, honorably discharged February 20, 1863.

Hill, James Amos, age 16, volunteer, September 14, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, served four months, died January 14, 1865.

Hughes, Benjamin F., age 21, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died April 8, 1862, at battle of Fallen Timber, Tennessee.

Hoit, John A., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Hughes, David S., age 19, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Howell, David, age 36, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, private, died 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Hughey, William, age 29, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served one year and five months, died April, 1863.

Johnson, Andrew C., age 26, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out June, 1865.

Jordan, John, age 42, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served two months, honorably discharged.

Jordan, William, age 17, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, sergeant, served three years, mustered out 1864; veteran enlistment, age 20, substitute, February 28, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company A, private, served four and a half months, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Kelly, William, age 19, volunteer, May 2, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, died December 29, 1861, of fever, at Cheat Mountain, West Virginia.

Kelly, Isaac Newton, age 17, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served six months, died May 2, 1862, of fever, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

King, Jesse, age 26, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served nine and one-half months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

King, John Merical, age 20, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, honorably discharged; veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private.

King, Nicholas, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

King, William, age 20, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months mustered out June 27, 1865.

Kirk, Mark, age 34, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private.

Kirkman, Samuel, age 26, volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company H, died 1864, of diarrhoea, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Lamington, Josiah B., age 34, volunteer, February 12, 1864, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, served sixteen months, mustered out June, 1865.

Love, Thomas, age 38, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served seven months, died March 6 1863.

Love, Hugh, age 32, volunteer, August 30, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out 1865.

Love, Robert, age 23, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Love, William, age 18, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and six months, died February 25, 1864.

Love, Solomon, age 16, volunteer, December 31, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, honorably discharged 1864; veteran enlistment, age 18, volunteered 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out 1864.

Masters, Benjamin, age 48, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died April 6, 1862.

Masters, Joshua, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged August 5, 1862; re-enlisted, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died August 22, 1865, at Brownsville, Texas, of chronic diarrhoea.

Masters, Thomas H., age 23, volunteer, March 1, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company D, private, mustered out June, 1865.

McAffee, Thomas, age 42, volunteer, March 1, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out July 26, 1865.

McAffee, Joseph Francis, age 16, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

McLead, Elias, age 38, volunteer, September 1, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

McLead, John, age 18, volunteer, March 13, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served two months, honorably discharged May 25, 1865.

McPeck, Lemuel, age 26, drafted March 3, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served two months, died May 24, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of fever.

Mirach, Garrison, age 28, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served one year and ten months, died June 25, 1864.

Mirach, William, age 24, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years mustered out September 13, 1864.

Miracle, Jesse, age 22, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two and a half years, honorably discharged; veteran enlistment age 24, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, murdered at Cumberland, Maryland, January, 1865.

Miracle, John, age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served two years, honorably discharged December, 1863; veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served one year and a half, mustered out.

Miracle, Isaac, age 16, volunteer, August 10, 1864, one year, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Miracle, John Long, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 3, 1864.

Miller, Robert, age 25, drafted in 1862, nine months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served seven months, died April 11, 1863.

Moore, William, age 23, volunteer, October 15, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, died July 22, 1862, of smallpox, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mosbury, William A., age 16, volunteer, August 11, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Mosbury, William, drafted March, 1865, one year, Twenty-seventh regiment, private.

Mull, George William, age 20, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private.

Mullenix, Thomas, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Mullenix, Owen, age 17, volunteer, November 21, 1861, three years, Seventy-eighth regiment, company G, private; veteran re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer.

Murdock, James, age 27, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regi-

ment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered in June 27, 1865.

Myres, Jonathan, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served ten months and a half, died March 15, 1864.

Myres, James, age 21, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, one year and eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Myres, David, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served eight months and a half, honorably discharged May, 1865.

Myres, William, age 17, volunteer, June 20, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out March 12, 1864; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, August 15, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, honorably discharged from service May, 1865.

Oliver, James, age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of corporal, died May, 1864.

Palmer, Harris James, age 23, volunteer, August 18, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served eighteen months, killed September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga.

Parker, John, Thirty-sixth regiment.

Phelps, Jacob Eden, age 24, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal.

Phelps, Benjamin, age 17, volunteer, July 19, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out March 11, 1864; re-enlistment, age 18, substitute, February 23, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company E, private, mustered out.

Porter, Thomas, age 40, volunteer, February 24, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served six and a half months, mustered out September 6, 1865.

Rice, Joseph Alban, age 22, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, corporal, honorably discharged in 1862.

Ray, Ezra Deming, age 21, volunteer, August 29, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out June 25, 1865.

Rees, Jonathan, age 29, volunteer, December 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, private, died June, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, of camp disease.

Roberts, William, age 20, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, served two years and eight months, honorably discharged June 19, 1865.

Schneider, Lewis, age 24, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Sixty-fifth regiment, company E, died September, 1863.

Schneider, Frederick, age 21, volunteer, November 9, 1861, three years, Fifty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served three years and two months, mustered out January 14, 1865.

Schneider, William, age 19, volunteer, November 9, 1861, three years, Fifty-eighth regiment, company A,

private, served three years and two months, mustered out January 14, 1865.

Schram, Jacob, age 29, drafted March 23, 1865, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served three and a half months, mustered out July 6, 1865.

Selken, Henry, volunteer, September 6, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served five and a half months, died January 26, 1865.

Stegner, Jacob, age 22, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, died October, 1863, at Gailatin, Tennessee.

Selken, John, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Selken, James, age 18, volunteer, February 29, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July, 1865.

Shaw, John M., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private; re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private.

Slobohn, Henry, age 20, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Slobohn, John H., age 18, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, served two years and ten months, honorably discharged 1865.

Smith, Elias D., age 26, volunteer, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, sergeant, served nine months and fifteen days, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Smith, George Alexander, age 22, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

Smith, William P., age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Stewart, John, age 34, volunteer, August 26, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months and fifteen days, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Stidd, John.

Scott, Abijah, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, Seranton, William, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K.

Stollar, John, age 27, volunteer, three years, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 18, 1865.

Swaney, William, age 26, drafted in 1862, One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment, company C.

Telles, William, age 22, volunteer, Thirty-sixth

Taylor, John, age 45, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, died December 25, 1864.

Taylor, Ezra, age 30, volunteer, August 29, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Taylor, David, age 22, volunteer, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regi-



ment, company F, private, served ten months, honorably discharged July 3, 1865.

Taylor, Theodore, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, discharged for disability and died at home.

Taylor, Isaac, age 18, volunteer, September 6, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company I, private, mustered out 1865.

Vanway, Burris, age 29, volunteer, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out 1864; re-enlistment, age 30, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Vanway, William Johnson, age 17, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, mustered out June.

Vanway, Joseph Oshorn, age 44, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out July, 1865.

Vanway, Robert L., age 28, volunteer, December 8, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment, age 30, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Vanway, Isaac, age 22, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died of diarrhea at Fort Morgan, Alabama, May 31, 1865.

Walters, James P., age 17, volunteer, August 8, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out May, 1865.

Walters, William T., age 18, volunteer, July 7, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served one year and ten months, honorably discharged May, 1865.

West, George Washington, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

West, Jonathan, age 23, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served eight months died March 24, 1863.

West, Levi, age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company A, private.

West, Joshua, age 19, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company G, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Westbrook, William Thomas, age 23, volunteer, August 11, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Wiley, Daniel, age 24, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, served nine months mustered out June, 1865.

Williams, Henry, volunteer, December 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served seven months, died August 23, 1862.

Wilson, Owen D., age 34, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regi-

ment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Wright, Hiram, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

#### RECAPITULATION.

One each in batteries H and K, Second Ohio heavy artillery and Huntington's battery .....	3
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	6
Fourth Virginia cavalry .....	2
First Ohio cavalry .....	2
Second Virginia cavalry .....	3
One each in Fourth Ohio cavalry and Ninth Ohio cavalry .....	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	34
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	30
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio .....	28
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio .....	14
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio .....	6
Sixty-third Ohio .....	7
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	5
Ninety-second Ohio .....	20
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	2
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio .....	2
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio .....	5
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio .....	5
Fifty-eighth Ohio .....	3
Twenty-fifth Ohio .....	2
One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio .....	2
Forty-third Ohio .....	2
One each in Twentieth Ohio, Twenty-seventh Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Seventieth Ohio, Fifty-first Ohio, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio....	6

Total number of soldiers .....	193
Died .....	47

#### LEWIS TOWNSHIP

Adams, George Washington, age 28, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, discharged; re-enlisted.

Adams, James M., age 26, volunteer, February 28, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Adams, James, age 22, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Sixty-second regiment, company A, private, served eleven months, mustered out August 8, 1865.

Adams, Lewis, age 18, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out in June, 1865.

Adamson, Barnet, age 17, substitute, October 12, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Baker, Henry, age 25, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, died February, 1865.

Baker, James William, age 20, volunteer, December 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, served four months, mortally wounded, and died April 8, 1862.

Baker, Samuel, age 16, volunteer, December 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served five months, died May 25, 1862.



Boston, Jacob, age 42, Fifty-second regiment, died in 1865, at North Lee, Pennsylvania, of lung disease.

Battin, John, age 35, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served eight months, died May 27, 1865.

Battin, Samuel, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, died.

Bell, William B., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Bellville, Cornelius, age 20, volunteer, March 10, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served six months, mustered out September 12, 1865.

Bellville, Isaiah, age 17, substitute, May, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out in 1865.

Boston, John L., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Bowersock, Adam L., age 23, volunteer, October 25, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served one year, honorably discharged October 15, 1862.

Cline, ———, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Cline, Jonathan, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Cooper, Robert, Sixty-third regiment, company F. Courim, John T., age 25, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, mustered out.

Craig, Sylvester, age 21, volunteer, July 31, 1864, one year, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private.

Craig, John T., age 17, substitute, July 29, 1864, one year, Seventieth regiment, company H, private.

Cross, Jackson, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Day, William Alfred, age 16, volunteer, November 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant; veteran enlistment, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, attained rank of lieutenant.

Denbon, Elisha, age 28, volunteer, August 31, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, corporal; veteran enlistment, age 30, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A.

Denbon, Thomas, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Dixon, Albert, age 23, volunteer, October 21, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, served seven months, died May 29, 1862.

Dixon, Jacob.

Duvall, Andrew J., age 34, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, sergeant, served six months, killed at Shiloh April 8, 1862.

Dowell, Jesse, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Earley, John, age 35, drafted September 26, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served nine months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Edwards, Samuel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Edwards, Benjamin R., age 27, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, honorably discharged May 20, 1863.

Enochs, John, age 23, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Sixty-sixth regiment, company I, private, mustered out in July, 1865.

Felton, Conrad, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K.

Flanagan, James H., age 35, volunteer, February 1, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, mustered out.

Flanagan, Thomas J., age 27, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Fleming, Porter, age 38, volunteer, March 8, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served six months, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Flint, David D., age 22, volunteer, November 11, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year, died November 23, 1862.

Flint, James, age 22, substitute, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private.

Fox, James, age 44, substitute, October 12, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private.

Fryman Isaac, age 27, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Fulmer, Jacob, age 40, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April 27, 1864.

Ganet, Andrew C., Second Virginia cavalry, company C.

Gault, Andrew, age 44, volunteer, September 7, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served three years, mustered out November 8, 1864.

Gault, Peter, age 18, substitute, November, 1864, one year, Sixty-sixth regiment, company K, private, mustered out in 1865.

Giffen, Robert, age 36, volunteer, February 24, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Girt, Henry, age 33, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Griffin, Charles Allen, age 22, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Groves, Porter Flint, age 19, volunteer, December 10, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served four months, died in April, 1862, mortally wounded.

Hall, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Hall, Thomas, age 33, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company E, private, served three months.

Handlon, Rufus, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, died October 19, 1864, in Tyler, Texas, prisoner of war.

Haught, Elijah, age 42, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies G and E, private.

Haught, William, age 23, volunteer, December 7, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out December 23, 1864.

Haught, Leonard, age 21, volunteer, December 7, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out December 23, 1864.

Haught, Levi, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Hearn, Granville, age 37, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, private, veteran enlistment, age 39, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, mustered out in 1865, served as teamster greater part of time.

Hearn, Jacob W., age 27, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, one battle, served two months, died April 25, 1864, killed.

Hearn, Daniel D., age 21, volunteer, October 25, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, veteran enlistment, age 23, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, mustered out.

Hearn, Harris, age 17, volunteer, September 13, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, missing September, 1863, captured or killed, or both, at Chickamauga.

Hearn, Josiah, age 15, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, served four months, died in April, 1862, mortally wounded.

Hendershott, Brown, age 21, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served ten months, honorably discharged May 1, 1865.

Hender-shott, H., Sixth cavalry, company E.

Holland, Arius, age 17, volunteer, August 1, 1864, one year, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hood, John Bendoah, age 26, volunteer, February 28, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served fourteen months, honorably discharged May, 1865.

Hood, Thomas A., age 24, volunteer, February 28, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D., private, served fourteen months, died April 29, 1865.

Host, John Moffat, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Host, William H., Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Jay, George, age 27, volunteer, July 27, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged in 1863; veteran enlistment, volunteer, January 1, 1864, three years, Seventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, served one year and six months, mustered out August 1, 1865.

Joy, Matthew, age 26, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, attained corporal, served two years, honorably discharged in 1864; veteran enlistment, age 28, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, First light artillery,

company K, corporal, served one year and six months, mustered out 1865.

Joy, Eliel Long, age 26, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served four months, died June 21, 1864.

Joy, Bishop, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Joy, Mordecai B., age 23, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Joy, David, age 19, volunteer, July 16, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, private, second enlistment, age 20, volunteer, November 27, 1862, three years, Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private.

Kinard, I., Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Kinney, John M., age 35, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private served two years and three months, honorably discharged; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, January 16, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served one year and six months, mustered out in July, 1865.

McMullin, Ezra, age 33, volunteer, February 17, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served three months, honorably discharged May 19, 1865.

McDowell, Lewis, First light artillery, company A.

McVay, Esau, age 31, volunteer, December 9, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, served nine months, honorably discharged September 8, 1862.

Mendenhall, William T., age 18, volunteer, August 2, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Moor, Landon Norman, age 17, volunteer, February 27, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

McBeth, William, Fourth Virginia, died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Morey, William H., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Mulninx, David B., age 19, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served ten months, honorably discharged June 22, 1863.

Mulninx, John, age 24, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Parker, John C., age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Parker, Robert L., age 24, drafted March 23, 1865, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Parker, Henry, Fifty-first regiment, company G, veteran.

Parker, John A., age 18, volunteer, October 31, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; re-enlisted as a veteran February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Parr, Jacob, age 22, volunteer, October 4, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Parr, William Lafayette, age 18, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Platt, James, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, died March 2, 1862, mortally wounded.

Prior, Howard, age 35, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Forty-third regiment.

Pratt, James G., Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, Provance, Joseph, volunteer, December, 1861, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, nine months, honorably discharged in September, 1862.

Provance, David, volunteer, 1861, one year, Ninth Virginia, company A, mustered out in 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, 1864, one year, Ninth Virginia, company A.

Provance, John William, age 42, volunteer, February 22, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, mustered out in 1865.

Provance, David S., age 25, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged in October, 1862.

Provance, James, age 17, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company C, private, died in May, 1868, mortally wounded.

Provance, John, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Rake, William Jasper, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Rew, David, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Read, Joseph, age 38, volunteer, December 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years.

Read, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, February 29, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Rees, Oliver, age 44, volunteer, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, mustered out in July, 1865.

Rees, David, age 26, volunteer, September 14, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served two years and six months; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, mustered out in July, 1865.

Rees, Thomas, age 21, volunteer, September 11, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served two years and six months; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, mustered out in July, 1865.

Rinard, Isaac, age 20, volunteer, October 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Russell, Levi, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, died April 13, 1864.

Russell, Samuel, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K.

Sample, William, age 28, volunteer, September 19,

1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out September 27, 1864.

Sample, Samuel B., age 19, volunteer, September 14, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, frowned.

Scott, Abijah, Fifty-first regiment, company G.

Scott, Benjamin, age 18, volunteer, December 9, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, three years, served nine months, honorably discharged August 28, 1862.

Scott, Howard, age 16, volunteer, February 6, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served seven months, died September 1, 1864.

Scott, Basil, age 21, volunteer, February 22, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Smith, Clark, age 24, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Smith, David, age 39, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served nine months, honorably discharged July 4, 1865.

Snodgrass, Stacy S., age 29, volunteer, November 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; veteran enlistment, age 31, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Snodgrass, George Washington, age 19, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Snodgrass, Samuel, age 20, substitute, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, mustered out May, 1865.

Still, James Leroy, age 30, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company E, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Strahl, Charles, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, private.

Strahl, Martin, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, private.

Strahl, Joseph, age 19, substitute, October, 1864, one year, Thirty-third regiment, company B, private, served nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Swallow, George Washington, age 36, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged; second enlistment, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, mustered out; third enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, mustered out 1864.

Swallow, John M., age 22, volunteer, August 1, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served eight months, died April 14, 1863.

Thomas, Alexander, age 16, volunteer, February 5, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served three months, honorably discharged May 10, 1862.

Thomas, Samuel, age 19, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served eleven months, honorably discharged November 20, 1862.

Thomas, Ezer, age 26, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served six months, died May 7, 1862.

Thomas, Jacob, drafted September, 1864, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, company E.

Thomas, Leander, drafted September, 1864, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company E.

Tice, Sherwood, age 23, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Tice, Henry.

Turner, George W., age 44, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served eight months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Weddle, William, age 37, volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served sixteen months, honorably discharged October 20, 1863.

Williams, Daniel, age 17, volunteer, March 22, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

Wilson, Richard, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio regiment, company F.

#### RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery .....	6
One in battery A, First Ohio light artillery.....	1
Second Virginia cavalry .....	3
Fourth Virginia cavalry .....	2
One each in Seventh Ohio volunteer cavalry and Sixth Ohio cavalry .....	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	52
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	3
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	6
Fifty-first Ohio .....	8
Ninety-second Ohio .....	8
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio .....	4
Sixty-third Ohio .....	2
Twenty-ninth Ohio .....	2
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio .....	3
Sixty-sixth Ohio .....	2
And one each in the Twenty-seventh Ohio, Forty- third Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, Sixty-second Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, Seventieth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, Sev- enth Virginia, Eighty-ninth Ohio, Ninth Vir- ginia, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guards, One Hundred and Seventy- fifth Ohio .....	12
Total number soldiers .....	166
Died .....	21

#### MARIETTA TOWNSHIP.

Alcock, Thomas, age 44, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, served five months, mustered out October, 1864.

Baldwin, Saint Clair, age 41, volunteer, May 1, 1861, three years, Tenth regiment, company I, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out 1864; regular veteran enlistment, age 44, volunteer, 1864, First New York light artillery, company L, private, served eight months, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Beach, John Berwick, age 21, volunteer, October 15, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B,

sergeant, served two years and three months, honorably discharged February, 1864; veteran enlistment, age 23, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, sergeant, died September 1, 1866, lost leg in army.

Beach, Asa Pardee, volunteer, February 10, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Bartness, George J., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died.

Bean, James F., Seventh Virginia cavalry, company H.

Berry.

Blanzet, William H., three years, Eighteenth regiment.

Bodman, Frederick, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Boughton, Calvin C., age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Buell, Timothy L., age 26, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years mustered out 1865.

Bush, William, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company C.

Cain, James Gibson, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out October, 1864.

Cain, Martin S., age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out October, 1864.

Campbell, M. M., Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Campbell, S. Madison, age 18, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of corporal, served two years and ten months, mustered out 1865.

Campbell, Thomas R., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died September 25, 1862.

Campbell, William R., volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Carpenter, Jasper N., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Chambers, William, age 23, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served four months, honorably discharged January, 1863.

Chambers, Ellis T., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Classpil, George.

Clogston, Charles, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Cole, William Henry H., age 21, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out 1865.

Cole, Hiram Howe, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth reg-



iment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out October, 1864.

Cole, John W. B., age 18, volunteer, June, 1863, three years. First cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, died September 20, 1864, of typhoid fever, near Atlanta.

Coombs, William, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Conkle, Jacob, age 15, volunteer, July, 1863, six months. Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out March, 1864; reenlistment, age 16, volunteer, April, 1864, three years. Seventh Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served one year and two months, mustered out July, 1864.

Conkle, Abner, age 16, volunteer, 1863, one year. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out July, 1865.

Cook, Charles Augustus, age 32, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five and one-half months, honorably discharged January 31, 1862.

Corner, Whitney R., age 21, volunteer, February, 1864, three years. First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and six months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Corrig, George, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Crickard, William C., age 20, volunteer, April, 1863, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and three months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Curtis, William, age 17, volunteer, May, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, corporal, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Dailey, Isaac, First regiment light artillery, company K.

Davis, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I.

Davis Albert, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Davis, Willard, age 38, volunteer, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, honorably discharged 1862.

Dibble, Hannibal, age 21, volunteer, May 27, 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 28, 1861; second enlistment, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and six months, 1864, third enlistment, age 24, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged 1865.

Dotson, Michael, age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dotson, Joseph, Third regiment, company B.

Dotson, Samuel, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years. First cavalry, company L, corporal.

Douglas, Edward J., age 24, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out August 2, 1864, transferred to company D, veteran reserve corps.

Dye, David L., Seventh cavalry, company H.

Edgar, Isaac, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dye, Sanford, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Guise, Abram E., First cavalry, company C.

Gurley, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C. Harris, Henry M., volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years. First cavalry, company L, private.

Harsha, William, age 19, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years. First cavalry, company L, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged 1864; veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years. First cavalry, company L, corporal, served one year and six months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Harsha, Robert, age 19, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Hart, Jeremiah, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Hays, John, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years. Ninth Virginia regiment, company C, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged 1864, veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years. Ninth Virginia regiment, company C, private, attained rank of sergeant, served one year and six months, mustered out 1865.

Hemmeger, William, age 27, volunteer, November 17, 1863, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 20, 1865, transferred to Thirty-first when the Ninety-second was discharged.

Henneger, Alfred, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years and three months, honorably discharged 1864, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years.

Henrich, James, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged 1864; veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, March, 1864, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year and three months, mustered out 1865.

Hill, Daniel Y., volunteer, April, 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, August, 1861.

Hill, John, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hill, Edward Thomas, age 26, volunteer, February 13, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company H and D, private.

Hill, Wallace, age 18, volunteer, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died May 6, 1863, at Alton, Illinois, of measles.

Hill, Ephraim A., age 17, volunteer, May, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, reenlistment, age 18, volunteer, August 9, 1863, three years. Second heavy artillery, company K, private, died April 3, 1865, of intermittent fever.



Hoffman, John Henry, age 17, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, mustered out, reenlistment, age 19, volunteer, February 2, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, one year and eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Hoit, Jeremiah, age 31, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and eight months, mustered out July 4, 1865.

House, Amos, age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

House, John, age 30, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Hutchenson, H. Underhill, age 33, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, attained to rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out October 20, 1864.

Kerr, John, age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out.

Magee, George, age 19, volunteer, September 19, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Magee, Hiram, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two and one-fourth years, honorably discharged February, 1864, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years.

Magee, Ansel Ward, volunteer, January 4, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one and two-thirds years, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Maxon, Russell W., age 18, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, died September 20, 1864.

McGrath, Thomas, aged 24, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two and a half years, honorably discharged March, 1864, veteran enlistment, age 26, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, battery C, private, served one year and three months, mustered out June, 1865.

McGregory, B., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Miller, John William, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, mustered out September, 1864.

Miller, Robert Taylor, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Miller, Charles Augustus, age 20, volunteer, September 2, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Miller, James.

Mitchell, Edward S., age 19, volunteer, August 8,

1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year, died in 1863, of chronic diarrhea.

Nelson, Philip O., age 16, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one and a half years, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Nixon, Zebulon J., age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Nixon, Edward William, age 19, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Northrop, J. Thurston, age 17, volunteer, September 2, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Northrop, Henry A., substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September, 1864, second enlistment, volunteer, February 15, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five and a half months, mustered out August, 1865.

Oliver, David, age 26, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Oliver, Albert, age 18, volunteer, July 19, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged in 1863, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Oliver, Thomas, age 16, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Oliver, Henry, age 17, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private, reenlistment, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died August, 1864, killed at Fredericktown, Maryland.

Otis, H. L., Twenty-third regiment, company H. Posey, Dudley, age 18, volunteer, July 28, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, fifer, served eight and a half months, honorably discharged March 15, 1863.

Posey, Henry Clay, age 17, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one and a half years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Priest, William Henry, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged 1865.

Priest, John Summer, age 19, volunteer, March 6, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one month, died April 6, 1864.

Rake, Abraham, Seventh cavalry, company H, died. Rake, Elias, Seventh cavalry, company H, died at Marietta, Ohio.

Rake, John, Jr., Seventh cavalry, company H, killed at Rocky Gap, Kentucky.

Reckard, Wesley J., age 24, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served seven and a half months, honorably discharged June 1862.

Reeves, Abram, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three

years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and eight months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Reeves, Isaac, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died February 25, 1864, gunshot.

Reeves, Isaac, Jr., age 18, volunteer, July 20, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and six months, honorably discharged May 20, 1864.

Richardson, Edward L., age 18, volunteer, February 15, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served six months, died February 25, 1864, Tyler, Texas, prisoner of war.

Riley, John Newton, age 18, volunteer, September 2, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and nine months, discharged August, 1864.

Riley, Judson, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and six months, mustered out August, 1865.

Riley, John, age 21, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served fifteen months, honorably discharged, reenlistment, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, mustered out September, 1864.

Riley, Warren, age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served nine months, honorably discharged June 22, 1862, reenlistment, age 22, volunteer, February 10, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of corporal, served one year and six months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Robinson, Lucius L., age 20, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private.

Robinson, Charles Eli, age 16, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

Rood, D. R., volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Rumbles, Charles, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Sanford, George Philip, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, served two years and six months, veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant.

Sanford, Thomas Spencer, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal.

Sanford, John P., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, captain, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Sanford, Charles Henry, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 26, volunteer, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and six months, mustered out August, 1865.

Sawyers, George W., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment,

company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Scott, Jacob Hanson, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, drummer, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Sheldon, Hiram, age 21, volunteer, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company D.

Sheldon, Charles, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Sheppard, Thomas R., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Smith, Moses, age 48, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, served ten months, honorably discharged for disability May 23, 1862.

Smith, Joshua Pitt, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Smith, David Chesmy, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Snyder, Joseph D., age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, sergeant, one year, died October 13, 1863.

Stanhope, John William, age 13, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies C and E, drummer, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 15, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies C and E, drum major.

Strickler, Isaac, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Stuckey, Jeremiah, age 35, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, died May, 1864.

Thorniley, William, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, captain, served nine months, resigned April 9, 1863.

Thorniley, Willis Hall, volunteer, November 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out December 10, 1864.

Thorniley, Warren, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Thorniley, James, volunteer, July 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1865, transferred to invalid corps in 1863.

Thorniley, Nathan DeWitt, age 20, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, died September 4, 1863, of consumption at Nashville.

Thorniley, Rinaldo R., age 23, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged December 7, 1863.

Wells, John C., three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Wendland, Julius, Seventy-second regiment, company B, private.

Wendland, Robert, Twenty-eighth regiment, company K, private.

West, James Compton, age 39, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, orderly sergeant, mustered out September, 1864.

West, William Wilson, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, first lieutenant, mustered out September, 1864.

West, Thomas Jefferson, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, mustered out September, 1864.

West, Henry Clay, age 18, volunteer, August 30, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

West, Leslie Coombs, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, drummer, mustered out September, 1864.

Wilson, Matthew W., age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, sergeant, mustered out September, 1864.

Wilson, Milo, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Woodward, Orlando, age 18, volunteer, January 19, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, fifer, served one year and a half mustered out July 9, 1865.

Yeardley, Frank B., volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died.

Yeardley, John, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Wright, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery	8
And one each in First New York light artillery, De Beck's battery, battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery, in all	3
First Ohio cavalry	20
Seventh Ohio cavalry	15
One each in Fourth Virginia cavalry, Ninth Virginia cavalry, Fourth Ohio cavalry, Second Virginia cavalry, in all	4
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	32
Seventy-seventh Ohio	19
Ninety-second Ohio	18
Thirty-sixth Ohio	14
Thirty-ninth Ohio	6
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	2
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	2
Eighty-seventh Ohio	2

And one each in Tenth Ohio, Eighteenth Ohio, Seventh Virginia, Third Ohio, Eighty-fifth Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio, Twenty-eighth Ohio, and One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio, and one not designated, in all

Total number soldiers ..... 134  
Died ..... 14

#### HARMAR VILLAGE.

Adams, Horatio N., age 25, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died January 27, 1863, at Gallipolis, of dropsy.

Alexander, Robert, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private.

Ammon, Henry, company F, Sixty-third Ohio infantry, company H, Second Ohio heavy artillery.

Berry Zenas Asa, age 18, volunteer, February 4, 1865, one year, Fifth cavalry, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out October 30, 1865.

Briant, Permenus, age 40, volunteer, September 21, 1864, one year, First light artillery, company H, private, served nine months, mustered out June 15, 1865, detailed as artificer.

Bartlett, Sylvester, volunteer, August, 1864, gunboat, private, honorably discharged.

Bartlett, H., age 18, volunteer, November 1, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of corporal, served three years and eight months, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bruch, James, Eleventh regiment.

Babcock, William Winslow, age 44, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Babcock, James Whitney, Jr., age 20, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Boring, Absolom, age 43, January 5, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Bauer, Jacob, First cavalry, company L.

Barker, Jesse H., age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, attained the rank of commissary sergeant, served two years and five months, mustered out January 1, 1864.

Bisbee, William H., volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, attained the rank of major, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Boeshar, Christian, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Bishop, William, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Briant, Andrew J., age 34, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 12, 1865, sick and after one year detailed in the commissary department.

Beckwith, B., age 33, volunteer, August 18, 1864,

one year, First cavalry, company H, private, served ten months mustered out July 20, 1865.

Boyd, Joseph, age 36, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Barber, Henry, age 20, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, drummer, served two years, honorably discharged August 21, 1863, for disability.

Brown, John William, age 18, substitute, March 19, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served seven months mustered out October 9, 1865.

Barber, Levi, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, captain, one year and three months, resigned November 29, 1862.

Brickwady, Jacob, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment.

Chambers, Salmon M., age 20, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four years, mustered out September 13, 1865, enlisted as a veteran.

Chambers, Otis J., volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Carpenter, Theodore, age 17, volunteer, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Caywood, William, age 50, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1865.

Caywood, John William, age 24, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Chapin, Arthur B., age 19, volunteer, September 16, 1861, cavalry, company L, sergeant, served three years, mustered out 1861.

Childers, Otis L., age 20, volunteer, February 16, 1862, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years mustered out September 13, 1865.

Childers, Joseph H., age 22, volunteer, August 5, 1863, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served two years, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Childers, Simon, volunteer, Twenty-first Illinois, company D, died August 1, 1862.

Congdon, Buell, age 27, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, companies B and F, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Congdon, John G., age 59, volunteer, October 17, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, honorably discharged for disability.

Chamberlain William.

Corey, David, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.  
Dailey, Thomas Cook, age 24, volunteer, May 27, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant served two years and ten months, honorably discharged June 14, 1865.

Dailey, William H., age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, mustered out September 26, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, was discharged once for disability.

Daniels, James B., Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Daniels, Joseph B., age 34, volunteer, November, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, first lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served three years, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Davis, Albert A., volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Devol, Simeon M., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served eight months, honorably discharged 1862, second enlistment, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out, third enlistment, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, fourth enlistment, substitute, April, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, served six months, mustered out, 1865.

Dilley, James, Jr., age 39, volunteer, June 3, 1861, served three years, Tenth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864 captured, in prison three weeks.

Douthitt, James, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Duden, John, age 21, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out September 17, 1864.

Duden, Henry, age 20, volunteer, February 1, 1862, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of commissary sergeant, served three years and seven months, mustered out September 26, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Duden, Charles, age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of sergeant, served seven months, died May, 1862, at Camp Dennison, of typhoid fever.

Dye, Sanford, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Dye, Sereno, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Dye, Daniel H., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Eddleston, Hugh B., age 18, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out September 17, 1864.

Eddleston, John C., age 16, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years, died October 26, 1864, of intermittent fever, at Alexandria, Virginia.

Farley, George, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K.

Farley, John W., First cavalry, company L.  
Fearing, Francis D., age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served five months died January 3, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Fearing, Benjamin D., volunteer, 1861, three years,



Seventy-seventh regiment, major, attained rank of brevet brigadier general, mustered out May, 1865, transferred to the Ninety-second.

Finch, Darius, First cavalry, company L.

Gillingham, Milton, age 32, volunteer, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1861, re-enlistment, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, four years, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Green, George L., age 18, volunteer, January 15, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year, honorably discharged for disability February 27, 1865.

Gates, Charles L., age 37, volunteer, January, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865, in hospital three months.

Goodin, Stephen, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K. Gossett, Ephraim, age 35, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hall, Lyman W., volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Hale, Alexander S., age 18, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hale, William Owen, age 17, volunteer, July 24, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served eight months, mustered out March, 1864, second enlistment May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864, third enlistment February 18, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Hale, Simeon, age 28, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private.

Hill, William, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A. Harlow, Thomas C., volunteer, First cavalry, company C, private.

Hart, Percival P., age 26, volunteer, 1862, steamer Patten, served eight months, honorably discharged for disability 1863, died June 12, 1863.

Hart, David W., age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company C, first sergeant attained rank of first lieutenant, served four years, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Hart, Samuel, age 31, volunteer, January 11, 1862, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, surgeon, breveted lieutenant colonel, served three years and seven months, honorably discharged August 5, 1865, on duty with Sixteenth United States regiment at battle of Chattanooga, afterwards in charge of United States general hospital at Chattanooga, Tullahoma, Murfreesborough and Nashville.

Henrich, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Hill, Samuel G., volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hill, William.

Hollister, Arthur, volunteer, Second Ohio heavy artillery, company K, private.

Hoff, James, age 17, volunteer, July 6, 1863, Fourth Ohio volunteer cavalry, company C, served eight months, honorably discharged March, 1864; re-enlisted March, 1864, Thirteenth Ohio volunteer cavalry, company A, second sergeant, served four months, died July 30, 1864.

Henry, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, corporal, three years, mustered out 1864.

Huntsman, Cyrus S., volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company H, died in service.

Huntsman, D. D., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Ingraham, Ralph, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died April 2, 1862, at Paducah, Kentucky.

Jewell, Albert, volunteer, First Michigan.

Johnson, Charles, volunteer, Tenth regiment.

Jack, David L., Ninety-second regiment, company E, private.

Judd, Charles Hildreth, age 34, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, Nineteenth regiment, company A, corporal, detailed clerk, served two years, honorably discharged for disability September 25, 1864.

Maxon, George W., First light artillery, company H.

Matthews, Stephen, age 35, volunteer, October 16, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, served one year, honorably discharged August 8, 1862, captured at Shiloh, in prison one month and paroled.

Matthews, Solon, age 30, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Lancaster, Frank, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, second enlistment July 6, 1863, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, third enlistment March, 1864, Thirteenth cavalry, company A, sergeant, honorably discharged July 18, 1865.

Marsh, Brigham, age 31, volunteer, January 5, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and eight months mustered out September 26, 1865.

Matthews, Stephen D., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, honorably discharged.

Matthews, John, volunteer, First cavalry.

Matthews, Solon, volunteer, First light artillery, company H.

McCulloch, Anthony W., volunteer, March 5, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Maxon, George W., First light artillery, honorably discharged.

McGinty, Michael, age 33, volunteer, February 3, 1864, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died at Columbus of brain fever in 1865.

McGinty, Neil, age 24, volunteer, February 3, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Merwin, Lewis P., First cavalry, company L, private.



Mervin, George W., volunteer, Eighteenth United States, company I, private.

Milligan, John, age 25, substitute, October 1, 1864, Fifteenth Tennessee, company K, private, served nine months, honorably discharged for disability July, 1865.

Milligan, William, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four years, transferred to infantry August, 1864.

Milligan, George, age 23, volunteer, 1863, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, served one year, died 1864.

Morton, Jackson, volunteer, First cavalry, company L.

Muncy, Isaac, age 17, volunteer, August 13, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company H, private, served one year, honorably discharged 1865.

Muncey, John D., age 25, volunteer, January 5, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, transferred to Ninth United States colored artillery, company E, March, 1865.

Muncey, Montgomery, age 20, volunteer, January 11, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, transferred to Ninth United States colored artillery, company E, March, 1865.

Naylor, Harrison, age 19, volunteer, June, 1861, First cavalry, company L, private, mustered out and re-enlisted as a veteran.

Naylor, James M., age 17, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out 1865.

Nugent, Henry E., age 21, volunteer, July 2, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, honorably discharged June 23, 1865.

Pattin, Thomas J., volunteer, 1864, First cavalry, company L, captain, attained rank of lieutenant colonel, mustered out.

Plant, Daniel A., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Parker, James, age 24, volunteer, April 19, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, February 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, wounded December 31, 1862, and honorably discharged for disability June 15, 1863.

Parks, Miles, volunteer, First Virginia cavalry, company L, private.

Price, William, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private.

Pryor, Nathan, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Putnam, Samuel H., age 26, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, resigned October 20, 1863.

Putnam, Douglas Jr., volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, first lieutenant, attained rank of lieutenant colonel, honorably discharged April 11, 1864.

Pugh, Thomas, age 41, volunteer, November 9,

1864, Sixty-seventh regiment, company B, private, served five months, wounded at Fort Gregory, and discharged for disability May 31, 1865.

Quimby, George, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company L.

Quimby, Daniel.

Rardin, Thomas, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Regnier, Frederick A., volunteer, First light artillery, company H.

Rainey, Milton, volunteer, First cavalry, company L.

Rice, William, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Reppert, H. Clay, volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Reppert, Walter, volunteer, February 1, 1863, three years, First cavalry, company L, corporal.

Regnier, Charles F., age 17, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three months, honorably discharged December 13, 1862, for disability.

Rash, Charles, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Reese, Samuel, age 31, volunteer, August 3, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged June 10, 1865, detailed as teamster.

Russell, Charles, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Roush, James, age 28, volunteer, September 30, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company H, private, served nine months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Roberts, William, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, private, honorably discharged June 19, 1865.

Sears, Uz, age 23, volunteer, May 9, 1861, three years, Ninth Pennsylvania, company D, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Shears, Isaac, volunteer, January 4, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Scott, John, age 50, volunteer, three years, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, orderly sergeant, died May 4, 1862, of congestion of the brain.

Scott, Darwin, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four years, mustered out September 13, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Scott, William, age 23, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Schilling, Joseph, age 17½, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Shepard, Henry, age 35, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant served one year, resigned June 10, 1862.

Skinner, Adolphus M., age 19, volunteer, March 23, 1864, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company

C, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged July 11, 1865, wounded July 24, 1864, afterward served as hospital nurse.

Shepard, Courtland, Jr., volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Smith, Jonathan, First cavalry, company L.

Smith, William H., age 24, volunteer, 1863, United States navy, master's mate.

Smith, John W., age 19, volunteer, April, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out in 1861, re-enlistment, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, honorably discharged in 1862 for disability.

Smith, Elijah G., age 37, volunteer, October 21, 1861, First light artillery, company H, private honorably discharged April 17, 1863, for physical disability, re-enlistment, volunteer, July 8, 1863, Second heavy artillery, private, honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Smith, Jeremiah, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Smith, Henry M., age 18, volunteer, February, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, private, served two years and three months, killed at Kennesaw Mountain, June 26, 1865.

Snodgrass, William H., First cavalry, company L. Steward, George, age 35, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Stewart, Jonathan C., First cavalry, company L.

Stevens, Hugh, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Stremple, Charles, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlisted in company B, Eighteenth Ohio battery, and died April, 1862, in Kentucky.

Stremple, Henry, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Stiles, Benjamin F., First cavalry, company L.

Sugden, Edmonds J., age 19, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out August, 1864, detailed for hospital service.

Sugden, Thomas Henry, age 19, volunteer, December, 1863, Sixty-third regiment, company F, drummer, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Strahl, Joseph S., volunteer, 1862, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, discharged March 12, 1863, re-enlistment, company C, Fourth Ohio independent battery, cavalry company M, Thirtieth Ohio cavalry, March 14, 1864, three years, orderly sergeant, attained the rank of captain, mustered out August 18, 1865.

Thurman, John H., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, died in service.

Tunecliff, William, January 16, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Turner, Thomas M., volunteer, December, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, first lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, quartermaster.

Thorniley, Thomas, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, died August 22, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Tise, Jacob, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Tise, Philip B., Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Underwood, Oscar H., age 61, volunteer, February, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company C, second lieutenant, served nine months, resigned October, 1861.

Walters, William E., Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged.

Wells, John W., volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Walton, Josiah, age 42, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Wilson, Rector R., age 26, volunteer, January 4, 1864, First cavalry, company L, blacksmith, served one year and eight months, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Wilson, William, age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, mustered out September, 1864, detailed as telegraph operator.

Whiting, Theodore, age 17, volunteer, August 31, 1862, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, died June 6, 1863, of consumption.

Young, Daniel S., age 52, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died September 7, 1863, never in active service.

Young, John Lewis, age 41, volunteer, October 9, 1861, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company H, orderly sergeant, served one year, honorably discharged October 15, 1862, for disability.

Young, John Lewis, Jr., age 14, volunteer, November 16, 1861, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company H, private, served three years, honorably discharged November 16, 1864.

Ward, James Edwin, age 17, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served eleven months, re-enlistment, volunteer, July 6, 1863, six months, independent battalion of cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, discharged March 12, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, March 14, 1864, Thirtieth cavalry, company A, corporal, in fifteen battles, served one year and four months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery .....	12
Buell's Pierpont battery .....	2
Battery K, Second heavy artillery .....	3
First Ohio light artillery .....	1
Eighteenth Ohio Independent battery .....	1
First Ohio cavalry .....	54
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	2
Fourth Virginia cavalry .....	2
Fourth independent battalion of Ohio volunteer cavalry .....	5
Thirtieth Ohio cavalry .....	4
And one each in Fifth cavalry and Ninth cavalry .....	2
United States navy .....	1
Gunboat service .....	2
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	16

Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	13
Ninety-second Ohio .....	12
One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National guard .....	14
Sixty-third Ohio .....	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three months) .....	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years) .....	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	12
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months) .....	2
Seventy-third Ohio .....	2
And one each in Eleventh Ohio, Twenty-first Illi- nois, Tenth Ohio, Seventy-fifth Ohio, First Michigan, Nineteenth Ohio, Eleventh Virginia, Ninth Virginia, Eighteenth United States, Fif- teenth Tennessee, Sixty-seventh Ohio, and one not designated .....	12
Total number of soldiers .....	173
Died .....	17

## MARSHALL CITY—EAST WARD

Abbott, William, age 26, volunteer, August 2, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years, honorably discharged October 28, 1864, re-enlisted, age 29, substitute, April 1, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served five months, honorably discharged October, 1865.

Abbott, Farnum, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Abbott, Charles, volunteer, United States navy.

Ackerson, Ephraim, age 26, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years mustered out, veteran enlistment, age 29, volunteer, December, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served seven months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Ackerson Abraham, age 19, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out, veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, December, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served seven months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Ackerson, George Washington, age 16, volunteer, December, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served seven months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Adams, Joseph John, age 29, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out September, 1864.

Alcock, Charles T., age 20, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, bugler, attained rank of chief bugler, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Anderson, Joseph Hall, age 27, volunteer, November 10, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained orderly sergeant, served one year and nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Aplin, Joseph, age 22, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company H, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out July 31, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Atkinson, Jonathan, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Audebert, C., age 57, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Bacher, Henry, age 24, volunteer, Sixty-first regiment, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, musician.

Baldwin, George Edward, age 22, volunteer, August 3, 1862, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company H, private, discharged February 8, 1864, for disability.

Barker, John, volunteer, Seventy-fifth regiment, company F.

Barrows, Charles Cole, age 27, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bell, Mathias, age 34, volunteer, gunboat engineer, served one month.

Bickert, Ambrose, age 26, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, three years, honorably discharged 1864.

Bordman, Frederick, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Booth, Robert, age 44, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, second lieutenant, served seven months, resigned May 26, 1862.

Booth, John Thomas, age 20, volunteer, May 27, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 8, 1861, wounded in right wrist at Chickamauga, second enlistment, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, first corporal, attained second sergeant, served three years, mustered out August 17, 1864.

Booth, George, age 16, volunteer, August 14, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, drummer, honorably discharged April 1, 1862.

Booth, Joseph Robinson, age 14, volunteer, October, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company G, musician, served six months, honorably discharged April, 1862.

Booth, Frank, age 17, volunteer, 1861, First Ohio light artillery, company K, private, honorably discharged 1862, captured at Harper's Ferry, September 3, 1862, and paroled, re-enlistment, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Brenan, William Augustine, age 18, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brenan, Frank R., age 17, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, served in the three months' service of company G, Eighteenth regiment, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brenan, John Victor, age 16, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Broadhurst, William J., age 35, volunteer, March 27, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served eleven months, honorably discharged February 15, 1863, for disability.

Brookover, Charles, age 18, volunteer, January, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regi-

ment, company E, private, served seven months, mustered out October, 1865.

Bruce, Robert, age 23, volunteer, June 28, 1861, Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, company B, private, one year, mustered out 1862, wounded at Ball's Bluff.

Bruce, Napoleon, volunteer, October, 1861, Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, company B, private.

Bruce, Wallace, age 18, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, on detailed service as private orderly, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bukey, John S., age 15, volunteer, May 12, 1862, three years, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, company D, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, resigned May 18, 1865.

Bukey, Alexander H., age 22, volunteer, May 29, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out.

Bukey, Joseph T., volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, drum major, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Bukey, Van H., age 25, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, company D, private, attained rank of colonel, served three years and two months, mustered out December 26, 1864.

Buck, Silas, Twelfth Virginia cavalry, assistant surgeon.

Buck, George, paymaster.

Burk, John, volunteer, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private.

Burns, Israel, age 35, volunteer, February, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Carpenter, William, age 17, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1864, veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, January, 1865, navy, private, discharged September 1865.

Carpenter, Samuel, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Caywood, John W., volunteer, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out with regiment.

Chase, John Wallace, age 19, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served two years and ten months, discharged July 9, 1865.

Cherry, Henry, age 19, volunteer, May 28, 1862, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, captured and in prison in Texas ten months, re-enlistment, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Cherry, Albert, age 17, volunteer, August 21, 1861, three years, Second Ohio heavy artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Clarke, George, age 16, volunteer, August 10, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served one year, mustered out.

Clogston, Luther E., age 34, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First Ohio volunteer cavalry, com-

pany L, private, served three years, mustered out September 16, 1864.

Clogston, Ansel, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Clogston, Charles, age 18, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Cooley, William W., Thirty-sixth regiment, company K.

Cusic, L., volunteer, First light artillery, company H, private.

Davis, Jethro, age 34, volunteer, November, 1863, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Davenport, George, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, first lieutenant, resigned January 7, 1863.

Daggett, William S., Twentieth Illinois regiment.

DeBeck, William L., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, captain, served one year and nine months, resigned May 11, 1863.

Davis, Solomon, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Dooley, Jeremiah, age 18, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, corporal, mustered out 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Dotson, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Twenty-fourth regiment, company D, private, served three years and four months, mustered out October, 1864.

Douthitt, James, age 34, volunteer, August 10, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Douthitt, Augustus, age 18, volunteer, April, 1865, one year, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, mustered out of service June 10, 1865.

Dow, David, age 19, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, October 21, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out.

Dow, John, age 18, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Dye, George, age 21, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First Ohio volunteer cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of commissary sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged September 17, 1864.

Dye, William, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, gunboat, private, served eleven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Dyer, Thomas, age 25, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out with regiment, re-enlistment, age 25, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

Dulty, John, age 40, volunteer, September 14, 1861,



three years, First cavalry, company L, bugler, served three years, mustered out August 4, 1864, at Stone River.

Eaton, John W., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year, died September 3, 1862, mortally wounded at Bull Run, second battle.

Elleford, William, age 27, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and seven months, honorably discharged April 12, 1864, disability.

Evans, L. G., age 17, volunteer, 1862, three years, Forty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, honorably discharged 1865.

Everly, Frederick, age 17, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July, 1864, wounded July 22, 1864, at Battle of Atlanta.

Field, Joseph, age 16, volunteer, February 2, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, drummer, served one month, died March 5, 1864, of typhoid fever, at Little Rock.

Frisby, Charles L., age 26, volunteer, Fifty-third regiment, private, died May 26, 1863.

Flesher, Adam, age 21, volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company H, saddler, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Frisby, Richard, volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Fougeres, Louis, age 18, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, musician, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlisted, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, fifer, mustered out.

Getth Michael, age 21, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out September, 1862, re-enlisted, volunteer, August 23, 1864, one year, gunboat, private, mustered out.

Getth, Henry, age 18, volunteer, August 23, 1864, one year, gunboat, private, mustered out.

Geer, Peter, age 16, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Goldsmith, William, age 21, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured at Harper's Ferry, and again at Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, and in prison ten months.

Goldsmith, John, age 20, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Goodman, John, age 23, volunteer, May, 1862, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, captured and paroled with the regiment at Harper's Ferry.

Goodman, Daniel, age 20, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Goodman, Nathaniel, age 18, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Green, Abraham, age 35, volunteer, December 19, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, mustered out August 12, 1864.

Gwin, Abraham, age 18, volunteer, January 22, 1864,

First Ohio volunteer cavalry, company L, private, served one year and seven months, honorably discharged August 30, 1865, for disability.

Hall, George Buster, age 19, volunteer, May, 1862, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, fifth sergeant, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1863, gunboat, master's mate, served two years, honorably discharged October, 1865.

Harte, W. James, age 19, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, re-enlistment, December, 1862, gunboat, mid-shipman, served nine months, came home a paroled prisoner, also in one hundred days' service.

Haskins, Colonel Alex. L., volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, lieutenant colonel, served one year and five months, honorably discharged March 20, 1863.

Hathaway, Luther, age 44, volunteer, July 21, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, detailed hospital steward, served one year and seven months, died April 1, 1863.

Haskins, George B., volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, first lieutenant, served one year, resigned October 20, 1862.

Harris, James, volunteer, July 22, 1864, one year, Twentieth colored regiment, company H, corporal, served one year, mustered out August 12, 1865.

Henton, James, age 20, volunteer, 1861, Fourteenth regulars, company C, sergeant, attained rank of adjutant.

Henton, Albert, age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, served two years, died September 3, 1864, shot at the battle of Berryville.

Henson, Tapley, volunteer, Seventh regiment, company C, private.

Highland, Patrick, age 30, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year, discharged August, 1862, for disability.

Highland, John, age 25, volunteer, December, 1863, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged July, 1865.

Highland, Patrick, age 24, volunteer, 1861, seventy-third regiment, company F, private, mustered out July, 1865, wounded at Cross Keys and the battle of Lookout Mountain.

Hodkinson, Jonathan, volunteer, Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiment, company I, private.

Hodkinson, Thomas, volunteer, Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment, company I, private.

Hildebrand, Jesse, age 62, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, colonel, one and two-thirds years, died April 18, 1863, at Alton, Illinois.

Hill, John, age 26, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Hill, Alexander, volunteer, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private.

Hill, Wallace, volunteer, January 25, 1861, three years, First Virginia artillery, company C, first lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, mustered out with battery.

Holden, Charles Asa, age 20, volunteer, May, 1861,



three months. Eighteenth regiment, company B, fifer, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, September, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year, died December 7, 1862.

Holden, Shipman B., age 22, volunteer, May, 1862, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served five months, mustered out October 1, 1862, captured and paroled.

Holden, Amos Price, age 21, December, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, reenlisted as a veteran.

Huff, Amon P., volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Judd, Merit, age 58, volunteer, December 2, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, mustered out August 9, 1862.

Iains, Hiram, volunteer, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company K, first lieutenant.

Judd, James Grover, age 17, volunteer, June, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, company C, drummer, mustered out, reenlistment, volunteer, July, 1863, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, drummer, served two years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Judd, Frank L., age 16, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, fifer, honorably discharged, August, 1862, second enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, third enlistment, substitute, March, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Jones, Anthony, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, taken with heart disease, served nine months as dispatch carrier for telegraph office, then furloughed and discharged.

Jennings, Charles L., company D, Second Ohio Infantry, Mexican war also, company D, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry.

Kennedy, George Washington, age 39, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, honorably discharged May 27, 1865.

Kennedy, Arius H., age 21, volunteer, January 22, 1863, three years, Third Virginia cavalry, company H, private, served two years, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Kennedy, William, age 16, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year, honorably discharged for disability, reenlistment, volunteer, July, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served three months, discharged September, 1863.

Kennedy, Elisha, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one and five-twelfths years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Kennedy, Joel, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, Koenig, Jacob, age 45, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, captain, served two years, died August 23, 1863, of flux and fever.

Koenig, Jacob James, age 18, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, drummer, three years, mustered out in 1864.

Koon, Weedon, age 41, volunteer, December, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies I and E, private, reenlisted as a veteran, captured and in prison for ten months.

Koon, George, age 19, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Lammott, Levi F., age 18, volunteer, May, 1862, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, in Seventy-seventh regiment, served on detached duty as clerk, second enlistment, volunteer, December, 1863, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Lammott, Eugene R. A., age 14, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, drum major.

Lasure, Nathan, age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three and nine-twelfths years, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Lemgo, Henry, age 28, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, three years, mustered out August, 1864.

Langley, David, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Langley, George W., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Langley, Lewis D., age 19, volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged April 28, 1864, for disability.

Laughlin, Milton H., three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out, reenlisted as a veteran.

Langley, Henry M., volunteer, First Virginia light artillery, company C, second lieutenant, resigned April 22, 1863.

Loffman, Leon, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Loffman, Philip, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Loffman, James, age 18, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Lord, Henry, age 20, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, third sergeant, served four months, mustered out September 20, 1862, captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, reenlisted November 16, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company K, quartermaster sergeant, served one year and five months, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Marvin, James, age 15, volunteer, October, 1861, Eleventh Virginia, company D, private, served seven months, second enlistment May, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company B, private, mustered out June, 1862, third enlistment August 18, 1864, one year, United States navy, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 21, 1865.

Marwin, John, age 15, volunteer, October 12, 1864, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

McCallister, John S., age 18, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

McCormick, Captain A. W., volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, captain, honorably discharged.

McFarland, B. Powell, age 36, volunteer, August, 1862, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, served two years, killed at Kennesaw Mountain June 26, 1864.

McKibben, Edwin, age 16, volunteer, March 31, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, in six battles, served one year and three months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

McKittrick, Robert H., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, first lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served three years, mustered out 1864.

McLaughlin, Neil, age 33, volunteer, July 28, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

McManns, Michael, age 35, volunteer, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

McNaughton, Samuel S., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, first lieutenant, attained rank of captain, mustered out.

Miller, Frederick, age 18, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, bugler, attained rank of second lieutenant, served four years, mustered out July 22, 1865, did good service at Chancellorsville.

Miner, Robert W., age 33, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, served one year and nine months, mustered out June, 1863.

Miner, Smith, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served four years, mustered out June 28, 1865, enlisted as a veteran, detailed as commissioner sergeant for nine months.

Miner, John N., volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, reenlisted September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Miraben, Leonidas R., age 24, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, reenlisted February 28, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, sergeant, served three years and four months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Moore, Lewis Roe, age 17, volunteer, February 28, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and four months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Moore, A. F., Thirty-ninth regiment, company B. McGirr, William P., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Morgaridge, Daniel J., age 19, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, com-

pany F, bugler, mustered out with regiment, reenlisted as a veteran.

Morgaridge, William, age 23, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, in five battles, served three and a half years, honorably discharged, February, 1865, captured at Chickamauga, and in prison fifteen months.

Morgaridge, R. Arthur, age 25, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Mahoken, John, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Mulhane, Dennis, age 35, volunteer, March, 1864, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year, mustered out June 28, 1865.

O'Neil, James H., United States navy.

Otis, Timothy, age 22, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, captured April 25, 1864, and in prison ten months, reenlistment, volunteer, December, 1863, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Otterbein, Daniel, age 23, volunteer, July 28, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

O'Leary, Dennis, age 32, volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia artillery, company C, first lieutenant, served three years and four months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Painter, Thomas, age 22, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of blacksmith, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

O'Neal, Thompson, First Virginia light artillery.

Parker, Adoniram, age 34, volunteer, August, 1862, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served two years, died of wounds October 1, 1864.

Patton, George D. W., age 23, substitute, October 14, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served three years, captured at Mark's Mills and in prison for ten months, mustered out October 10, 1865.

Payne, A. D., Sixty-fourth regiment, drum major, resigned.

Phillips, Lyman, age 28, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First veteran Ohio cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Phillips, Robert E., Third brigade, quartermaster, honorably discharged for disability.

Quigley, James, age 36, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Quigley, Patrick J., age 15, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Ranger, William Henry, age 20, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1864, reenlistment, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, pri-

vate, served four years, wounded at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Ranger, Francis Wesley, age 18, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Reckard, Frank R., volunteer, First light artillery, company H, first lieutenant.

Reckard, James L., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh Ohio cavalry, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Reinhart, Andrew J., age 18, volunteer, August 10, 1863, three years, Eleventh Virginia, company D, private, served one year and ten months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Rice, George T., age 38, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained the rank of major, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Richards, Timothy, age 40, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, honorably discharged October, 1864, became blind and sent to hospital till discharged.

Riley, Ulysses, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Richards, Thomas, age 37, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, private, served two years, died September 2, 1864, from wounds.

Richards, John, age 35, volunteer, October 27, 1864, one year, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served nine months, mustered out June 23, 1865.

Richards, Edward H., volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Ripley, Henry E., age 38, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served four years, mustered out June 28, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Ripley, Philetus S., volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served four years, mustered out June 28, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Rodgers, George Washington, age 22, volunteer, August 30, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out June 30, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Rodgers, Robert, age 16, volunteer, December, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out March 8, 1866, reenlisted as a veteran, captured at Mark's Mills and in prison ten months.

Rewell, Martin V., First cavalry.

Schmidt, Louis, age 39, volunteer, October 4, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, second lieutenant, attained the rank of first lieutenant, served three years, honorably discharged August 24, 1864, for disability.

Schmidt, Edwin William, age 19, volunteer, July 6, 1861, three years, Forty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Shires, Robert, age 19, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28th, reenlistment, volunteer, October, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company D, drummer.

Shires, George, volunteer, October, 1862, Sixty-third regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Sherer, Peter, age 25, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 28, 1861, reenlisted, volunteer, December, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three and a half years, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Slattery, Patrick William, age 18, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Twenty-second regiment, company G, private, served three months, reenlistment, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Smith, William L., age 14, volunteer, June, 1861, three months, Twenty-second regiment, company B, drummer, served three months, mustered out, reenlisted, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Twenty-second regiment, company B, drummer, served three years and three months, mustered out in 1864.

Smith, John Charles, age 18, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained the rank of corporal, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Slump, John, volunteer.

Snider, Peter Bratton age 48, volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Smith, Moses, volunteer, July 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, honorably discharged in 1863.

Snider, Jacob Bratton, age 19, volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out June, 1865, served three months in an independent company called Cadwallader Grays, on detailed service as clerk.

Steed, Z.

Snider, William T., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served three months, mustered out September 20, 1862, captured at Harper's Ferry: re-enlistment, age 23, volunteer, August 18, 1864, one year, navy, private, served eleven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Snider, John, age 20, volunteer, August 18, 1864, one year, navy, private, served eleven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Snodgrass, William H., volunteer, September 18, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Stephens, Joseph R., age 10, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864, captured and in prison five months.

Swift, John, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Stone, Thompson, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Stilt, Jacob, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private.

Stufflebeam, Calvin, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private.

Stump, L., Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Toothaker, Frank B., age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years. Seventh Ohio cavalry, company H, private, detailed for clerk service.

Towsley, Darius, age 48, volunteer, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, drum major, taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry.

Towsley, Frank, age 18, volunteer, March 10, 1862, three years. First Ohio light artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out in 1865.

Tracy, Wesley, age 23, volunteer, May 1, 1862, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served nine months, honorably discharged February 16, 1863, for disability.

Towsley, John, age 16, volunteer, May, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, drummer, served four months, mustered out September 20, 1862; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, drummer, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Towsley, George, age 11, volunteer, June, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, drummer, served four months, mustered out September 20, 1862; re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, drummer, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Tracy, Samuel S., age 22, volunteer, December, 1863, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Warren, Manly, age 30, volunteer, April 27, 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company B, fifer, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Way, Charles Bosworth, age 27, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years. Eleventh Virginia, company D, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, resigned April, 1863.

Wells, Charles Elijah, age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served one year, died January 14, 1862, typhoid fever, at Summersville, West Virginia.

Whentley, Isaac, age 22, volunteer, May, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out September 20, 1862; re-enlistment, volunteer, January 11, 1864, three years. First Ohio cavalry, company L, private, served one year and seven months, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Wheeler, Julius Frank, age 18, volunteer, August 13, 1863, three years. First heavy artillery, company L, private, served two years, mustered out August 25, 1865.

Tripp, William L., volunteer, 1862, Seventh cavalry, company H, first lieutenant, resigned December 25, 1863.

Turder, George Butler, age 23, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained rank of adjutant, served one year and four months, died December 1, 1863, mortally wounded at Mission Ridge, November 25.

Turner, Frederick V., age 21, volunteer, June, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served three months, mustered out September 20, 1862, captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled.

Wilson, William, age 20, volunteer, April 18, 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company K, private, served three months, mustered out August, 1861; second enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years. Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out 1865.

Winchester, Albert, age 17, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served five months discharged January 23, 1862, for physical disability (too young) much on detailed service; re-enlistment, volunteer, August 16, 1862, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, honorably discharged June 21, 1865.

Withrow, William Wallace, age 21, volunteer, April, 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company B, first corporal, mustered out August 28, 1861; re-enlistment, volunteer, January 25, 1862, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, second lieutenant, resigned December 28, 1862, wounded at second Bull Run battle, August 30, 1862.

Withrow, James, age 21, volunteer, May, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served two months, honorably discharged July 30, 1862.

Williams, Charles B., age 29, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years. Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years and ten months, mustered out July 8, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Wood, John, age 35, volunteer, August, 1861, three years. First light artillery, company K, private, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Wood, Alfred Spencer, age 18, volunteer, January 2, 1864, three years. First Ohio cavalry, company L, private, one year and eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Wright, James M., age 26, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out June 28, 1865, wounded at second Bull Run battle.

Zoller, George, age 20, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served eight months, died March, 1862.

Wallace, Thomas, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, private.

Wells Henry, volunteer, Eighty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

## RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	42
Bull's Pierpont battery .....	9
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	25
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months) .....	17
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three years) .....	1
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months) .....	19
First Ohio cavalry .....	9
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	6
Second Virginia cavalry .....	3
Huntington battery .....	5



Sixty-third Ohio .....	9
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	11
De Beck's battery .....	7
Florida Virginia .....	6
Seventy-third Ohio .....	4
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio.....	5
Fifth Massachusetts .....	2
Nineteen second Ohio .....	3
United States navy .....	6
Gambut's service .....	6
Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery .....	2
Twenty-second Ohio (three months) .....	2
And one each in the Seventy-fifth Ohio, Eighty-fifth Ohio (three months), One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio, Twelfth Virginia, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio, Twentieth Illinois, Twenty-fourth Ohio, Forty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio, Fifty-third Ohio, Twentieth colored United States infantry, Fourteenth United States Infantry, Seventh Ohio, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Twelfth Pennsylvania, Third Virginia cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, Sixty-fourth Ohio, Forty-seventh Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio (three years), First Ohio heavy artillery, Eighty-sixth Ohio, making in all....	21
N : resigned .....	2
Total number of soldiers .....	133
Died .....	14

## MARIETTA CITY, SECOND WAVE

Verdell, John, age 20, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out in 1865 wounded twice; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Anderson, Edward A., age 18, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served six months mustered out September, 1862, captured and paroled.

Bailey, Benjamin P., first enlistment, age 17, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged June 18, 1862; re-enlistment, age 20, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served three months, mustered out September, 1864.

Baker, Alpheus, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F, crippled in service.

Buck, William C., volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, sergeant, attained to rank of lieutenant colonel, served three years and ten months, mustered out May 15, 1865.

Buell, Frank, age 25, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, captain, served three months, mustered out; re-enlisted October, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company C, captain, died August 22, 1862, killed at Freeman's Ford, Virginia.

Bosworth, Daniel Perkins, age 21, volunteer, April 13, 1863, United States navy, master's mate, attained to rank of acting ensign, honorably discharged October, 1862.

Braddock, Stephen A., age 24, volunteer, July, 1862,

First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year, died July 2, 1863, killed at Gettysburg.

Bruce, Wallace, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Chambers, Samuel L., volunteer, January 18, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Burlingame, E. P., First cavalry, company L.

Cook, Pardon, Jr., age 40, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, assistant surgeon, served two years, died August 21, 1863, of chills, sick one week.

Coleman, Henry, age 29, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Conter, William, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 18, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Conter, Charles, substitute, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, discharged.

Corey, Ebenezer, age 53, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, fifer, attained to rank of drum major, served four months, honorably discharged August 8, 1861; re-enlistment, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, drum major, served three years, mustered out August 1, 1865.

Corey, Jonathan H., age 18, volunteer, June, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company C, drummer, served two months, discharged August 8, 1861; re-enlistment, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies C and G, drummer, mustered out August 1, 1865.

Corey, Joseph, age 18, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 8, 1861; re-enlistment, volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh and Sixty-third regiments, company G, sergeant, attained to rank of orderly sergeant, served six months, died July 18, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Corey, Decatur, age 18, volunteer, April 14, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died July 24, 1864, killed at the battle of Winchester.

Creal, George, Fifth United States colored infantry, company I.

Dale, Theodore D., company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio infantry.

Davis, Charles, age 27, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and four months, discharged December 17, 1864, discharged for disability, wounded severely in the jaw at Dallas, Georgia, May 28, 1864, and discharged.

Dawes, Ephraim C., age 21, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, adjutant, attained to rank of major, served three years and six months, honorably discharged in 1865 on account of wound.

Eells, Arthur D., volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, captain, served six months, resigned May 6, 1862; re-enlistment, August 25, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, captain, resigned June 28, 1863.

Fell, John C., volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, captain, resigned April 12, 1862.

Field, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, detailed



as drummer, died March 5, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Loughmiller, Noah Wilson, age 15, volunteer, May, 1862, First Virginia light artillery, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiments, companies A and K, fifer, served three years and four months, mustered out September 25, 1865, served much on detailed service.

Franks, Lafayette, age 16, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years and eight months, mustered out June 28, 1865, had previously served three months as a railroad guard.

Garnett, Thomas, age 28, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Garen, Irenius A., age 17, volunteer, October 25, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private, attained rank of corporal served three years and eight months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Garen, Dudley D., age 16, volunteer, October 25, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Giles, Edward, age 30, volunteer, August 20, 1864, one year, Fifth colored infantry, company G, private, served one year, mustered out August 22, 1865, a slave until the capture of New Madrid, Missouri.

Green, Richard L., volunteer, June, 1861, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H, captain, died September 5, 1862.

Grimes, David, age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, detailed a steamer, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Grimes, Peter, Ninth cavalry.

Groves, Henry J., age 25, substitute, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, private, served seven months.

Groves, Edward, age 20, substitute, August 12, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Guyton, John, age 31, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, bugler, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Haberling, Jacob, age 21, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A.

Hall, James Eli, age 29, volunteer, August 6, 1862, One Hundred and Fourth regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served two years and ten months, honorably discharged June 17, 1865.

Harris, Samuel, age 25, volunteer, September 27, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, sergeant, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 25, captured at Front Royal, Virginia, and sent to Libby prison for three months.

Hayes, Lewis, age 19, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, honorably discharged August 26, 1864.

Henneman, George, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged 1864.

Holden, William, age 21, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, captain, mustered out with regiment; re-enlisted for three years and appointed assistant quartermaster.

Holden, John B., age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company B, and First light artillery, company K, second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant, resigned March 27, 1862.

Jones, David F., age 27, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, attained rank of first lieutenant, served three years, resigned December 10, 1864.

Jones, Alexander, age 19, volunteer, October 14, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year, died September 12, 1862, of yellow fever, at Alton, Illinois.

Jones, Joseph, age 23, volunteer, September 7, 1862, Seventy-second Indiana regiment, company E, private, died March 31, 1863, typhoid fever.

Knowles, Samuel S., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, captain, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Kalpell, Augustus, age 20, volunteer, April 11, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained to rank of first lieutenant, served three years, resigned April, 1864, was first in three months' service of company B, Eighteenth regiment.

Kelly, Joseph, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, first lieutenant, attained to rank of captain, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Lapham, Joseph H., age 17, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, attained to rank of sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Lapham, Owen Theodore, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, was offered seven hundred dollars to go as a substitute, but preferred to serve as a volunteer; re-enlisted, volunteer, February 4, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Lapham, Luther T., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlisted, volunteer, February 4, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Lewis, David H., age 20, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Lewis, Samuel M., age 19, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlistment, substitute, March, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served five months, mustered out October, 1865.

McGin, Alexander C., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, second sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McElroy, E. R., volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

McGirr, William P., age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

McElroy, H. P., volunteer. Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Meister, Christian, age 21, volunteer, July 27, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1864.

McGuire, Patrick, volunteer, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Eighty-first regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out 1865; second enlistment, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company A; third enlistment, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A.

McIntosh, Silas, volunteer. Twenty-seventh regiment, company A, Twenty-seventh United States colored infantry.

Medlicott, John, volunteer, May, 1863, three years. Second Virginia cavalry, company G, lieutenant, discharged September 27, 1864.

Moore, George, age 18, volunteer, July 18, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, died July 22, 1864, killed.

Moore, William, age 16, volunteer, September 7, 1862, three years. Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged January 7, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, February 1, 1865, one year. Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Morse, William S., age 18, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Morse, John P. D., age 18, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, five battles, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Nye, Reuben L., age 25, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months. Seventeenth and Eighteenth regiments, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August, 1861, wounded near Harper's Ferry; re-enlistment, August, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, second lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, breveted lieutenant colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865.

Nye, Edward C., volunteer, June, 1862, three months. Eighty-seventh regiment, served four months, mustered out September, 1862; re-enlistment, December 23, 1863, naval service, acting master's mate ensign, honorably discharged November 4, 1865.

Nott, Perley J., volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Obie, William Henry, age 15, volunteer, November, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, companies E and G, drummer; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Obie, Charles, age 15, volunteer, December, 1863, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and seven months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Parker, George, age 18, volunteer, August 30, 1862, three years. Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865, detailed for two and a half years as orderly.

Parker, Isaac D., age 28, volunteer, November 14,

1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out December 10, 1864.

Paxton, John C., volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years. Second Virginia cavalry, lieutenant colonel, attained rank of colonel, served one year and eight months, discharged May 7, 1863.

Paxton, S. G., age 30, volunteer, September 12, 1861, three years. Second Virginia cavalry, lieutenant, attained rank of regimental quartermaster, served three years, mustered out November 28, 1864.

Payne, George, volunteer. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, honorably discharged.

Pfeifer, John, age 27, volunteer, January 20, 1864, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Pfeifer, William, age 21, volunteer, Thirty-seventh regiment, company A, private, second lieutenant, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private; third enlistment, volunteer, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth colored infantry, company K, private.

Pixley, Frank, age 17, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, February 8, 1865, one year. Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July, 1865.

Porterfield, William L., age 21, volunteer, October 14, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, sergeant, attained rank of lieutenant, served six months, died April 8, 1862, at Shiloh.

Rucker, William P., on General Crook's staff.

Ranger, John, age 31, volunteer, April, 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, October 21, 1861, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company H, private, served three years, honorably discharged October 20, 1864.

Richards, Timothy, age 40, volunteer, January 19, 1864, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, discharged October 24, 1864, for blindness.

Rees, Samuel, volunteer, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Sayre, Simeon S., age 27, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Shiefley, Gottlieb, volunteer, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company K, second lieutenant, resigned September 17, 1864.

Schlicher, Lewis, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, bugler, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Schlicher, Frederick, age 20, volunteer, 1862, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of sergeant; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Schlicher, Daniel, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years. First light artillery, company L, private, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Schmidt, Lewis, volunteer, February, 1862, Sixty-

third regiment, first lieutenant, resigned August 24, 1864.

Schmidt, Emanuel, age 28, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, honorably discharged 1864.

Shafer, Frank, age 35, volunteer, February 28, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served one year and two months, honorably discharged April 28, 1863, for disability.

Smith, T. C. H., age 42, volunteer, August 23, 1861, three years, First cavalry, lieutenant colonel, attained rank of brigadier general, served four years, mustered out 1865, is paymaster in the United States army.

Sheldon, Hiram H., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company G.

Slocumb, Albert H., company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio infantry; also in gunboat service.

Smith, Edwin, volunteer, 1861, three years, Forty-seventh regiment, company G, private, killed at Vicksburg May 30, 1863.

Steed, James, age 22, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company D.

Steed, William, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company D.

Stricker, Matthew, age 22, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Stricker, Morris, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Stricker, William, age 22, volunteer, May, 1862, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1862.

Talbot, Jake T., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Tappan, Samuel C., volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, mustered out March 18, 1865.

Tenney, George Champion, age 20, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1862; re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, corporal, served four months, mustered out 1864, also member of the independent company in Marietta.

Tenney, John, age 16, volunteer, June, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company C, fifer, served three months, mustered out September, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran October 4, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, musician, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Tenney, Edward P., age 12, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, fifer, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, failed to pass muster on account of age and size, and so received no pay for service.

Theis, Louis, age 26, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, first lieutenant, served six months, mustered out in 1864.

Theis, John G., age 22, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, orderly sergeant, served five months, mustered out September,

1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served four years, mustered out July 28, 1865.

Theis, Christian, age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Theis, William, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Tidd, Charles Theodore, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company F, drummer, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Tucker, William, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Wehers, George, age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Welk, William, First cavalry, company L, discharged.

Wentlekin, Henry, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wentlekin, Martin, age 19, volunteer, August 13, 1863, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company L, private, served one year, honorably discharged April 12, 1864, for disability.

Wentlekin, John, Fifth cavalry.

Whillesey, William Beale, age 21, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served one year and three months, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Wood, Jacob S., age 45, volunteer, December 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years and six months, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Williamson, I., Second Virginia cavalry, company F.

Wood, J. L., volunteer, First light artillery, company H.

Tappen, S. C., Seventh cavalry, company H.

Wright, Amos, age 21, volunteer, November 10, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served three years and seven months, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

## RECAPITULATION

Buell's Pierpont battery .....	2
First Virginia artillery .....	2
Huntington's battery .....	2
One each in battery L, First Ohio light artillery and De Bek's battery .....	2
First Ohio cavalry .....	5
Second Virginia cavalry .....	7
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	4
Fourth Virginia cavalry .....	2
And one each in Ninth and Fifth Ohio cavalry....	2
United States army .....	2
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	22
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio, Not mustered .....	

Seventy-seventh Ohio	11
Thirty-sixth Ohio	17
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	9
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	2
Sixty-third Ohio	5
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months)	5
Ninety-second Ohio	4
Fifth United States colored infantry	2
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	2
One each in the Seventeenth, Fifty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, Twenty-fifth, Forty-third, One Hundred and Fourth, Eighty-first, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh Ohio, Forty-second Indiana and Ninety-first Massachusetts, making in all	14
Total number of soldiers	124
Died	12

## MARIETTA IN THE WAR

Adams, Eben C. E., age 20, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, major, attained colonel, served one year and eight months, resigned April 1, 1862.

Armstrong, Charles, age 28, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Armstrong, John, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Atkinson, John, age 18, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Atkinson, Frederick, age 16, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, captured at Mark's Mills, and in prison ten months.

Bast, Henry, age 30, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, served nine months, honorably discharged April 5, 1862, for disability.

Bast, Frederick, age 15, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, Fifth regiment, private, ran away from home.

Batchelor, William, age 45, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, commissary sergeant, honorably discharged May 17, 1865, for disability.

Block, John, age 36, substitute, 1862, Seventy-seventh regiment, private, served nine months; re-enlisted in 1863, Second light artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out in 1865.

Boeshaar, Christian, company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry.

Boomer, Charles D., age 30, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and five months, died April 1, 1862.

Booth, George Albert, age 19, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, corporal, served six months, died in April, 1862, mortally wounded at Shiloh.

Booth, Frederick E., age 17, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, mustered out in July, 1865.

Clarke, Melvin, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, lieutenant colonel, attained colonel, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Cline, Samuel, Ninety-second regiment, company H. Clarke, Joseph D., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, killed by an explosion at City Point August 9, 1864.

Congdon, James W., age 36, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, second sergeant, served one year and four months, honorably discharged November 11, 1862, for disability; re-enlisted, volunteer, January, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served six months, honorably discharged June 13, 1864.

Condit, Timothy, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, attained second lieutenant, killed at Murfreesborough December 31, 1862.

Conner, John, age 43, volunteer, November 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served eight months, honorably discharged July 14, 1862, for disability.

Conner, John, Jr., age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served two months, died of measles in January, 1861.

Coomer, Henry, age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Cotton, J. D., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, surgeon, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Darrow, Allen R., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864, one of the original members of the National guards, organized in Marietta in 1863.

Dutton, Leander, age 27, volunteer, July 22, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, sergeant, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862, for disability.

Dutton, Smith, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, second lieutenant, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864, was a member of the National guards.

Dye, Henry, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H. Dye, Elijah, age 19, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, detailed as butcher and died of measles November 7, 1861.

Dye, Jacob, age 16, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Ellis, Sumner, age 17, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and seven months, mustered out in 1865.

1862. Harp, George, age 21, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Field, Theodore G., age 29, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, first corporal, attained lieutenant, mustered out with the battery.

Gaddie, Jacob, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served six months, mustered out.

Gates, Charles, 1861, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, First regiment, first lieutenant, served four months, died May 31, 1864, of pneumonia at Harper's Ferry, was one of the company of National Guardsmen.

Gear, George R., age 22, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Given, Abraham, First Virginia artillery.

Guckert, Henry, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Grass, William, age 19, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded at Atlanta.

Grass, Henry, age 11, volunteer, November, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment, company E, drummer, served three years, honorably discharged.

Hartwick, Peter, company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio infantry, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry.

Guckert, Henry, company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry.

Haynes, Charles, Thirty-sixth regiment.

Henning, Henry, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, died August 13, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Huntington, J. F., volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First Ohio, company H, captain, served two years, resigned October 26, 1863.

Jenny, William, age 19, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, bugler, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Jaynes, James, Eleventh regiment, company E, died October 12, 1864.

Jenvey, George K., age 18, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, served three years and seven months, mustered out June 30, 1865 re-enlisted as a veteran.

Jones Charles.

Jett, George, age 17, volunteer, February 17, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served six months, mustered out July 28, 1865.

Jenkins, Josiah H., age 26, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, second lieutenant, mustered out September 20, 1862.

Kasper, Krus, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Kendricks, John Mills, age 26, volunteer, August,

1861, Thirty-third regiment, first lieutenant, attained the rank of adjutant, served one year and one month, resigned September, 1862.

King George W., volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died.

Kantz, John, age 18, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Lacey, Charles, age 21, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, died July 3, 1863, killed at Gettysburg.

Lehahardt, John Jacob, age 19, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, four battles, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Lohse, Frederick, company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry, company D, Fifteenth veteran reserve corps, Lehnhardt, Henry, company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry, died at St. Louis, Missouri, December, 1862.

Long, Lewis, age 16, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company G, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Mahnken, John, age 24, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company E, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Maloy, Barney, age 24, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three and a half years, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Maloy, Alexander E., age 21, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Malov, James Henry, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Merabin, L. R., volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, captured at Rodgersville, Tennessee, and imprisoned, nothing further heard of him.

Misenhelder, William, age 35, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, died.

Miller, Henry J., age 38, volunteer, September 20, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out June 20, 1864.

Morris Augustus, age 22, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, served four months, mustered out September, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Morris, William H., age 21, volunteer, January 18, 1862, three years, gunboat, private, served two and one-half years, honorably discharged 1864, by reason of yellow fever appearing on board the gunboat.

Newton, Charles H., age 21, volunteer, July, 1863, three years, Second Ohio heavy artillery, company K,



second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served one year and seven months, honorably discharged February, 1865.

Payne, George, age 56, volunteer, November 15, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, drum major, served five months, honorably discharged April 17, 1862.

Payne, Abram Darrow, age 27, volunteer, October 14, 1861, Sixty-fourth regiment, company B, musician, honorably discharged May 7, 1863.

Payne, George L., age 23, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, principal musician, honorably discharged January, 1863, for disability.

Pearce, William, age 58, volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, chaplain, resigned 1862.

Pearce, Charles, age 25, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained orderly, served three years, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Pearce, Edgar P., June, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, first lieutenant, mustered out March 8, 1866, brigade quartermaster in General Steele's army.

Pearce, Ebenezer, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Petre, Frederick, age 34, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, honorably discharged March, 1862, for disability.

Petre, Charles, age 21, volunteer, December 8, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and six months, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Paff, Lewis, age 20, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, detailed for duty in a battery two years of the time.

Pixley, William W., volunteer, First light artillery, company H, private.

Pixley, George C., company C, First West Virginia cavalry, died January, 1862, at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Reiter, Nicholas, age 36, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private, served one year and six months, died in 1863 of lung fever.

Rudig, Adam, age 44, volunteer, February, 1864, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served thirteen months, died March, 1865, of diarrhoea.

Rudig, Jacob, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Schminke, Augustus, age 32, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, bugler, served one year, died November 6, 1863, killed at Rogersville, Tennessee.

Schneider, Philip, age 30, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged December, 1862, his team ran away and injured him.

Scisson, Lewis E., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, captain, attained major, mustered out.

Shaw, Sidney F., age 37, volunteer, October 23, 1862, three years, Fifteenth Virginia regiment, company G, captain, acting chief engineer of West Virginia.

Shaw, Rodney K., age 31, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, second lieutenant, attained captain, served one year, resigned September 18, 1862, for disability.

Shaw, Nathaniel H., age 41, volunteer, July 8, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three months, honorably discharged October 4, 1861, for disability.

Snider, John B., Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Shockley, David, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Simmons, Orrin, First light artillery, company K.

Sinclair, Jesse B., age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, drummer, attained corporal, served four years, mustered out July 15, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran, was captured at Mark's Mills, and in Tyler prison, Texas, for ten months.

Stoful, John, Fifth regiment, company A.

Smith, Samuel H. W., age 23, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, three years, honorably discharged October 8, 1864, detailed as printer and served as such for eighteen months; re-enlistment, substitute, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Smith, J. J.

Snider, Peter, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Sniffen, James, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Stewart, T. R., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, died October 20, 1861, of typhoid pneumonia.

Steen, Eli W., company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry.

Sniffen, J. Wesley, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Solar, George, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died.

Stump, Lawrence, age 27, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year, died April 4, 1865, of wound in lungs.

Thomas, James L., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private.

Styner, First light artillery, company H.

Thomas, Samuel R., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, honorably discharged.

Vandine, Samuel, age 29, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1862; re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wellbrook, Henry, age 35, volunteer, February, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served one month, died March 31, 1864, of diarrhoea, at St. Louis.

Wilson, John, volunteer, honorably discharged.

Warren, George, age 36, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, October 12, 1864, one year, Twen-

ty-first Kentucky, company I, private, honorably discharged October 24, 1865.

Wildt, Joseph B., Jr., volunteer, First light artillery, company H, private, honorably discharged July, 1862.

Wildt, Joseph, volunteer, Fifty-eighth regiment, captain.

Walters, Thomas B., volunteer, March 21, 1863, Sixth regiment, served one year, company D.

Shaw, Sidney F., age 28, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, lieutenant; re-enlistment, volunteer, September, 1862, Fifteenth Virginia, company G, captain, attained rank of chief engineer, which position he held from October 16, 1864, to July 1, 1865, when he was made major.

Wells, William.

## RECAPITULATION.

Buck's Pierpont battery (First Virginia artillery) . . . . .	12
First Virginia light artillery . . . . .	3
Huntington's battery . . . . .	7
Battery K, Second heavy artillery . . . . .	2
De Beck's battery . . . . .	1
Seventh Ohio cavalry . . . . .	6
First Ohio cavalry . . . . .	2
One each in Fourth Virginia cavalry and Second Virginia cavalry . . . . .	2
Thirty-ninth Ohio . . . . .	26
Seventy-seventh Ohio . . . . .	16
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guards . . . . .	8
Thirty-sixth Ohio . . . . .	6
Ninety-second Ohio . . . . .	2
Sixty-third Ohio . . . . .	1
And one each in Fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, Eleventh Ohio, Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months), Thirty-third Ohio, Eighteenth Ohio (three months), Sixty-fourth Ohio, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Fifteenth Virginia infantry, Eighty-eighth Ohio, Fifty-eighth Ohio, Sixth Ohio, Fifteenth Virginia infantry, Twenty-first Kentucky infantry, and one in gundat service, making in all . . . . .	15
Total number soldiers . . . . .	108

## MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP.

Andrews, Christian, age 26, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out June 30, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Andrews, Daniel, Sixty-third regiment, company F, Arend, Daniel, age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served ten months, honorably discharged on account of rheumatism.

Paker, Alpheus, age 41, August 5, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served fourteen and one half months, honorably discharged November 28, 1862.

Barker, John D., age 29, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, first lieu-

tenant, attained rank of captain, served three years and four months, resigned January 21, 1864.

Barker, J. Gage, age 26, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, first lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served three years and two months, resigned October, 1864, wounded at battle of Berryville, September 3, 1864, and severely at Winchester.

Barker, Arthur W., age 24, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, honorably discharged April 24, 1863, transferred December 10, 1861, to accept an appointment, wounded severely at Antietam September 17, 1862, second enlistment, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Barker, Jesse H., volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained rank of commissary sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864 for disability.

Barker, Luther D., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served one hundred days, mustered out September, 1864.

Barnhart, William, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Barnhart, William, age 19, volunteer, July 5, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, private, served nine months, mustered out March 12, 1864; re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, private, served ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Barnhart, Jasper, age 19, volunteer, July 5, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, private, served nine months, mustered out March 12, 1864; re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, private, served ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Bartlett, Henry, age 19, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Baumgardner, John G., age 18, volunteer, March 31, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Bell, Wilson, aged 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bell, George Washington, age 25, volunteer, December 3, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and six months, mustered out June, 1864.

Bell, William, age 17, volunteer, July 5, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, private, served nine months, mustered out March 12, 1864; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, September 15, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, sergeant, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Bey, Frederick, age 21, volunteer, October 12, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, blacksmith.

Bingham, William H., age 34, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, discharged.

Bishop, Lyeurgus, age 29, volunteer, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, died June 14, 1863.

Burlingame, E. P., volunteer, September 14, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of first sergeant, served four years, mustered out September 26, 1865, veteran, re-enlisted.

Bragg, Benjamin, age 21, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, attained rank of second lieutenant, served two years and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865; veteran enlistment, age 23, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, sergeant, attained rank of second lieutenant, served one year and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Brown, Asa, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

Briggs, Felix, age 28, volunteer, Twenty-third Kentucky regiment, company I, private, died January 24, 1864.

Briggs, T. L.

Briggs, Sabinus, age 24, volunteer, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, company H, re-enlistment.

Creal, George, age 26, volunteer, July 29, 1863, three years, Fifth colored infantry, company I, private, served two years, honorably discharged September 22, 1865.

Cook, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served six months, died May 1, 1862.

Dabold, Jacob, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Danner, William, age 42, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five and one-half months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Davis, Freeman L., volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L.

Davis, Herman, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out.

Decker, John, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Devol, Stephen, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two and a half years, mustered out in February, 1864; veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year and a half, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Devol, Charles H., age 20, volunteer, July 29, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Devol, William, age 19, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Devol, Benjamin, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlisted, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, mustered out.

Devol, Harris, age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Dyar, Joseph, age 25, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, honorably discharged.

Tile, Henry, Sixteenth regiment, company A.

Gilpin, Daniel, age 23, substitute, October 6, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company E, private, served nine months, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Gilpin, Jackson, age 17, volunteer, October 6, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private, served nine months, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Hamilton, Albert G., age 24, volunteer, August 2, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Hamilton, John A., age 16, volunteer, August 27, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served one year and nine months, honorably discharged May 12, 1865.

Haney, James, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862; re-enlistment, age 26, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year, mustered out in 1865.

Heckler, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Heckler, Joseph, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Heckler, Godfrey, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Hill, Prescott, age 29, volunteer, January 5, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies H and D, private.

Hill, William, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Kidwell, George Washington, age 16, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, died.

Ladd, William, age 32, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died.

Ladd, Salathiel, age 28, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Ladd, John Asher, age 22, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died.

Lancaster, J. Leroy, age 27, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and eleven months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Lancaster, William, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Lancaster, Francis, age 19, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, re-enlisted twice.

Lancaster, F. T., Thirteenth cavalry, company A.

Lancaster, Mordecai, age 17, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed by explosion at Petersburg.

Marshal, William, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, at-

tained rank of corporal, served two years, died in 1863, mortally wounded June 29, 1863.

Maxwell, S. Newton, age 23, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Mellor, Walter H., age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, three months, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, orderly sergeant.

Monett, A. Lake, age 22, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Monett, Moses M., age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served six months, honorably discharged January 31, 1862.

More, Alfred, Thirty-ninth regiment company B.  
Nye, Charles N., volunteer, May 28, 1862 three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company B, private, mustered out October 1, 1862, re-enlisted May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, orderly sergeant, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Otten, John, volunteer, re-enlisted as a veteran.  
Palmer, David P., age 18, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out September, 1864, wounded at Mission Ridge.

Perrin, Lyman, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and nine months, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed by a bushwhacker May, 1864.

Pixley, George, age 21, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four and a half months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Putnam, Israel Pitt, age 20, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery company C, corporal, served two years and two months, honorably discharged February 16, 1863.

Putnam, George W., age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served three and a half years, resigned January 13, 1865.

Putnam, William Rufus, volunteer, commanding Camp Putnam, Ohio, colonel.

Ridgeway, George, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company B, died.

Ridgeway, Joseph, Thirty-sixth Iowa.

Rhodes, Joseph, age 33, volunteer, September 14, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, mustered out 1864.

Robinson, William, First cavalry, company L, died.

Ross, William, Ninth cavalry, company B.

Ross, Griffin, Ninth cavalry, company B.

Saner, Henry, age 24, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and eleven months, honorably discharged September 3, 1864.

Saner, Conrad, age 23, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and eight months, honorably discharged May 24, 1865.

Selby, James Calhoun, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three

years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served three years, mortally wounded at Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864, died September 14, 1864.

Shaw, John L., age 35, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four and a half months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Schwartz, Martin, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Smith, George P., volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Smith, Christopher C., volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one and a half years, honorably discharged February 29, 1864.

Smith, John, age 24, volunteer, August 4, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Snider, Henry, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

Spears, James, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.  
Stackhouse, Wallace, age 48, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Stacy, Miles A., volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, orderly sergeant, attained rank of captain, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Stacy, James.

Stacy, Joel Elliot, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two and a half years, mustered out February, 1864, veteran enlistment February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Stacy, Arius F., age 18, volunteer, August 24, 1861, three years, company A, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Steed, James, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private.

Steer, Edward, age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Stewart, Frank, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, killed.

Stow, Seldon S., age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Stow, Charles R., age 17, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Strohl, William, age 29, volunteer, November 11, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company E, private, attained rank of corporal, served two years and ten months, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Strohl, Joseph, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, re-enlistment, volunteer, June 28, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, sergeant, served eight months, mustered out March 12, 1864, third



enlistment, volunteer, March 14, 1864, three years, Thirtieth cavalry, companies A, K and E, orderly sergeant, attained rank of captain, served one year and four months, mustered out August 10, 1865.

Swartz, Martin, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served two years and six months, mustered out February, 1864, veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Wagoner, Theobald, company A.

Wagoner, Michael, age 19, volunteer, August 2, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Ward, J. Edwin, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served eleven months, honorably discharged 1862, re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, July 6, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, mustered out March 12, 1864, third enlistment, age 20, volunteer, March 14, 1864, three years, Thirtieth cavalry company A, corporal, served one year and four months, mustered out July, 1865.

Wellspring, John, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served two years, honorably discharged September 22, 1863.

Wendleken, Henry W., age 18, substitute, April 1, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served six and one-half months, mustered out October 19, 1865.

West, Gordon B., age 20, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four and one-half months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, lieutenant, attained rank of captain, mustered out March 8, 1866, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Welking, Philip, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Wood, Osmer J., volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies A and K, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served two years, resigned August 27, 1863.

Wood, Gustavus Adolphus, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, served two years and five months, honorably discharged December 7, 1862, wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery .....	3
Buell's Pierpont battery .....	2
Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery .....	3
First Ohio cavalry .....	6
Fourth Ohio independent battalion cavalry .....	5
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	3
Thirtieth Ohio cavalry .....	3
Ninth Ohio cavalry .....	2
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	40
Sixty-third Ohio .....	6
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio .....	7

Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	5
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three months) .....	5
Eighty-seventh Ohio .....	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years) .....	2
Ninety-second Ohio .....	3
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio .....	3
One each in Twenty-third Kentucky, Thirty-sixth Iowa, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, Fifth colored infantry, Sixteenth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, Eighty-fifth Ohio (three months), One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, not designated two .....	10

Total number of soldiers .....	III
Died .....	13

#### NEWPORT TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Moses, age 46, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Adams, Alcynus, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months mustered out September, 1864.

Adkins.

Bobb, Reese Smith, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ballentine, William Henry, age 50, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ballentine, George Kimberly, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of sergeant, three years, mustered out October, 1864.

Ballentine, John T., age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, private, three years, mustered out October, 1864.

Ballentine, William Edward, age 17, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out October, 1864.

Baldwin, Sinclair, volunteer, company A.

Baldwin, Silas, age 22, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and six months, mustered out in 1864, re-enlistment, age 24, volunteer, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year mustered out June 28, 1865.

Barker, Joseph, age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Batelle, Charles D., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, fifer, served four months, mustered out September, 1867.

Bell, Austin, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.



Bell, William Henry, age 42, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years. One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, drummer, attained the rank of private, three years, mustered out June, 1865.

Blakely, Lewis, Second Arkansas light artillery, died.

Blakely, William Hervy, age 21, volunteer, September 9, 1861, three years. Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years and three months, mustered out December 15, 1864.

Blakely, Andrew S., age 17, volunteer, September 9, 1861, three years. Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out October 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bosworth, Sumner, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Burge, C., volunteer, First Virginia regiment, company I, died.

Britton, Charles Russel, age 16, volunteer, August, 1863, six months. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out March 11, 1864, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Bush, John L., age 48, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Bush, William Casner, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Bush, Josephus, age 18, volunteer, July 13, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Carpenter, David, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, age 32, drafted March, 1865, one year, honorably discharged.

Carpenter, Jasper, age 31, volunteer, May 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Carver, Isaac P., age 18, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years. First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged in 1864, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year and six months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Conner, Joseph Long, age 32, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, served two months, honorably discharged May 24, 1865, by reason of instructions from the War Department.

Chapeell, Conrad.

Coner, Thomas Jason, age 19, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, attained rank of sergeant three years, mustered out in 1864.

Cooke, Milton Gilbert, age 47, volunteer, September 6, 1861, three years. First cavalry, company L, blacksmith, served one year and six months, honorably discharged.

Cree, John R., age 21, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, mustered out.

Cooke, James Monroe, age 16, August 13, 1861, three years. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Crandall.

Crocker, Joseph, age 42, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal.

Crumbley, E. A., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out in September, 1864.

Cunningham, Michael, age 40, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged.

Cutshaw, William, age 18, volunteer, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, died.

Cutshaw, Sheppard, age 16, volunteer, 1864, Eighth Virginia cavalry, company C.

Cutshaw, Shannon, age 15, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, died at Nashville, Tennessee.

Dana, Frederick F., age 18, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years. Seventh cavalry, company H, served three years mustered out July 4, 1865.

Dale, Edward R., Seventy-seventh regiment.

Dana, Charles L.

Davis, Hamilton F., age 16, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years and four months, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served five months, died July 1, 1864, died in prison in Tyler, Texas.

Davis, John Wilson, age 19, drafted March 23, 1865, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Davis, K. B., age 23, volunteer, July, 1863, six months. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out March 11, 1864, re-enlistment, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Davis, James W., age 22, volunteer, April 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, four and one-half months, mustered out in August, 1861, re-enlistment, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1861.

Davis, Henry Edward, age 20, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years. Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and seven months, died April 4, 1864, a prisoner at Andersonville, captured November 15, 1863, in Kentucky.

Davis, Sanford, age 33, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Dick, J., age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Dolson, Emanuel, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, private, served eleven months, honorably discharged March, 1862, for disability, a prisoner, captured at Rogersville, November 6, 1863, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and ten months, died July 20, 1864.

Dotson, George, age 17, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served ten months, honorably discharged May 25, 1865, from hospital after three months sickness.

Dowens, George, age 57, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, fife major, honorably discharged for disability.

Edgell, Benjamin Ellis, age 23, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, orderly sergeant, mustered out.

Edgerton, Luther, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, died May 13, 1862, of fever, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Edgerton, William H., volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, first lieutenant, resigned June 25, 1862.

Edwards, Benjamin, May, 1861, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Edwards, Dennis, age 25, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Elsou, Lewis, age 33, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out June, 1865.

Farley, Pearson, age 45, volunteer, one hundred days, May, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Farley, John, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months mustered out September, 1864.

Francis, A. J., age 29, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, died November 1, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea in Chattanooga.

Francis, Stephen, age 27, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Friedel, Andrew, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Gano, Jacob, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, corporal, attained rank of sergeant served three years, mustered out 1864.

Garrison, Rodney S., age 20, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year, honorably discharged 1862, re-enlistment, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hun-

dred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Gates, Jewett, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three months, died 1864.

Goddard, George, age 35, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Greene, Christopher, age 55, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Green, James Brown, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of sergeant.

Gregg, Levi.

Greenwood, Frank, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Guillinger, Michael, age 16, volunteer, January 22, 1864, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one and one-half years, honorably discharged 1865.

Guillinger, Thomas, age 44, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Guillinger, Jacob H., age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal.

Haight, Charles C., age 21, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, sergeant, served three years, mustered out.

Haight, George Washington, age 19, volunteer, May, 1862, thirteen months, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, mustered out 1862, at Bermuda Hundred.

Hall, Eli Worthington, age 17, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served six weeks, died July 6, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred.

Hall, Oscar, age 14, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Ninety-seventh regiment, company A, private, served five months, died January, 1863, in hospital, Tennessee.

Haynes, Alfred, age 16, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hays, Preston G., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hazel, Frederick, age 18, volunteer, January 18, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged May 21, 1865.

Higgins, Thomas Neely, age 33, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hill, Addison, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years, mustered out December, 1863,

re-enlisted, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Hill, Cornelius, age 41, volunteer, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, died July 19, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea, at Bermuda Hundred.

Hill, William Wallace, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, one battle, served one and one-half years, died May 3, 1863, of measles, at Alton, Illinois.

Hill, Henry McKibben, age 23, volunteer, October 22, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Hutchinson, Charles, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private.

Hughes, David D., age 16, volunteer, July 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Jobes John, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, died.

Jobes, Carby, age 37, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Johnson, E. A., First Virginia regiment.

Johnson, A. F., Fourteenth regiment.

Lang, Ebenezer, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Lang, William, age 20, volunteer, August 24, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Larkins, Elias, First cavalry, company L.

Leonard, Augustus, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, first lieutenant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Little, Arthur B., volunteer, October 25, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Little, Thomas O., age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, honorably discharged re-enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Matheny, John Seventh cavalry, company H.

Manley, Bryan, First Virginia artillery, company C.

Mathers, John, age 38, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served nine months, honorably discharged in 1862, re-enlistment, substitute, private.

Mathers, Alexander, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company D, private, served two years, honorably discharged September, 1863, for disability.

Mathers, Matthew, age 21, volunteer, January, 1865, one year, First cavalry, company L, private.

Mathers, Joseph, age 17, volunteer, January, 1865, one year, First cavalry, company L, private.

Matthews, David, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Matthews, Edward, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April 27, 1862, near Cincinnati.

McDaniels, J.

McCoy, Thomas A., age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McCallister, Charles, Eighteenth regiment.

McElfresh.

McElhinney, Joseph M., volunteer, May, 1864, One hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, captain, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McIntire, Fidellius, age 32, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 15, 1865.

McLain.

McPeak, Jasper, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and eight months, died April 19, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee, of fever.

McVey, Thomas Jett, age 18, volunteer, November 14, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, taken prisoner at Shiloh and not heard from since.

Middleswartz, H. F., volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, first lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, served three years, mustered out June 19, 1865.

Middleswartz, George W., age 23, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Middleswartz, H. F., age 22, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Middleswartz, N., age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Miller, Greenbury, drafted, spring of 1865.

Moor, Abijah, age 22, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three years and two months, mustered out December, 1864.

Newlen, Henry, age 30, volunteer, November 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out December 23, 1864.

Newlen, David, age 27, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Newlen, Martin, age 24, volunteer, November 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Nine, George, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G.

Newlen, Ira, age 17, volunteer, November 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, mustered out December, 1863, re-enlistment, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Noland, Stephen, age 33, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Nune, Jacob.

Noland, Augustus, age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Nine, Lewis, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, killed at New Madrid.

Noland, Johnson, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Noland, Justus, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and eight months, died March, 1864, at Camp Nelson, of smallpox.

Nolan, Philip.

Osborn, Joseph, Eighteenth regiment, company F.

O'Blenas, Henry, age 19, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, corporal, mustered out re-enlistment volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

O'Blenas, Abram Gnyton, age 18, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, mustered out, second enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out March 11, 1864, third enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

O'Neil, Gilbert, age 25, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served two years, honorably discharged in 1863 by reason of deafness, re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

O'Shurn, Ezra J., age 18, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years and two months, honorably discharged November 9, 1864, veteran enlistment, November, 1864, three years, Eighteenth regiment, companies F and B, private, served five months, honorably discharged April, 1865.

Paxton, Martin, Thirty-sixth regiment, private.

Paxton, John L., First Virginia light artillery, private.

Peckens, Austin W., age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served one year and eight months, honorably discharged April, 1863, on account of wound in right breast, received at Stone River.

Peckens, H. Sheppard, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years and three months mustered out November 9, 1864, re-enlistment, substitute, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Peckens, George Conner, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private,

served nine months, honorably discharged in 1862 for disability.

Pegg, Henry, age 20, volunteer, November 18, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Petty, Henry Wesley, age 26, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Pryor, Nathan, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served two years and four months, mustered out January, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Reese, William, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Reynolds, Daniel S., age 42, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Reynolds, Charles Wesley, age 16, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Reynolds, Theodore M., age 15, volunteer, February 18, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, drummer, honorably discharged, second enlistment, age 17, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, third enlistment, age 18, volunteer, March 10, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, served three months, honorably discharged June 14, 1865.

Ritchie Isaac, age 27, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company I, private, served four months, honorably discharged July, 1865.

Ritchie, St. Clair, age 17, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ritchie, William, age 18, volunteer, January 21, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served eighteen months, mustered out June 28, 1864.

Ross, Welland, Thirty-third regiment, company F.

Rowland, Rufus Henry, age 20, volunteer, August 10, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, drummer, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Rowland, Robert S., age 20, volunteer, August 28, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Scott, Maxwell, age 49, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served eight months, honorably discharged July 5, 1862, for disability.

Seacord, D.

Seevers, Daniel D., age 44, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Seevers, Richard D., age 40, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served thirteen months, honorably discharged August, 1862, for disability, reenlistment, volunteer,



January 11, 1864, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, died November 15, 1864, of wound received at Winchester, July 24, 1864.

SeEVERS, Abram, age 42, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served one and a half years.

SeEVERS, James, age 16, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, Third Virginia cavalry, company H, private, mustered out.

SeEVERS, William James, age 22, volunteer, February 9, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served eighteen months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

SEXTON, Linsey, Second Virginia cavalry, company D.

SHREVE, Thomas, age 36, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K.

SHREVE, James Wesley, age 19, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

SMITH, J. Higgins, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

SMITH, James Keith, age 43, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

SMITH, George W., age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

SMITH, Samuel Thomas, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

SMITH, S. R., Ninth cavalry.

SMITH, George, age 30, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year.

SMITH, Henry, age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged July 4, 1865.

SMITH, Jonathan, Seventy-seventh regiment, died.

STEWART, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B.

STEWART, J. H., age 32, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

STEWART, Ira, age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four months, died January, 1862, of typhoid fever.

THOMAS, George W., age 16, volunteer, August 12, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served eight months, mustered out April, 1864, reenlisted age 17, volunteer, August 12, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out June 18, 1865.

THOMPSON, Edgar, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, died.

THOMPSON, S., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, served last two years in invalid corps.

TIDD, George Washington, age 18, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

TIDD, Charles Wesley, age 17, volunteer, August 18, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company

G, private, served four months, died December 17, 1863, at Clarksburg, Virginia, of typhoid fever.

TURNER, Benjamin Stokely, age 18, First cavalry, company I.

TURNER, William Parker, age 16, volunteer, September 26, 1874, one year, First cavalry, company H, private, served eight months, honorably discharged 1865.

TUTTLE, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

UNGER, Jacob, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

VANWAY, Moses, age 24, volunteer, September, 1865, three years, First Virginia light artillery, died.

VANWAY, James, age 37, volunteer, November 9, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out, 1864.

VANWAY, William, age 36, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

VANWAY, Isaac, age 23, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died April, 1863.

VANWAY, Thomas Mills, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

WARD, Martin, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private, in prison at Tyler, Texas, died July 8, 1864.

WEST, Stephen A., age 22, volunteer, November 29, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out December 11, 1864, reenlisted, age 25, substitute, March 28, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private.

WETZEL, James, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, died.

WHITSEL, James, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, died.

WETZEL, Joseph.

WHEELER, Jesse, age 46, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

WHEELER, John, age 21, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged, enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private.

WHEELER, Lewis, age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, reenlisted as a veteran volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private.

WHISTON, Silas Adkins, age 24, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

WHITE, Walter Cole, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

WILLIAMS, Sylvester, age 16, volunteer, March, 1863, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, died.

WILLIAMSON, James, age 24, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three years and three months, mustered out December 12, 1864.

WILSON, William, age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

WOOD, Soranus Shaw, age 25, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, cor-



poral, attained sergeant, served two years and nine months, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Wood, Joseph E., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wood, John C., age 21, volunteer, May, 1862, three years, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, second lieutenant, served three months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wood, William Ware, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, died of chronic diarrhœa in 1864.

Woodward, John, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Wright, Luther.

Zanille, B. F., Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, died.

Zanille, John, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Powell's battery	5
Huntington's battery	4
Second Arkansas light artillery	1
Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery	1
First Ohio cavalry	18
Fourth Virginia cavalry	2
First Virginia light artillery	2
De Back's battery	3
Seventh Ohio	10
Second Virginia cavalry	1
Third Virginia cavalry	1
Ninth Ohio cavalry	1
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	58
Seventy-seventh Ohio	10
Thirty-ninth Ohio	10
Ninety-second Ohio	15
Sixth Virginia infantry	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	10
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	5
Thirty-sixth Ohio	8
Sixty-third Ohio	4
Seventy-fifth Ohio	3
Eighty-fifth Ohio	4
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio	2
And one each in the Twenty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, Forty-third Ohio, Ninety-Seventh Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, First Virginia, Seventh Virginia, Eleventh Virginia, Fourteenth Virginia, and nine not designated, in all	21

Total number of soldiers	211
Died	32

#### PALMER TOWNSHIP.

Agin, William, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred

days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Berfield, Humphrey, age 19, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, mustered out December 11, 1864 on detached service part of time.

Beswick, George, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private.

Biggins, Brazil B., age 27, volunteer, November, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, wounded at Corinth, re-enlisted.

Biggins, James H., age 15, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died of measles March 14, 1863.

Biggins, Thomas W., age 42, volunteer, November, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, died of fever December, 1864.

Brown, Andrews, age 56, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, killed in battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Brown, Silas A., age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, mustered out September, 1864, sick most of time.

Brown, Charles A., age 27, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, third sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, mustered out June 10, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, captured and paroled.

Brown, John A., age 18, volunteer, September 5, 1864, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served one year, mustered out October 9, 1865, sick most of time.

Camp, David H., age 22, volunteer, November 16, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Camp, George L., age 27, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Carter, John G., Eighteenth regiment, company F.

Campbell, Harvey, age 33, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, detailed for clerk service, also orderly and commissary.

Cooper, Armine R., age 21, volunteer, August 5, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Danley, Joseph, age 39, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, died of measles June, 1864.

Danley, William E., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Danley, Harvey, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Danley, James, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred

days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private.

Danley, Joel N., age 25, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company D, corporal, served seven months, died at Carthage, of measles, March 20, 1863.

Danley, John W., age 32, volunteer, January 1, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, mustered out September, 1865.

Dunsmore, Carmi S., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Ferguson, Daniel, age 27, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, reenlisted as a veteran.

Ferguson, Andrew, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1865.

Fowler, L. R., volunteer, Fourth Virginia, company D, private.

Gard, James H., age 35, volunteer, August 1, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served seven months, mustered out March 7, 1864.

Guy, Ezekiah F., age 19, volunteer, October 28, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, corporal, served one year and eight months, mustered out June 26, 1865, sick with smallpox and wounded at Winchester.

Hildebrand, Jesse, age 39, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, second lieutenant, served one year and three months, resigned January 23, 1864.

Hemphill, Orson, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Huston, John P., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

Hoon, James P., age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Jenkins, Samuel, volunteer, Second Virginia cavalry, company F.

Lake, George, age 18, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, private, served three months, mustered out September 20, 1862, reenlistment, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, private.

Lazure, E. E., age 21, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out July 4, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Morris, Thomas C., age 17, volunteer, February 7, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged July 27, 1865, sick most of the time with camp disease.

Morris, Jonathan G., age 15, volunteer, October 29, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three months, died of measles January 23, 1862.

Morris, John, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Morris, Benaiah K., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private.

Morris, William, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Morris, R. S., age 22, substitute, August 13, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out July 1, 1865, transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Murdough, J. G., age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Murdough, Charles J., age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and eight months died April 29, 1864.

Nulton, Henry, age 26, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Palmer, James D., age 18, volunteer, February 11, 1864, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, died March 18, 1864, of measles.

Perry, Armstrong H., age 23, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged January, 1863, for disability.

Payne, Joseph D., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Payne, Francis M., age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Pugh, John A., age 17, volunteer, February 9, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Pugh, Henry L., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies F and D, fifer, attained rank of captain, mustered out March 8, 1865.

Pugh, Austin, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Reed, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years mustered out June, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, and afterwards on various detached service.

Skipion, William, age 33, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Sheets, Hiram, died.

Smith, Henry, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I.

Trotter, James, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

Trotter, Richard, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

## RECAPITULATION.

Second heavy artillery .....	1
Second Virginia cavalry .....	3
Fourth Virginia cavalry .....	1
First Ohio cavalry .....	1
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard .....	20
Ninety-second Ohio .....	9
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	7
Sixty-third Ohio .....	6
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three years) .....	2
One each in Eighty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, Fourth Virginia, not designated one, in all .....	4
Total number of soldiers .....	55
Died .....	9

## SALEM TOWN-SHIP.

Alden, Jonathan, age 39, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Alden, Benjamin G., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained the rank of second lieutenant, resigned October 14, 1863.

Alden, Philetus, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Baesshar, Christian, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Bartell, Frederick, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Bay, Jacob F., age 21, volunteer, October 12, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, blacksmith, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Best, John, age 20, volunteer, April 13, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, in six battles, served one year and three months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Boye, Theodore, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, corporal, in one battle, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Boye, August, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Brown, Jacob, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, private, served ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Chandler, Isaac, age 17, volunteer, August 23, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, private, served ten months, died June 30, 1865, of intermittent fever, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Chapman, Sidney D., age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal, served one year, died November 19, 1863, mortally wounded at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.

Close, Allen, age 22, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Clay, Benjamin F., volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Clay, Daniel, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private.

Crawford, William, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out with regiment.

Crawford, John, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, reenlistment, December, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Dauber, Frederick, age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, attained the rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Deitz, Frederick, age 21, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, sergeant, mustered out, reenlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirtieth cavalry, company C, second lieutenant, mustered out August 10, 1865.

Delong, Charles, age 39, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Delong, Charles R., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Dice, John.  
Dillon, William Henry, age 17, volunteer, October 31, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies A and G, private, served five months, died May 8, 1862, at Shiloh, of homesickness.

Doan, Richard, age 27, volunteer, August, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, mustered out in 1865, transferred to invalid corps.

Doan, Josiah M., age 25, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Doan, Archibald S., age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Doan, David C., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out in 1865.

Doan, Edwin T., age 20, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, in one battle, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, reenlistment, age 21, volunteer, August, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, sergeant, attained the rank of orderly sergeant, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Doud, Connor, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ewing.  
Fantz, Frederick, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Feldner, Henry, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years,

Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Dressler, Michael.

Feldner, Samuel, age 17, volunteer, September 9, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Fenn, Benjamin, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Fisher, Thomas, age 21, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, badly wounded at South Mountain, second enlistment, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged 1862, third enlistment, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, sergeant, attained rank of second lieutenant, served two years, mustered out in 1865.

Flanders, Alden, age 23, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Seventh cavalry, company C, fifer, served eight months, mustered out in March, 1864.

Fulton, Robert, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Gibson, Henry J., volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died September 12, 1862, of wounds received at battle of South Mountain.

Goodwill, Jeremiah A., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died.

Gould, Luther W., age 17, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served six months died January 21, 1862, of measles and pneumonia.

Gould, Daniel W., age 24, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, three years, honorably discharged in 1865.

Gray, James C., age 21, volunteer, May 27, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, in one battle, served four months, mustered out 1862, reenlistment, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, corporal, served eight months, mustered out in March, 1864.

Gray, John, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, died.

Gray, Thomas, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, died in Andersonville prison.

Guitteau, Hamilton H., age 25, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hayt, Theodore, age 31, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, sergeant, served two years, honorably discharged November, 1863.

Hallet, Howard, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I.

Hallet, Asa Davis, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Forty-second regiment, company D, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out at expiration of service.

Hardy, Andrew J., volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, sergeant, attained rank of lieutenant, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Hardy, James M., volunteer, 1862, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 10, 1862.

Harris, Daniel, age 26, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Harth, Daniel, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three months, Sixteenth regiment, private, mustered out, second enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-first regiment, company K, private, served two years and six months, mustered out December 26, 1863, veteran enlistment, age 26, volunteer, 1863, three years, Thirty-first regiment, company K, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Hazen, Charles D., age 24, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hazen, Stowell S., volunteer, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862, disabled by wound received at Antietam, reenlistment, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, resigned in 1865.

Hockingberry, Peter, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Hockingberry, Oakley, volunteer, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Hill, Irwin, volunteer, three years, Fourth cavalry, company C.

Hess, Jacob, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company I, honorably discharged.

Hoit, John A., age 27, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hoit, Nicholas G., age 18, volunteer, October 29, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, died in April, 1865.

Howlan, Jesse, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, reenlisted, volunteer, Second Ohio heavy artillery, company K, private, mustered out with regiment.

Hunter, David C., age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, lieutenant, attained rank of sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Happ, Zachariah, Second heavy artillery, company H, honorably discharged.

Hutchinson, W. H., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, honorably discharged.

Johnson, Henry W., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Kelly, Calvin V., age 18, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Kyles, Frederick, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Lauer, John, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Lenhardt, Henry, age 22, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, died December 1, 1862, of chronic diarrhea, at Louisville, Missouri.

Lindamood, James, age 35, volunteer, August 8,



1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Lingo, Archelaus R., volunteer, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I, sergeant, served four years, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Lindner, Earnest, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, lieutenant, attained rank of adjutant, served ten months, resigned June 28, 1862.

Lindner, Carl W., volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out October, 1862, reenlistment, volunteer, November, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Magruder, John N., age 21, volunteer, three years, Thirty-six regiment, company G, private.

Magruder, Nahum W., age 18, volunteer.

Magruder, Asahel.

Marsh, William, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Forty-second regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out, 1864.

Marsh, John, age 15, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, mustered out, March, 1864, reenlistment, 1864, one year, Twenty-third regiment, company G, private, mustered out 1865.

Mathews, John T., volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Third regiment, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out, wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, reenlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, lieutenant, adjutant of regiment.

McCoy, Joshua, aged 20, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served two years, died August, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea at Memphis, Tennessee, transferred to gunboat service.

McKinsey—Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Moore, William H., age 37, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Moor, E. R., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant, honorably discharged August 1, 1863.

Morgan, James Wheeler, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, November 5, 1861, of measles at Gallopis.

Morgan, George Henry, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Morse, Madison, age 51, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, fifer, three years, mustered out 1864.

Morse, William Wallace, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, three years, died June 26, 1864, killed at the battle of Lynchburg.

Morse, Wilbur Fisk, age 22, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, August, 1861, three years,

Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Morse, Wilkinson M., age 20, volunteer, 1863, three years, Fifth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served two years, mustered out in 1865.

Morse, Wayne, age 16, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged in 1865.

Morse, Winslow W., age 18, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Munnel, George, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year, died September 20, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea, at Chattanooga.

Murdock, Churchill, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Murdock, Andrew, Twenty-sixth regiment, company F.

Murdock, Lewis, age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained to rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Palmer, John A., volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, first sergeant, attained to rank of first lieutenant, resigned January 18, 1863.

Palmer, Jewett, Jr., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, captain, attained to rank of major, served three years and three months, resigned November 29, 1864, re-enlisted as veteran.

Payne, Orrin, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out with regiment.

Perkins, Miles O., volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Pfaff, Christopher J., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Poland, Zimri, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Porter, Daniel, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out with regiment.

Reese, Thomas, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Roth, Henry, volunteer, Third regiment, company K.

Roth, Christian, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Sankford, Franklin, age 16, volunteer, December 7, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, served eight months, honorably discharged August 11, 1862, for disability.

Schofield, William, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, served one year, mustered out at end of war.

Schofield, Joseph C., age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865.



Schofield, William A., age 18, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, served one year, mustered out at end of war.

Schofield, Charles M., age 20, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, attained to rank of sergeant, served three years, was in Andersonville prison eight months, re-enlistment, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, first sergeant, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Sherlick, Frederick, age 35, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served nine months, died April 7, 1863.

Smith, John, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Smith, Philip, volunteer, Twenty-eighth regiment, company A.

Smith, Frederick, volunteer, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment, company E.

Spears, John, age 18, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, Company H, private, served one year, died October 14, 1863, of chronic diarrhœa.

Stanley, James, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, first lieutenant, attained to rank of captain, served three years and three months, honorably discharged November 25, 1864, was in company B, Eighteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, three months.

Stanley, Thomas, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained to rank of sergeant, died May 9, 1864, killed at Cloyd Mountain, West Virginia.

Stewart, Thomas R., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died October 21, 1862, of typhoid pneumonia.

Shaffer, Albert, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Stickrod, Lewis, age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, badly wounded.

Shaffer, James, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Stickrod, Paul, age 16, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, mustered out March 8, 1864, second enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, third enlistment, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private.

Smith, August, volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D.

Thomas, Rees, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Third regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Thomas, David, age 21, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, second enlistment, age 22, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, second lieutenant, served eight months, mustered out March, 1864, third enlistment, age 23, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirteenth cavalry, company A, second lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, served one year and three months, mustered out August 10, 1865.

True, Melvin C., age 22, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of orderly sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

True, Wilbur F., age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year and six months, honorably discharged in 1864; while guarding a sutler's goods, a keg of tobacco fell on him and crippled him for life.

True, Joseph O., age 22, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

True, Hanson W., age 20, volunteer, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

True, Hurd A., age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

True, Russel H., age 19, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, second enlistment, age 20, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, sergeant, served eight months, mustered out March 12, 1864, third enlistment, age 21, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirteenth cavalry company A, sergeant, attained the rank of lieutenant, served one year and three months, mustered out August 10, 1865.

True, John A., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Twiggs, Benjamin, age 23, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July, 1865.

Waldeck, Simon, volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, court-martialed once.

Watkins, Hamilton, age 17, volunteer, August 16, 1864, one year, fifer, attained the rank of private, served ten months, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Wharff, Charles W., Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, honorably discharged.

Wharff, George, age 17, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, private, nineteen battles, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865, had not a day's sickness.

Wharff, Oliver K., age 44, volunteer 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862; re-enlistment, age 45, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, private, served two years, honorably discharged in 1864.

Wheatstone, Joseph, age 17, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, mustered out March 12, 1864, re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment, company A, private, four battles, mustered out June 25, 1865.

Wheatstone, Isaac, age 17, volunteer, May 3, 1864, nine months, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Wiess, W.

Wilson, Freeland C., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, discharged in 1861.

Williams, Reese, age 17, volunteer, September 18, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, corporal, attained the rank of first lieutenant, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865, badly wounded at Piedmont, Virginia, in 1864.

Williams, William, volunteer, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D.

Wilson, Riley, artillery, company A, died.

Wilson, William W., age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Third regiment, company C, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864, wounded and captured at Rome, Georgia, on the straight raid, paroled.

Wilson, John, age 34, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and nine months, died September 24, 1864.

Wilson, Eli, age 23, volunteer, August 1, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Wilson, Amos, age 19, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served four years, mustered out July 22, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Young, William, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died at Carthage, Tennessee, of chronic diarrhoea.

#### RECAPITULATION

Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery .....	5
Battery H, Second Ohio heavy artillery .....	1
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	10
Fourth independent battalion of Ohio volunteer cavalry .....	5
Fourth Ohio cavalry .....	5
Thirtieth Ohio cavalry .....	3
Ninth Ohio cavalry .....	2
First Ohio and Fifth Virginia cavalry, one each ..	51
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	20
Ninety-second Ohio .....	7
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	7
Eighty-seventh Ohio .....	6
Twelfth Ohio .....	7
Sixty-third Ohio .....	4
Third Ohio .....	4
Three each in Thirty-ninth Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio .....	12
Two each in Eighteenth Ohio (three years), Eighteenth Ohio (three months), Forty-second Ohio, Eighty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard .....	10
One each in Sixteenth Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh Ohio, Twenty-eighth Ohio, Thirty-first Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio, and six not designated, in all .....	16
Total number of soldiers .....	151
Died .....	16

#### UNION TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Isaac N., age 16, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served nine months, died at Memphis, Tennessee, May 15, 1863, of bloody flux.

Atkinson, Samuel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Apple, Samuel, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Bodman, Frederick, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Baker, John, age 23, drafted, 1865, one year.

Beebe, Jerry, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Beebe, Joseph, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Biedle, Jacob, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died in service.

Bostner, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Callahan, Emery, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, died in service.

Clark, John, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Craig, Stewart, volunteer, First cavalry.

Cutter, Lewis L., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, enlisted December 24, 1863, discharged March 28, 1866.

Cutter, William H., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, killed at the battle of Mark's Mills, April 30, 1864.

Cobb, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Dice, John, age 21, drafted, 1865, one year.

Davis, Douglas, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Emge, Adam, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Fouracker, Richard, age 52, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served one year, honorably discharged September 2, 1862, for physical disability.

Fouracker, Louis McK., age 25, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, sergeant, served three years, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Fouracker, Levi James, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, second lieutenant, honorably discharged October 21, 1862, died March 5, 1875, of wounds received at Shiloh.

Fouracker, Douglass W., age 20, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, orderly sergeant, died August 11, 1862, buried at Memphis, Tennessee.

Farmer, James, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, honorably discharged for disability.

Harlen, Enos, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, served six months, honorably discharged for disability.

Harden, James, age 20, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Haines, Jacob, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company G, died.

Henry, Owen, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Kramer, Henry, Sixty-third regiment, company G, mustered out.

Liner, John, volunteer, Eighth regiment, company B, three years.

McAffie, Henry, age 22, substitute.

McKinney, James, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, died January 2, 1862, in Union township.

Myres, William, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Myres, Jacob, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served three years.

O'Hern, James.

Power, David, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Power, James, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Power, Robert, drafted 1865, died in 1865 of a swelling in the knee.

Pinkerton, Calvert, drafted 1865.

Rehml, John, First cavalry, company L, died October 1, 1862, of diarrhoea.

Schlauback, Conrad, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Schilling, John, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, served three years.

Sheppard, Thomas, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Shuster, William, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Tilton, Leroy D., May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I.

Power, Tyrannus, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Roesch, John, drafted, 1865, one year, sent a substitute.

Weaver, Nicholas, age 44, drafted, 1865, one year, exempt from physical disability.

Witham, J. M., May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ladd, Richard, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Ladd, Salathiel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, served his term.

Ladd, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, died.

Miller, Austin, 1864.

Linn, Daniel O., Ninety-second regiment, company F.

#### RECAPITULATION.

First Ohio cavalry .....	3
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	17
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guards .....	9

Thirty-ninth Ohio .....

Thirty-ninth Ohio .....

Sixty-third Ohio .....

One each in Eighth Ohio, Ninety-second Ohio, not designated, 1863, in all .....

Total number soldiers .....

Died .....

#### WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, William, age 22, volunteer, February 24, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and three months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Anderson, James, age 20, volunteer, March 5, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year and three months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Anderson, Edward, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Asbury, Dudley E., age 25, volunteer, October 4, 1864, one year, One Hundred and First United States colored regiment, sergeant-major, served one year, mustered out October 1, 1865.

Appel, Valentine, age 21, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August 12, 1864.

Appel, Simeon, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Baker, Manuel T., age 27, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three and a half years, died February 10, 1865, captured at Winchester, July 24, 1864, imprisoned at Danville, where he died.

Baker, Francis, age 16, volunteer, spring of 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died March 16, 1864, of measles, at Chattanooga.

Baker, John L. A., age 39, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Bailey, Peter, age 31, volunteer, March 4, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company I, private, died May 7, 1864, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness May 7, 1864, taken to Danville, prison and supposed to be dead.

Bailey, Daniel, age 25, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bailey, Seth, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Beckford, Otis, age 17, volunteer, August 9, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Boothby, David, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Boothby, Cornelius E., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Boothby, Joseph N., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Bendict, George, Second cavalry

Brabham, Wellington, age 20, volunteer, October 1, 1864, First cavalry, companies H and L, private, served eight months, honorably discharged June 28, 1865, for disability.

Call, John, age 29, volunteer, March, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five months, died in August, 1864, of measles.

Call, David, age 24, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, companies C and F, private, served five months, died March 18, 1863, of erysipelas, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Carpenter, Ezra J., age 19, volunteer, September 30, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran and detailed as a veteran.

Carpenter, Alfred, age 22, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, died October 29, 1863, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed at Winchester.

Carpenter, Spencer, age 18, volunteer, spring of 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out March 8, 1866, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Cecil, John T., age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Cecil, Edward S., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Cecil, George K., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Chalfant, Basil, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Chute, Albert, age 27, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company I, private, served six months, honorably discharged June 16, 1862, for disability.

Cole, Hiram Harvey, age 25, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, served two years, killed September 18, 1863, at Chickamauga.

Cole, Dudley, age 22, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, private, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Christopher, William H., age 18, volunteer, December 20, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, two years and three months, mustered out in March, 1866.

Christopher, Clark L., age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth reg-

iment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Coffman, Charles, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Cochran, Charles, age 22, volunteer, October 16, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies D and H, private, served three years and five months, mustered out March 8, 1866.

Crael, Charles, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Daugherty, William, age 31, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Devore, James, age 17, volunteer, winter of 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died June 19, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga.

Faris, Samuel, age 18, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and nine months, honorably discharged June 14, 1865.

Ferril, Charles.

Finch, Lewis J., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Finch William W., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Finch, Henry, age 17, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Second heavy artillery, private, three years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Froochel, Walter, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Fish, Timothy, age 26, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, private, missing and supposed to be dead.

Fish, James, age 25, December 25, 1863, three years, First cavalry, company L, served two years and nine months, private, mustered out September 28, 1865, in hospital several months with smallpox.

Fish, William, age 21, volunteer, three years, December, 1863, First cavalry, company L, private, died of measles in January, 1864.

Farley, William, age 18, volunteer, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 10, 1864.

Farley, Kins, age 19, volunteer, Tenth cavalry, company L, private, died at Kingston, Georgia, June 17, 1864.

French, Columbus, age 31, volunteer, May, 1865, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Gilpin, William R., age 23, volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three years and six months, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Gilpin, Felix, age 16, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three years and six months, died of smallpox March 26, 1864, wounded at Corinth, transferred to gunboat service January 3, 1863.



F. Gray, Frank S., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Greenwood, Theodore, age 21, volunteer, June, 1862, three years, captain, died September 27, 1862, quartermaster on General Rosecrans' staff.

Hale, Selkirk, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Hall, E. K., Twenty-second regiment.

Hall, W. H. G.

F. Hall, Alexander, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Hanna, James, age 26, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, served two years, honorably discharged in 1863, for disability.

Hanna, William W., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained sergeant, served four years mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hart, Samuel M., age 35, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Harris, Joseph, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Harris, Lewis, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Harte, Miller H., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hawkins, Thomas, age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hawkins, Granville, age 22, volunteer, August 16, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out August, 1864.

Hawkins, James, age 37, volunteer, spring of 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died January 14, 1864, of smallpox, at Alton, Illinois.

Henderson, James, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, off duty with sickness most of the term.

Henderson, John S., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, slightly wounded at Chattanooga.

Hohn, John, age 34, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and two months, died October, 1863, wounded in the heel at Chickamauga September 20, 1863, and died of blood poisoning.

Holden, Andrew, age 35, volunteer, October 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Hollister, G. R., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hollister, John L., age 23, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Hollister, Charles S., age 20, volunteer, August,

1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, private, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Hudson, John, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Hutchinson, Joseph T., age 28, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, private, served two years, died September 12, 1863, of camp disease, in Virginia.

Hudson, Samuel, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Hutchinson, Henry W., age 31, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, honorably discharged 1863, for disability.

Hufferd, John W., age 16, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hufferd, William H., age 16, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, honorably discharged March, 1864, re-enlistment, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, winter 1864-5, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ingram, Thomas M., age 18, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, Thirty-second regiment, company B, private, mustered out May, 1865.

Johnson, Jacob, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1864, sick for six months.

Johnson, Bloomfield, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Jones, Andrew, age 34, volunteer, December 4, 1863, three years, Seventy-sixth regiment, company D, corporal, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Lacy, Eliza, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, Leavers, W. J.

Lightfoot, John, age 20, volunteer, 1864, First cavalry, private, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Lightfoot, James, age 21, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served two years and three months, mustered out March 8, 1864, captured in 1864, and in prison at Camp Ford ten months.

Lightfritz, Samuel, age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Lynch, Thomas, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Malcolm, Andrew, age 15, volunteer, August 10, 1862, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Moore, Thomas W., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, captain, served



seven months, resigned March 5, 1862, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, colonel, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Malcolm, James M., age 24, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served three years and six months, mustered out March, 1865.

Malcolm, John W., age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, died July 24, 1864, killed at Winchester.

Malcolm, Horace H., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McClure, Andrew J., age 25, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, First Iowa artillery, private, mustered out for disability; re-enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Iowa artillery, private, honorably discharged March, 1863.

McClure, Theodore D., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Fortieth Illinois regiment, company G, colored sergeant, served three years, mustered out August, 1864.

McGovern, Peter, age 19, volunteer, 1861, two years, Second Virginia light artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out 1863; re-enlistment, volunteer, 1863, Second cavalry, private.

McGovern, Michael, age 17, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, died September 29, 1865, wounded twice and died of lockjaw from second wound.

McGovern, Edward, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Miller, Edward, Second cavalry, company L.

Moore, Henry, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B. Morgan, Vincent, age 29, volunteer, September 26, 1864, Sixty-fifth regiment, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Morris, John R., age 30, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and six months, honorably discharged February, 1863, for disability.

Morris, Joseph, age 20, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, wounded at Winchester July 20, 1864, captured and in Danville seven months, furloughed home and rejoined regiment in April, 1865.

Morris, Daniel, age 20, volunteer, April, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, mustered out.

Patten, Thomas, age 37, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out September, 1864.

Pardew, Henry, age 31, volunteer, April, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died January 14, 1863, of small-pox at Alton.

Prettyman, Eli, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Pearce, Thomas R., age 42, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Pearce, Israel J., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out July, 1865.

Pryor, William, age 26, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged June 17, 1863, for disability, lost his hearing.

Prettyman, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Pryor, Francis, age 24, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged July 17, 1865, wounded February 25, 1864, captured at Calhoun, Georgia, August 14, 1865, in various prisons seven months, and paroled, captured while detailed as train guard, sick four months, detailed as orderly, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Pryor, Matthew, age 21, volunteer, September 11, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four years, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Pryor, Jasper, age 17, volunteer, August 13, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served four months, died December 12, 1863, of typhoid pneumonia.

Rannelly, Joseph, Second cavalry, company C.

Rannelly, William, Second cavalry, company C.

Reason, Oliver.

Reading, Simon J., age 22, volunteer, February 24, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Reppert, Byron D., age 22, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and six months, mustered out March 30, 1865.

Ritchey, Joseph, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Roberts, Ezekiel, age 19, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out March 10, 1865, wounded at Lewisburg and at Winchester, captured at Martinsburg and in prison one month.

Roberts, John, age 32, volunteer, April 6, 1863, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served two years and three weeks, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Rood, Vincent, age 19, volunteer, First light artillery.

Rummerfield, Aaron E., age 17, volunteer, February 27, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Roush, Absalom, age 17, volunteer, September 30, 1864, First cavalry, company H, private, served nine months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Roush, William, age 25, volunteer, September 30, 1864, First cavalry, company H, private, served one year, mustered out September, 1865, was in the hundred days' service.

Rumbold, Charles H., age 24, volunteer, March 12, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 27, 1865, sick and in the hospital seven months.

Rumbold, Benjamin F., age 19, April 5, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out July 27, 1865, was in the hundred days' service.

Rumbold, Joseph I., age 20, volunteer, October 4, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served four months, died February 13, 1865, of camp disease and pneumonia.

Shafer, Martin, age 24, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died June, 1864, by a shell, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Sheid, John T., age 17, volunteer, February 2, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, served two years, mustered out March 8, 1866.

Skipton, Hiram, age 25, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years and nine months, mustered out May 27, 1865, wounded at Lexington June 11, 1864.

Skipton, William.

Skipton, Samuel, age 38, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out August, 1864.

Scott, William W., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, first lieutenant, honorably discharged August 31, 1862.

Scott, Joseph C., age 19, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Huntingdon battery, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Smith, Gilead, age 20, volunteer, December 10, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served one year, died January 17, 1863, wounded at Corinth, October 4, 1862, intermittent fever ensued, and caused his death.

Smith George W., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Smith, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Stage, William J., age 40, volunteer, October 3, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company H, private, served one year, mustered out September, 1865.

Stage, Thomas, age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Strain, James M., age 43, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years and three months, honorably discharged October 27, 1864, wounded at Lexington, Virginia, in June, 1864.

Stump, John, age 33, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served six months, died April 22, 1863, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, sick with inflammatory rheumatism three months.

Trachel, Walter, age 24, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 30, 1864.

Tyrel, William, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, private.

Turrl, Henry L., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August, 1864, served also in Sixth Virginia infantry, wounded at battle of Winchester and in hands of the rebels ten days.

Turrl, Charles, age 28, volunteer, August, 1861,

three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, in three battles, served one year, honorably discharged August, 1862, for disability.

Tunnecliff, William, age 28, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company K, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out September 13, 1865, detached as clerk in quartermaster's department, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Tunnecliff, Joseph, age 23, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Fifth regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 20, 1864, captured in 1862, confined in Libby prison three months and paroled.

Welch, Edward, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, died 1864, wounded three times at Winchester, died probably in January.

Wheeler, Lewis.

Wynn, A. D., age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wynn, Joseph D., age 34, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, sergeant, served three years, mustered out September, 1864, wounded twice.

Wynn, Amos D., age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wright, Benjamin, age 24, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served two years and nine months, died May 20, 1864, at Gallipolis.

Wright, David, age 22, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and ten months, died July 17, 1864, died from wound received at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864.

Wright, William, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, died 1864, captured at Rogersville, Tennessee, and in various prisons, dying in Andersonville, from deprivation and hardship.

Vaughn, James, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and seven months, died May 9, 1864, killed at Cloyd Mountain.

Zearing, Joseph, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, fifer, served two years, died November 12, 1863, at Gallatin.

Zearing, William H., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 9, 1864, was also in the three months' service.

Zearing, James E., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, fifer, served three years, mustered out September 9, 1864.

Zearing, John L., age 17, volunteer, August, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 9, 1864.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery .....	3
Huntington battery .....	1
Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery.....	1

Second heavy artillery	3
One each in First Ohio light artillery, First Virginia artillery, First Iowa light artillery	3
First Ohio cavalry	11
Seventh Ohio cavalry	2
Second Ohio cavalry	2
Second Louisiana cavalry	1
Thirty-sixth Ohio	52
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	27
Seventy-seventh Ohio	13
Ninety-second Ohio	15
Sixty-third Ohio	5
Thirty-ninth Ohio	3
Seventy-third Ohio	4
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	5
Second Ohio	2
And one each in Fifth Ohio, Twenty-second Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Eighteenth Ohio (three years), Thirty-second Ohio, Seventy-sixth Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Eighty-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, First Iowa, Second Virginia, Fortieth Illinois, One Hundred and First United States colored infantry, not designated, five, making in all	18
Total number of soldiers	167
Died	28

## WATERBURY TOWN-HILL

Allen, Leonidas, age 21, volunteer, August 14, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, died of typhoid fever at Louisville, Kentucky, June 30, 1863.

Alberry, Richard, age 25, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Alberry, John, age 21, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Alberry, Antony, age 18, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Alberry, Joseph, age 15, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Anderson, William R., volunteer, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, died of fever.

Beach, Thomas H. B., age 28, volunteer, 1863, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, mustered out July 30, 1865.

Becket, Humphry, age 22, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Becket, Jesse M., volunteer, September 15, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, corporal, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Bishop, William, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bishop, Henry, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth

regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded at Berryville, West Virginia, September, 1864.

Bolun, Daniel, age 25, volunteer, September 15, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, corporal, mustered out; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bosman, James, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Belman, James, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A. Brown, Charles W., age 21, volunteer, October 6, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, companies D and G, sergeant, attained rank of orderly sergeant, died of typhoid fever, 1862.

Brown, Samuel W., age 17, volunteer, December 17, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company B, musician, served one year and one month, discharged for disability January, 1863, wounded at Corinth, re-enlistment, February, 1864, Sixty-third regiment, company B, served one year and five months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Brown, William C., age 17, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865, severely wounded July 24, 1864.

Brown, John, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Brown, William P., age 20, volunteer, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, mustered out October, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bucy, William T., volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served four years, mustered out 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brown, John W., volunteer, August, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Brown, John, age 28, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability.

Burris, Lorain, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Bartlett, George B., volunteer, October 9, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, companies A and D, corporal, attained rank of captain, acting assistant quartermaster engineers' department, Mississippi, mustered out with regiment.

Burris, Franklin.

Burris, James, age 35, volunteer, September 1, 1861, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, mustered out 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Burris, Royal, Ninety-second regiment.

Burrows, James, volunteer, Second Virginia cavalry, private, mustered out July 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Callahan, Cyrus, age 25, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, mustered out July 30, 1865.

Clark, Henry, age 26, volunteer, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Cheatham, Richard B., age 40, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, sergeant, attained lieutenant, served two years, died in Memphis, Tennessee, July 18, 1863.

Craig, Samuel S., age 20, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company D, died, transferred to company C, First marine.

Crawford, A. W., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Crooks, Ralph, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Crawford, James, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Cross, John W., age 22, volunteer, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, private, died at Nashville, Tennessee.

Culver, B. F., age 22, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, assistant surgeon, served four months, mustered out with regiment.

Daoff, L., Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Dean, Charles, age 30, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Dean, John, age 35, volunteer, December 23, 1863, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, hospital nurse.

Devol, Silas A., age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Devol, Henry F., age 30, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, captain, attained to Brigadier general, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Devol, Hiram.

Devol, Alexander C., age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864.

Devol, Isaac L., age 19, volunteer, March 14, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served seven months, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Devol, Gilbert, age 16, volunteer, March 14, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, seven months, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Devol, Samuel, age 19, volunteer, January 1, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served two years and five months, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Dixon, Nicklow, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Dixon, Wilson, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Dickson, Isaac, age 19, volunteer, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Dixon, William, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out in November, 1864.

Dobbins, James, age 30, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability.

Dobbins, Anthony, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Dolan, Lewis C., age 17, volunteer, March, 1863,

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, private, served six months, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Dyer, Charles, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served four years, mustered out June 30, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Dyer, John, age 21, volunteer, September 17, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, lost left arm near Winchester September 5, 1864.

Dyer, Samuel, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and seven months, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Eakins, James, age 24, volunteer, July 14, 1861, three years, Thirteenth regiment, musician, served eleven months, mustered out June 3, 1862.

Fisher, Joshua G., volunteer, January, 1864, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, sergeant, honorably discharged, wounded in Texas, and discharged for disability.

Flag, Luther, volunteer, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H, private, died of fever.

Fletcher, Wesley T., age 25, volunteer, Fourteenth United States colored heavy artillery, private.

Fleming, David, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, died.

Fleming, Aaron.

Fouts, John W., volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, captain, attained the rank of major, served four years, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Gittings, Harry C., volunteer, Ninth cavalry, company B.

Gittings, Metamoras, age 22, volunteer, May 15, 1861, three years, Twenty-fourth regiment, company B, private, served eight months, died January, 1862, mortally wounded at Murfreesborough.

Gliddons, James L., volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died May, 1862, mortally wounded at Lewisburg.

Gooden, Henry, age 37, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865 wounded at Chickamauga.

Grubb, Charles M., volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, first lieutenant, served three years, mustered out November 9, 1864.

Gooden, Solomon M., age 26, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year and five months, died January 6, 1864, of diarrhea.

Green, Obed, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment.

Gooden, John, age 18, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private.

Grubb, John, Thirty-third regiment, company F, private.

Gooden, Moses, age 32, September 1, 1862, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, Company C, private, captured in battle of Wilderness, fate unknown.

Grubb, Archibald, age 25, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served three years, mustered out, wounded near close of his time.



Greiver, Henry C., volunteer, Second heavy artillery, private, mustered out August, 1865.

Grubb, Goodill, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Grubb, Lewis, age 26, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of second lieutenant, served nine months, resigned May 26, 1862.

Hagerman, John B., volunteer, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company D, lieutenant, resigned in 1861, re-enlisted, volunteer, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, died.

Hagerman, John H., age 18, volunteer, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, lieutenant, died.

Hall, Theodore, age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hall, John, age 23, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Hall, Alfred, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Hall, Frederick, age 29, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Haley, Edward, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Harwood, William W., age 26, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained the rank of commissary sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hastings, Adam, age 22.

Henderson, Samuel, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died.

Henderson, Charles, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed on skirmish line at Big Shanty, Georgia, June 17, 1864.

Henderson, John, volunteer, May 7, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, captain, served three months, mustered out, August 28, 1861.

Henderson, Thompson H., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Higgins, Alexander H., volunteer, July 30, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, captain, served ten months, resigned May 9, 1863.

Hill, John, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private.

Hill, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlistment, volunteer, Second Virginia cavalry, private, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Hill, Isaac V., age 21, volunteer, February 15, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, mustered out September 18, 1865.

Hill, Obadiah P., age 19, volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of captain, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Hoon, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, October 8, 1861,

three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 8, 1865, lost right leg at Decatur, Georgia, July 22, 1864.

Hoon, Madison, age 20, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, corporal, attained rank of captain, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Hoon, John, age 23, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, private, served three months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Hutchinson, Calvin A., volunteer, August 27, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, captain, served ten months, mustered out June 23, 1864.

Humphrey, Samuel H., age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865, transferred to invalid corps.

Hurlbut, Benoni W. H., age 18, volunteer, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served six months in the Fourth Virginia cavalry.

Jackson, Samuel L., age 18, volunteer, March, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out September 11, 1865, served six months in Fourth Virginia cavalry.

Jackson, John T., age 23, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Jackson, A. M., Eighteenth regiment, company H, private.

Jackson, Frank, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, private, mustered out September, 1865.

Jackson, B. F., age 21, volunteer, Eleventh Iowa Regiment, company D, re-enlisted February 14, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, first lieutenant, served four months, resigned June 4, 1865.

James, Marion, age 19, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died September, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Johnson, Robert, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Johnson, Newton, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private.

Johnson, William, age 25, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1863, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Johnson, James, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Johnson, Benjamin, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged for loss of speech.

Jordan, John, age 21, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private.

Jordan, Mitchell, age 18, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, re-enlisted, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Justice, George, age 15, volunteer, June 3, 1862, Eighteenth regulars, company F, corporal, wounded at Chickamauga and twice at Jonesboro.



Justice, William, age 15, volunteer, March, 1861, one year. Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served one year, mustered out 1862, re-enlisted, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out.

Justice, Henry, age 15, volunteer, September, 1864. Thirty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served ten months, mustered out July, 1865.

Juniper, John, age 27, volunteer, August 15, 1861, three years. Eighteenth regiment, company F, captain, served two years and two months, resigned October 4, 1863, died September 13, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea.

King, Martin S., age 20, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Kendal, John, age 23, volunteer, May, 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three months, mustered out August 28, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years. Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Kendall, Hiram, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out October 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Kirby, John, age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Lady, Hiram, age 24, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Keghoe, J., volunteer, three years. Sixty-third regiment, company D, captain, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Lang, James, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, captured July 22, 1864, and held nine months.

Langhery, Thornton, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served four years, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Langley, Benjamin H., age 17, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Latamore, John W., age 18, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Long, Morris D., age 40, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, orderly sergeant, served eighteen months, died of typhoid fever at Nashville.

Mason, H. W., Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, transferred to Fifteenth regiment, company G, veteran reserve corps.

Mason, Winchester.

Mass, A. J., age 50, volunteer, April, 1861, served three months. Eighteenth regiment, company K, drummer, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Mankins, A. S., age 30, volunteer, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

McAttee, William H., age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years and nine months, mustered

out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured near Murfreesboro in 1862 and taken to Libby prison.

McCall, William R., age 17, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Seventeenth regiment, company H, private, died.

McDonald, John, volunteer, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

McDonald, James, age 38, volunteer, September 15, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private.

McDeed, John, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

McGuigan, Thomas D., aged 28, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, second sergeant, served one year, honorably discharged for disability.

McGuigan, John G., age 35, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Fourteenth regiment, company D, second sergeant, died in 1863 of fever.

McGuigan, William E., age 30, volunteer, September 15, 1861, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, second sergeant, served thirteen months, discharged for disability in 1862.

McGuigan, Eli M., age 23, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, corporal, served three months, mustered out 1861, re-enlistment December 24, 1863, First heavy artillery, company I, served one year and six months, mustered out July 25, 1865.

McKendry, Albert, age 25, volunteer, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability in 1863, wounded at Chickamauga.

McKendry, Elijah, age 20, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as veteran, missing.

McKelvey, William, age 18, volunteer, March, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private.

McMann, Orlof, age 17, volunteer, one hundred days, private, died at Winchester.

Morris, age 38, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Newton, Nathan, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded at Fisher's Hill and died at Winchester.

Newton, William A., age 23, volunteer, February 17, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company C, musician, served three years, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, last eighteen months clerk in adjutant general's office.

Nickerson, Allen, age 21, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, mustered out July 12, 1865, transferred to Fifteenth regiment, company G, veteran reserve corps.

Nickel, James, age 22, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out June 30, 1865, in three months' service, re-enlisted as a veteran, offered a lieutenancy.

Nickel, William, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served three months, mustered out, re-enlisted.

Nixon, James M., age 22, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Eighteenth Iowa, company F, private, dis-

charged for disability April 22, 1863, wounded at Murfreesboro, losing a leg.

Nixon, B. F., age 16, volunteer, October, 1863, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, served one year and eight months mustered out June 17, 1865, died August 1, 1865, from wound in leg.

Nixon, George E., age 21, volunteer, March 8, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Nixon, William M., age 29, volunteer, December 31, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Nixon, William, age 34, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Norman, A. W., volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served four years, mustered out October 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Norman, Joseph G., volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, was captured while sick at Winchester, and paroled.

Norman, William, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Norman, Milton, age 32, volunteer, February 10, 1864, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Null, Samuel, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 4, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Norris, Peter, regulars.

Palmer, Isaac, L., age 16, volunteer, July 24, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, division teamster, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, injured in July, 1864, and in hospital till December, 1864.

Palmer John D., volunteer, April 22, 1861, three months, Third regiment, company G, private, served three months, second enlistment, June 25, 1861, Third regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 23, 1864, captured May 3, 1863, paroled May 15, third enlistment, volunteer, August, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, color sergeant, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served eleven months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Palmer, George B., age 22, volunteer, January 1, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served two years and five months, mustered out June 30, 1865, after one year transferred to ambulance corps.

Palmer, Andrew B., age 18, volunteer, February 4, 1865, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served three months, died May 21, 1865, of measles.

Parcel, Theodore, age 13, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served ten months, mustered out June 23, 1864.

Parsons, Hardeson, age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged

February, 1865, for disability, re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded.

Parsons, Silas D., age 17, substitute, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Patterson, John, age 22, volunteer, three months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three months, mustered out.

Perry, Richard, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died January 6, 1864, of diarrhoea.

Pettibone, John W., age 30, volunteer, December 31, 1863, First cavalry, company L, supposed to be dead.

Philips, C. S., Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, Pixley, Joseph, volunteer, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, one year, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Pratt, Charles C., One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C.

Preston, Benjamin, age 28, volunteer, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, color bearer, wounded October, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Pyle, George D., Second Virginia cavalry, company F, killed at Spencer Court House.

Quimby, Ezra, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ramsey, Philip.

Reed, George, age 27, volunteer, June 4, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Ramsey, James, age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-seventh regiment, private.

Reynolds, Charles, age 21, volunteer, July 14, 1861, three years, Thirteenth regiment, musician, served eleven months, mustered out June 3, 1862, served six months in Fourth Virginia cavalry.

Reyhoe, James F., age 26, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, afterward raised a company of colored troops.

Richards, D. J., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, captain, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Roach, Rufus W., age 17, volunteer, November 6, 1863, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Roach, Marcellus S., age 17, volunteer, fall of 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, corporal, served three years, mustered out in 1864, captured July 22, 1864, and in prison for nine months.

Roach, Wallace S., volunteer, fall of 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of second lieutenant, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Roberts, Elisha, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, died March 24, 1862, killed by an accident near New Madrid.

Ross, Daniel, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out June 30, 1865, veteran, captured at Front Royal in the fall of 1864 and paroled, also in first three months' service.

Ross, James, age 21, volunteer, September 19, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private served three years and ten months, mustered out

July 24, 1865, in first three months' service, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ross, Franklin, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, died June 17, 1864, veteran, killed on skirmish line at Big Shanty, Georgia.

Shockley, John, age 31, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Scott, Andrew E., volunteer, November 22, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, captain, served two months, resigned January 12, 1862.

Scott, William H., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Scott, O. P. H., Second Virginia cavalry, company F, lieutenant, attained to rank of captain, resigned December 23, 1862.

Scott, Freeman, age 18, volunteer, August 28, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, died.

Serogan, John, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C.

Skillington, William O., age 22, volunteer, August 10, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, served in the first months.

Skillington, Thomas, age 13, volunteer, August, 1863, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, died in August, 1863, a prisoner.

Slaters, James W. F., age 18, volunteer, fall of 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, attained to rank of second lieutenant, served four years, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Slater, D. S., age 22, volunteer, fall of 1864, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, one year, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Sleigh, George W., age 27, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company A, corporal, attained to rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Shipman, Joseph S., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Smith, Charles, age 30, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Spayerman, John, Ninth cavalry, company B, private.

Spencer, George W.

Spooner, Cyrus, age 31, volunteer, January 1, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served one and a half years, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Stewart, Tartus L., volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died November 25, 1863, killed at Mission Ridge.

Stewart, John V.

Swift, Jr., Lyman W., age 24, volunteer, December 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, served four years and four months, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured at Mark's Mills, and in prison nine months.

Swift, John, age 22, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, died August 10, 1862.

Taylor, Thomas C., volunteer, 1861, three years, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private.

Taylor, John, age 19, volunteer, June 8, 1861, three years, Twenty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served four years, mustered out August 1, 1865, wounded in 1864, and served in hospital till muster out.

Taylor, Theodore, age 19, volunteer, September, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served seven months, died March 23, 1865, of measles.

Thomas, —, Twenty-sixth regiment, company F.

Thurlow, Silas, Sixty-third regiment, company F. Thornbury, William H., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served ten months, died June, 1864, killed at Lynchburg.

Townsend, William C., age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of corporal, mustered out July 4, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Truesdale, John W., age 16, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out.

Tuesdale, Joseph F., age 16, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Tyson, Ira, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Tyson, Charles, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private.

Vincent, W. J., age 31, January 1, 1864, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

Tucker, Wesley, age 25, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, first lieutenant, served nine months, resigned June 18, 1862, sergeant in first three months' service.

Tucker, James, age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, second sergeant, served seven months, honorably discharged in 1861, in first three months' service, discharged for disability.

Vincent, H., age 20, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 4, 1865, re-enlisted as veteran.

Vincent, C. W., age 17, volunteer, August 11, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, corporal, served one year, mustered out July 7, 1865, served six months in Fourth Virginia cavalry.

Vincent, Marion, age 18, volunteer, July 24, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864, by reason of wounds.

Voschel, Ebenezer, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, died.

Walters, Ralph, age 31, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and six months, honorably discharged, mustered out July 4, 1865, veteran.

Ward, Isaac, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, mustered out March 8, 1866, veteran.

Whissen, Amos A., volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Seventeenth regiment, company H, first lieutenant, served three months, mustered out, re-enlist-

ment, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years. Seventeenth regiment, company H, captain, served two years, resigned October 27, 1863, re-enlistment, volunteer, October 1, 1864. One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, captain, attained rank of major, served nine months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Whitney, James, age 25, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out.

White, Hiram, age 28, volunteer, April 23, 1861, three months. Eighteenth regiment, company K, corporal, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Wilson, Daniel, age 25, volunteer, three years. Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 4, 1865, veteran, detached as ferryman in 1863.

Wilson, William, age 20, volunteer, September, 1864, three years. One Hundred and Seventeenth regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, mustered out August 1, 1865.

Wilson, James.

Winstanley, Peter, age 23, volunteer, August, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Winstanley, James, age 32, volunteer, August 11, 1864, one year. One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, corporal, served eleven months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Wood, Newton, age 20, volunteer, October 14, 1863. Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, honorably discharged April 17, 1865, for disability.

Wood, William, age 17, volunteer, September 15, 1863. Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, honorably discharged in 1865, wounded at battle of Petersburg March 31, 1865, discharged on account of wound.

Worstall, George, age 35, volunteer, August, 1862. Ninety-second regiment, company H, private served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Wright, Horace, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, discharged.

Wright, Royal, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died.

Wright, Russell, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

#### RECAPITULATION

De Beck's battery.....	2
One each in Buell's battery, Fourteenth United States colored heavy artillery, Second Ohio heavy artillery, First Ohio heavy artillery, in all.....	4
Second Virginia cavalry.....	35
Fourth Virginia cavalry.....	10
Ninth Ohio Cavalry.....	4
First Ohio Cavalry.....	2
Sixty-third Ohio.....	42
Ninety-second Ohio.....	33
Eighteenth Ohio (three years).....	26
Eighteenth Ohio (three months).....	7
Thirty-sixth Ohio.....	23
One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio.....	17
Seventy-seventh Ohio.....	12
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio.....	4

Three each in One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio national guards, Eleventh Virginia, in all.....

Two each in Third Ohio, Seventeenth Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Twenty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, and Thirteenth Ohio, in all.....

One each in the Fourteenth Ohio, Twenty-fourth Ohio, Twenty-seventh Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, Thirty-eighth Ohio, Sixty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio, Eleventh Iowa, Eighteenth United States regulars, not designated 8, in all.....

Total number of soldiers.....  
Died.....

#### WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP

Adams, Demas, age 18, volunteer, September 13, 1861, three years. Eighteenth regiment, company F, orderly sergeant, served three years, mustered out September, 1864, captured near Lookout Mountain, re-enlistment, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, attained the rank of second lieutenant, mustered out September 25, 1865, held in Libby prison and Belle Isle, six months.

Adams, Augustine, age 16, volunteer, October, 1861, three years. First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out October 23, 1864.

Adams, Hamlin M., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Andrews, Samuel, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Arnold, Joseph A., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Bartlett, George, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private.

Beebe, Lyman, age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, detailed as hospital nurse.

Beebe, John W., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, mustered out September, 1864, sick.

Bohl, Conrad, age 35, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, sergeant, honorably discharged for disability.

Brabham, John W., age 23, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served one year honorably discharged September, 1862, wounded at Shiloh, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, third enlistment, October, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, mustered out June, 1865.

Brabham, Rickard B., age 16, volunteer, 1861, three



years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, discharged March 20, 1863, for disability.

Brahman, Stanton L., age 34, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, wagonmaster, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bidel, Jacob, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died.

Brabham, Thomas J., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served three years and three months, mustered out December, 1864.

Brabham, George W., age 26, volunteer, October 19, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, died August 10, 1864, captured at Knoxville, January 25, 1864, confined in Belle Isle and in Andersonville, where he died.

Brabham, Henry H., age 24, volunteer, October 19, 1862, Ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out December, 1864.

Buchanan, George W., age 28, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Eighty-seventh Indiana, company A, private, served three years, mustered out June, 1865, captured and paroled, wounded at Chickamauga.

Buchanan, Charles, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1865.

Burchett, William T., age 25, volunteer, February 9, 1865, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Breckenridge, James F., one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, died September 10, 1864, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Burris, Bernard, age 29, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Burris, Rufus, age 25, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlistment, October 6, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company F, private, captured and imprisoned four months.

Burns, Reuben, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlistment, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability.

Burris, John J., age 26, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged.

Burris, Francis M., age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Burris, Albert, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured near Camden and imprisoned at Camp Ford ten months.

Burris, Harvey, age 16, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Chamberlain, John D., Jr., age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth

regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1865.

Colwell, William W., age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, honorably discharged for disability.

Colman, William H., age 18, volunteer, February, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Colvin, Charles, Seventh cavalry.

Cooksey, T. H., age 29, volunteer, October 9, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, attained the rank of ordnance sergeant, honorably discharged June 12, 1865, for disability.

Cozzens, Samuel, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Criswell, Isaac, age 34, volunteer, January 5, 1864, First cavalry, company C, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Creaser, Adam, age 17, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, corporal, attained to rank of sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Danielson, Leroy H., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Day, Thomas, age 25, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, second lieutenant, served five months, resigned January, 1863, re-enlistment, volunteer, March, 1863, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, adjutant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Dauley, Hiel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company I.

Day, Alvin, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Deming, Henry M., age 25, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged July, 1862, first discharge for disability, second discharge sick at Washington and sent home, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in 1864.

Deming, Edward N., age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, captured at Shiloh, taken to Mobile, and supposed to be dead.

Deming, Lester C., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, honorably discharged in 1864.

Devore, David A., age 20, volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served seven months, honorably discharged August 13, 1862, died August 20th of diarrhœa.

Dickerson, Greensbury E., age 45, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served one year, honorably discharged September, 1863, for disability.

Dickerson, Milton H., age 16, volunteer, September,



1862, three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served nine months, died June 17, 1863, taken sick just after the battle of Shiloh.

Dickerson, Cassius M. C., age 15, volunteer, March 16, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company K, private.

Ewing, Marquis, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Fish, James, age 24, volunteer, 1864, First cavalry, private.

Fohl, John, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, first sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ford, Daniel, age 44, volunteer, June 11, 1864, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company G, private, four battles, served one year, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Gilpin, Manley, age 17, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out October, 1864.

Gilpin, Joseph, age 20, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged for disability, died in 1865.

Gilpin, James, age 15, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, served ten months, honorably discharged August, 1862, for disability.

Gilpin, Jonas, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, died.

Gilpin, Jonas, Jr., age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served ten months, died in 1862.

Gilpin, Matthew, December, 1863, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, captured and supposed to have died in Andersonville prison.

Gilpin, Sullivan, age 18, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, served four years, mustered out July 8, 1865, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness May, 1864.

Gilpin, Rufus, age 18, volunteer, October, 1863, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, served one year and nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Gilmor, William W., age 24, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained to rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured at Lewisburg, May 23, 1862, in prison for four months, and wounded at Mission Ridge.

Gilmor, Cromwell, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged September, 1864, sick two months, and died three weeks after his return home.

Gossett, Warden, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged November, 1862, sick most of the time and discharged for disability.

Gossett, Miles, age 16, volunteer, July, 1861, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out February, 1862.

Gossett, Lindsay, age 28, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company B, private, served six months, mustered out.

Greene, Harvey, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, died May 1, 1862, of pneumonia, in West Virginia.

Greene, James P., age 25, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, second sergeant, served seven months, died June, 1862, captured at Shiloh, April, 1862, imprisoned and died in prison hospital in Georgia.

Hagerman, George W., age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, detailed as provost guard, at Bermuda Hundred.

Hall, William, age 18, volunteer, November 26, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Harry, John W., volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out.

Henry, George, age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, mustered out September, 1864, sick the whole time at Bermuda Hundred.

Henry, B. F., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, detailed as provost guard at Bermuda Hundred.

Henry, John, age 18, volunteer, August 9, 1864, one year, gunboat, private, served one year, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Henry, Arius N., age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, honorably discharged June 1, 1862, for disability.

Henry, George, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Henry, David, age 29, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Henry, Joseph, age 25, volunteer, October, 1862, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served two years, died September 26, 1864.

Hinton, Samuel, age 28, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured at Sabine River, and in Camp Ford prison ten months.

Hinton, William B., age 30, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured at Sabine River, and in Camp Ford prison ten months.

Hootsel, Joseph, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Hootsel, Peter, volunteer, October, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died in Camp Ford prison.

Hootsel, John, age 19, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out September 20, 1862, re-enlistment, February, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Hootsel, Frank, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died.

Hootsel, George, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Hootsel, William, volunteer, March, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company K.

Humiston, Charles, age 39, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, died, 1864, of measles.

Humphrey, Orton E., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged September 1864.

Klinger, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, July 11, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, private, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Librand, Frederick, age 20, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served two years, honorably discharged 1863, for disability, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McGrew, Jesse, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Martin, Henry W., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, in hospital two months.

McFarland, W. P., age 36, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private, captured near Pine Bluffs and imprisoned in Camp Ford prison ten months.

Mellor, Thomas, age 29, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served four months, died July 8, 1862.

Micham, William M., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G, died.

Miser, Adam, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Morris, John, age 29, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, mustered out 1866, captured at Pine Bluffs, imprisoned at Camp Ford ten months, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Morris, Elza, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died September 16, 1862, of fever.

Morris, Elwood, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged for disability, died one month after his brother, October, 1862.

Morris, Harvey, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged September, 1864.

McNeal, Cromwell, age 29, volunteer, October 16, 1861, Forty-first Illinois, assistant surgeon, died June 11,

1862, was attacked with measles, before full recovery was overdone by excessive labor at his post, and died.

McNeal, Franklin, age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Moloney, Reuben, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Munton, Enoch, age 30, volunteer, February 27, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, mustered out May, 1865.

Newbanks, Alfred D., age 24, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died January 19, 1862, at Camp Putnam, of measles and pneumonia.

Neason, John, age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died 1865, at Andersonville, of wound.

Palmer, Gabriel V., age 20, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, July 6, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, served three years, mustered out August, 1864, wounded at Chattanooga, September 24, 1863, transferred to invalid corps, re-enlistment, February 22, 1865, Forty-third regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Peter, Philip, age 42, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, sergeant, served three years and three months, died January 8, 1865, captured April 25, 1864, imprisoned at Camp Ford, died in prison hospital.

Proctor, Alfred, age 20, volunteer, February 27, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died March 21, 1864, of measles.

Proctor, Edward, age 18, volunteer, March 27, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Reed, George W., age 17, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth regiment, private, served eight months, mustered out, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Radecker, William, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Rice, William, Second cavalry.

Rigg, John C., age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, discharged March, 1865, captured at Chickamauga, imprisoned nine months, paroled, could not be discharged on account of parole till March 18, 1865.

Riley, George W., first enlistment, volunteer, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, served three months, mustered out, second enlistment, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out February, 1864, third enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four

months, mustered out September, 1864, fourth enlistment, age 25, volunteer, February 10, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ross, Thomas, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Riley, Albert, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out March 15, 1864, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, February 10, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ryan, Thomas, age 25, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out September 20, 1864.

Rutter, William C., age 41, volunteer, October, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year, died September 24, 1862, captured at Shiloh and died in prison at Macon, Georgia, of disease caused by privation and bad usage.

Remeley, John L., age 25, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, died October 1, 1862, buried near Fort Blair, Kentucky.

Schwartzcup, Adam, age 21, volunteer, 1861, Twenty-eighth regiment, private, died 1862 in hospital at Bull Run, Virginia.

Scott, Watson, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A.

Smith, Henry, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Snow, C. P., age 44, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Starling, Stephen, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged September 20, 1864, left in hospital at Washington with measles, and not able to rejoin regiment.

Steber, Adam, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, died July 4, 1863, of erysipelas.

Steeber, Jacob, age 26, volunteer, October 8, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Webster, John L., age 31, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served six months, honorably discharged April, 1862, for disability, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in 1864.

Webster, Andrew, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wells, Adams, age 18, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, three years, private, died in February, 1863.

Wells, Ira, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, three years, private, died.

Wigner, W. D., age 21, volunteer, December, 1862, pilot on gunboat, mustered out in 1865, pressed as pilot into rebel service, ran his boat aground and escaped to Union lines, when the Diana was captured, and escaped by swimming, served as first-class pilot through the war.

Wilson, Daniel, age 25, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served four years, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Waterman, Ralph O., age 36, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, died at Jackson, Tennessee.

Waterman, Charles L., age 22, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, first corporal, attained first sergeant, served six months, mustered out in February, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served two months, July 23, 1864, died of camp fever, taken sick at Bermuda Hundred.

Winsor, Henry H., age 16, volunteer, September 1, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out in February, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wolcott, Lewis, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died in hospital at Summerville, December 1, 1861.

Wolcott, Rollin, age 16, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out March 12, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, March 20, 1864, Third United States cavalry, company D, private, served through the war.

Wolcott, Roscoe, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, orderly, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wolcott, C. F., age 15, volunteer, October 24, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, corporal gunner, served three years, mustered out October 23, 1864.

Woodruff, Mark, age 18, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Seventh Missouri cavalry, private, served two years and three months, honorably discharged September 1, 1863, re-enlisted in March, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, corporal, wounded twice, captured at Mark's Mills, taken sick and died on the journey.

Woodruff, Mansley, age 20, volunteer, August 1, 1862, one year, Sixtieth regiment, company K, private, mustered out October 10, 1862, re-enlisted in February, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company C, private, attained corporal, mustered out October 24, 1865, captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled and exchanged.

Woodruff, Anson, age 17, volunteer, March, 1864, Thirty-third regiment, company F, drummer, served one year and four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Woodruff, George N., age 18, volunteer, 1861, three

years, Forty-ninth regiment, private, served four years, mustered out in September, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Woodruff, O. Jerome, age 41, May, 1864, volunteer, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Waterman, Daniel, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Vincent, Thomas, age 19, volunteer, November 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year, honorably discharged November 26, 1862, for disability.

Quimby, Sol, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Quimby, Hanford, volunteer.

## RECAPITULATION

Huntington's Battery	2
Buell's battery	1
Second heavy artillery	1
First Virginia cavalry	9
Ninth Ohio cavalry	3
Second Ohio cavalry	1
Seventh Ohio cavalry	1
Third United States cavalry	1
Seventh Missouri cavalry	1
First Ohio cavalry	4
Seventy-seventh Ohio	42
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	38
Thirty-sixth Ohio	20
Sixty-third Ohio	12
Ninety-second Ohio	4
Thirty-ninth Ohio	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	3
Sixty-second Ohio	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	2
Seventh Ohio	2
One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio	2
Gambel's service	2
One each in Sixtieth Ohio, Forty-third Ohio, Forty-first Illinois, Forty-ninth Illinois, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Eighty-seventh Indiana, Eighty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio	10
Total number soldiers	146
Died	26

## WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

Baker, George H., age 16, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served three years, mustered out June 23, 1864.

Baker, Francis, age 18, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Bachelor, Alexander, age 20, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died December 19, 1864, wounded at Chattanooga and also at Franklin, Tennessee, captured and died in hospital.

Barnes, Lewis H., age 19, volunteer, 1864, Thirty-

sixth regiment, company B, private, died October 26, 1864, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Beebe, Guy, Seventy-third regiment, company F.  
Brill, Benjamin F., age 19, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of sergeant, wounded and had typhoid fever, transferred to the invalid corps, re-enlisted in the veteran reserve corps.

Brill, Alexander H., age 26, volunteer, October 27, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, attained rank of first lieutenant, mustered out July 8, 1865, sick with typhoid, bilious and intermittent fevers, detailed for recruiting service, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brill, John R., age 17, volunteer, May 17, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, February 15, 1865, Nineteenth regiment, company D, private, served eight months, mustered out October 21, 1865.

Brill, William H., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Caldwell, William B., age 19, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Callahan, George E., age 26, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died March 6, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Callahan, Ezekiel, age 35, Ninety-second regiment, company G, died.

Campbell, Alexander A., age 40, volunteer, October 15, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864, after the re-enlistment acted as sergeant in pioneer company till put in charge of the ambulance train.

Carpenter, George W., age 33, volunteer, January 26, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Carr, R. C., Fifth regiment, company G.

Carwee, Seneca, Second cavalry, company F.

Clarke, Leander, age 19, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Clayton, David E., age 25, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained rank of sergeant, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Clayton, James A., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Clayton, Isaac C., age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Coler, Charles H., age 18, volunteer, July 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Coler, George M., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regi-



ment, company D, private, died August 20, 1864, of camp disease at City Point.

Coler, Patrick Perley, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F.

Coler, John E., age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, sick for two months.

Coler, Felix W., age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, died August 28, 1864, of congestion of the lungs.

Colwell, W. W., age 18, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Cowee, Sardine, age 23, volunteer, February 27, 1864, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, served one year and four months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Cowee, John T., age 19, volunteer, February 20, 1864, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, served one year and four months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Duer, George A., age 42, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Cowee, Seneca A., age 21, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served four years, mustered out June 30, 1865, much on detached duty in hospital.

Denny, Charles W., age 18, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company I, died December 30, 1864.

Ellis, Pierson, age 18, volunteer, October 9, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company H, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out June 30, 1865, on detailed service as messenger and orderly, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ellis, Alonzo, age 35, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, died.

Ellis, Asbury F., age 32, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served four months, honorably discharged February 17, 1862, for disability, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ellis, Lindley F., age 22, volunteer, Second Virginia cavalry, company H.

Engle, Richard, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

English, Gideon, age 24, volunteer, March, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged in 1865, sick and never in active service.

Fowler, Lester R., Seventy-fifth regiment, company B.

Fairies, George, age 30, Fifth regiment, company C.

Gates, Leander S., age 22, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private.

Graham, James M., age 16, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out August 12, 1865.

Graham, Finley B., age 17, volunteer, January 18, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, com-

pany E, private, served seven months, mustered out August 6, 1865.

Graham, Finley P., age 19, volunteer, August 18, 1862, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, mustered out July 27, 1865, captured at Winchester, July 24, 1864, and in prison seven months, and then paroled.

Grosvenor, Samuel L., age 35, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, attained to rank of first lieutenant, mustered out February 17, 1865.

Grosvenor, David, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, died December 29, 1863, wounded at Mission Ridge, died from effects of wound.

Grosvenor, Ebenezer, age 34, Eighteenth regiment, company H.

Hacker, William, age 27, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Haines, Josiah E., age 22, volunteer, November 8, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Haines, Charles L., age 20, volunteer, February 8, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died in March, 1864, of measles, at Chattanooga.

Haines, Nathaniel A., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, died May 21, 1864, drowned, seized with cramp while bathing.

Hampton, Amos, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company A, sergeant, died in 1863, from wound received at Chattanooga.

Hampton, Thomas, age 31, volunteer, February, 1864, Sixty-third regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged in 1865, captured at Winchester, July 24, 1864, and in Libby prison five months.

Hartman, John, age 19, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Heald, William S., age 53, volunteer, December 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged May, 1863, detailed as hospital nurse, discharged for disability.

Heald, Caleb M., age 27, volunteer, December 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years and seven months, mustered out July 11, 1865, transferred to Twelfth Ohio battery and re-enlisted as a veteran.

Heald, Nathan, age 17, volunteer, November 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died July 4, 1863, wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2.

Heald, Edmund, age 15, volunteer, December 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served three years and seven months, mustered out July 20, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hecker, William, age 28, volunteer, March 30, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged in June, 1865, captured at Winchester, July 24, 1864, in prison seven months and in hospital seventeen weeks.



Hill, Spencer K., age 18, volunteer, August 22, 1861, three years, Thirtieth regiment, company K, private, attained the rank of corporal, in eighteen battles, served four years, mustered out August 13, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hill, George E., age 23, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C.

Hill, I. S., age 26, Seventy-fifth regiment, company G.

Hobson, Thomas C., age 19, volunteer, August 15, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died February 22, 1863, while aiding Lieutenant Merrill, was captured, paroled for nine days, but stayed to assist the wounded, and died in Danville prison.

Hobson, Samuel M., age 32, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, orderly sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Howland, E. M., age 25, July, 1863, Twenty-fourth regiment, assistant surgeon, served three years, mustered out June 24, 1864, captured and in Libby prison three months, and exchanged.

Jones, Allen, age 28, Fifteenth regiment, company F.

Johnson, Jonathan, age 25, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F.

Julier, D. Alanzo, age 20, volunteer, fall of 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, died March 29, 1862, at Nashville, Tennessee, of typhoid fever.

Kass, James, Seventy-third regiment, company F.  
Kester, Aaron M., age 25, volunteer, September 4, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died December 7, 1863, at home on sick furlough.

Kinkhead, Benton, age 16, volunteer, October 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served three years and two months, honorably discharged December 11, 1864, wounded and captured April 25, 1864, in the battle of Mark's Mills, exchanged after two months' imprisonment.

Kinkhead, Julius, age 36, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out December 11, 1864.

Lambert, Elwood, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Lee, Edwin, age 28, volunteer, June 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Lee, Samuel, age 35, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, corporal, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Lee, Wesley, age 26, volunteer, February, 1864, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 11, 1865.

Lindy, H. H. I., age 19, volunteer, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Louthan, James, age 23, volunteer, November 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F,

private, mustered out July 20, 1865, home one year for disability on irregular discharge, ordered to report and remained with the regiment.

Louthan, John, age 27, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Lytle, Samuel, age 44, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, honorably discharged April 15, 1862.

Magers, William, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Mains, Abiram, age 31, volunteer, March 31, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged June 9, 1865, wounded October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia, and in hospital all winter.

Mains, Elijah, age 25, volunteer, February, 1862, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years and four months, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Mains, Simon H., age 20, volunteer, September 24, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Mains, Richard G., age 17, volunteer, September 25, 1861, three years, Seventeenth regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged in the winter of 1864, wounded and captured September 20, 1862, and in various prisons for fifteen months.

Marshall, Jesse B., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Marshner, Samuel F., age 21, Eighteenth regiment, company F.

Marshner, Daniel P., age 20, Eighteenth regiment, company F.

Martin, Nathan, age 24, volunteer, January 6, 1862, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Martin, Benjamin, age 21, volunteer, December 3, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died May 2, 1862, from the effects of wounds received at Shiloh, March 6, 1862.

McKain, John B., Thirtieth regiment, company K.  
McKain, Franklin, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, company E.

Miller, Nathan, age 19, volunteer, February 16, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Miller, Thomas, age 18, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Miller, Peter, age 19, volunteer, August 15, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, detailed for team service.

Miller, Oliver, age 18, volunteer, February 18, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, mustered out June, 1865, severely wounded at Atlanta, afterwards detailed as hospital nurse.

Mills, Christopher, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, Sixtieth regiment, company E, private, honorably

discharged August, 1865, off duty a good deal by sickness.

Mills, Thomas W., age 15, volunteer, October 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served four years and five months, mustered out March, 1866, captured at Mark's mills, April 25, 1864, and in Tyler prison for ten months, sick with fever two months.

Monroe, Abner S., age 17, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out August 11, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Morlan, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, second sergeant, attained the rank of orderly sergeant, died May 4, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Morlan, Barzillei, age 36, Third Virginia, company B.

Moshier, Daniel, age 18, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, transferred to the invalid corps, honorably discharged September 26, 1864, for disability.

Moshier, Samuel T., age 20, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out October 1864, in hospital a good deal.

Morris, Nathan, age 18, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served six months, killed at the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.

Morris, Elwood, age 21, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, mostly on detached service and transferred to First veteran reserve corps.

Morris, Mordecai, age 20, volunteer, January 16, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, company E, private, served six months, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Morris, Silas S., age 19, volunteer, January 16, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, company E, private, served six months, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Morrow, James, Sixty-third regiment, company G, died.

Morris, William, age 28, Third colored regiment, company C, private, died June 15, 1865, at Goldsborough, North Carolina, of chronic diarrhea.

Painter, John, age 23, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H.

Painter, William, age 19, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Palmer, J. Amos, fifth regiment, company G.

Penrose, Albert, age 20, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, missing, probably killed at Winchester, July 24, 1864.

Penrose, William, age 17, volunteer, February 22, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Pewithers, Charles J., age 32, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, died June 22, 1864, by explosion of ammunition wagon.

Pickering, Elwood E., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company E, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, February 20, 1865, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 11, 1865.

Pickering, Jasper C., age 18, volunteer, February 13, 1864, Fifty-third regiment, company B, mustered out August 11, 1865, wounded May 14, 1864, at Re-saca.

Pickering, B. C., Seventy-third regiment.

Price, Jacob L., age 30, volunteer, February 5, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, served eight months, died October 19, 1864, mortally wounded September 19, 1864.

Rardin, Andrew, age 32, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Rardin, Eli, age 33, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1865, wounded July, 1864.

Rardin, Leroy L., volunteer, three years. First light artillery, company K, private, cannoneer, died May, 1862, of fever, in Franklin hospital.

Rardin, Levi H., volunteer, three years. First light artillery, company K, cannoneer, in fourteen battles, mustered out February, 1865.

Rardin, John C., age 17, volunteer, February, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth regiment, company E, private, mustered out September 21, 1865.

Rardin, Jacob C., age 26, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, honorably discharged March, 1863, for disability.

Rardin, William H. H., age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out June 30, 1865, wounded at Guyandotte.

Randolph, Isaiah N., age 27, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1865, wounded in battles of Winchester and Perryville.

Reed, John W., age 17, volunteer, July 4, 1863, three years, First heavy artillery, company I, private, served two years, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Read, Stephen W., age 18, volunteer, September, 1861, First cavalry, company L, died of typhoid fever at Louisville, January, 1862.

Rester, Aaron, age 27, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Rowland, John, age 17, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, mustered out March 8, 1866, wounded at Shiloh, captured in the Red River expedition, held ten months.

Roman, Isaac, age 20, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, private, served one year, honorably discharged November, 1862, for disability, wounded at battle of Corinth, re-enlistment May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ross, James, age 26, volunteer, November 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, pri-

vate, attained rank of first lieutenant, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 20, 1865, wounded at Resaca May, 1864.

Sharpe, Joel, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment February 22, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Shaner, Emmor, age 24, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three months, honorably discharged November 24, 1862, for disability.

Sheets, Henry C., age 32, volunteer, September 24, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out November 9, 1864.

Sheets, Harrison, age 22, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served two years and three months, killed January 2, 1863, at Stone River.

Sheets, John W., age 21, volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company A, private, died January 14, 1864, at Cumberland Gap.

Simpson, William, Fifth regiment, company G.

Shinn, James H., age 19, volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, died 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness.

Sherman, Jasper, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Sivill, Samuel N., age 41, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged February 2, 1863, for disability.

Sivill, Tobias, age 16, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Sivill, Nathan, age 18, volunteer, September 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died February 8, 1862, of measles and typhoid fever.

Slotterback, Joseph, age 18, volunteer, March 2, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, captured at Mark's Mills April 25, 1864, and died in Tyler prison June 29, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Slotterback, Henry, age 24, volunteer, February 23, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, died July 6, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Smith, Thomas, age 34, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal.

Smith, Josiah, age 18, volunteer, October 10, 1861, Second Virginia cavalry company H, private, captured, and supposed to have died in prison.

Smith, Wilton, age 22, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C.

Spear, Henry L., age 23, volunteer, February 29, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served two years, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured and in Tyler prison for ten months.

Starman, Jonathan, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F.

Stoneman, John, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years,

Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, killed at Pittsburg Landing, 1862.

Stoneman, Jasper, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, sergeant, served seven months, died of typhoid fever at Nashville, June, 1862.

Tate, John, Fifth regiment, company G.

Taylor, David, age 55, volunteer, October 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served four months, honorably discharged February 11, 1862, discharged for disability and died at home, April 11, 1862, of lung disease.

Taylor, William W., age 31, volunteer, August 18, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served four months, mustered out October 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured September, 1863, in Libby, Danville, Andersonville and Florence prisons.

Taylor, Brintal, age 27, volunteer, three years, August 18, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, honorably discharged February, 1865.

Taylor, Finley W., age 18, volunteer, August 18, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out November, 1864.

Taylor, John Wesley, age 15, volunteer, August 18, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out November 10, 1864, captured at battle of Stone River, held six weeks and paroled.

Taylor, Wilson P., age 14, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, February 15, 1865, six months, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Underwood, William H., age 22, volunteer, September 22, 1861, three years, Nineteenth regiment, company D, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served four years, mustered out October 21, 1865.

Vanfleet, John, age 23, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, missing, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Way, Milton, age 18, volunteer, January 20, 1862, three years, Twentieth regiment, company I, private, served three years and five months, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Way, Samuel, age 24, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company A, private, served seven months, died March 20, 1863, at Carthage.

Way, William, Twenty-eighth regiment, company I.

Wilson, Washington, age 24, volunteer, November 5, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served nine months, honorably discharged August 27, 1862, for disability.

Wilson, James M., age 20, volunteer, November 3, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, corporal, died September, 1864, of camp disease at Atlanta, Georgia.

Wilson, Nathan, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wilson James C., age 37, August 8, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served two months, honorably discharged October 30, 1862, for disability, wounded at Antietam.

Wilson, Finley V., age 21, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out October 6, 1864, wounded at South Mountain, Mission Ridge and Winchester.

Wilson, Jacob B., age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, Seventeenth regiment, company H, private, died 1863, supposed to have been killed at Chickamauga.

Wilson, Andrew F., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wilson, Jacob P., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August 1, 1864.

Wilson, Harmon T., age 20, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, killed September, 1864, at Berryville.

Wilson, Abram P., age 27, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August, 1864.

Wilson, William F., age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Witham, Nathan R., age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Witham, Wesley K., age 20, volunteer, February 15, 1865, six months, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Wood, Matthews, age 31, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, honorably discharged June 13, 1865, for disability.

Yocum, John, age 18, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

#### RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery .....	2
First Ohio heavy artillery.....	1
Second Virginia cavalry .....	9
Ninth Ohio cavalry .....	2
One each in First Ohio cavalry and Second Ohio cavalry .....	2
Fourth Virginia cavalry.....	3
One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio .....	4
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	29
One Hundred and forty-eighth Ohio .....	23
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	20
Seventy-third Ohio .....	17
Thirteen each in Sixty-third Ohio and Eighteenth Ohio (three years) .....	26
Ninety-second Ohio .....	9
Five each in the Fifth Ohio and Fifty-third Ohio ..	10
Four each in Thirty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio .....	12

Two each in Seventeenth Ohio, Thirtieth Ohio, Seventy-fifth Ohio, Nineteenth Ohio .....	8
One each in Third Ohio, Fifteenth Ohio, Twenty-fourth Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Sixtieth Ohio, Twentieth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Ohio, Eighty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio, Third Virginia infantry .....	11

Total number of soldiers .....	180
Died .....	33

#### RECAPITULATION OF SOLDIERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

##### ARTILLERY

First Virginia light artillery (Buell's battery)....	109
First Ohio (DeBeck's battery) .....	56
First Ohio (Huntington's battery).....	55
First Ohio light artillery (scattering).....	10
Second Ohio heavy artillery (battery K).....	25
Second Ohio heavy artillery (scattering) .....	10
One each in the Eleventh and Eighteenth Ohio independent batteries, First United States artillery, First New York artillery, Second Arkansas light artillery, First Iowa light artillery, and Fourteenth United States colored heavy artillery .....	7

##### CAVALRY (VOLUNTEERS)

First Ohio cavalry .....	163
Second Ohio cavalry .....	5
Fourth Virginia cavalry .....	12
Fifth Ohio cavalry .....	3
Seventh Ohio cavalry .....	105
Ninth Ohio cavalry .....	61
Thirteenth Ohio cavalry .....	11
First Virginia cavalry .....	7
Second Virginia cavalry .....	91
Third Virginia cavalry .....	4
Fourth Virginia cavalry .....	68
Fourth Ohio independent battalion .....	16
One each in the Sixth and Twelfth Ohio, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Virginia, Fifth and Sixth Kentucky, Third Iowa, Second Louisiana, Third United States, Seventh Missouri .....	11

##### INFANTRY (VOLUNTEERS)

First Ohio .....	2
Second Ohio .....	4
Third Ohio .....	8
Fifth Ohio .....	10
Tenth Ohio .....	3
Eleventh Ohio .....	2
Twelfth Ohio .....	10
Thirteenth Ohio .....	2
Fourteenth Ohio .....	2
Fifteenth Ohio .....	5
Sixteenth Ohio .....	2
Seventeenth Ohio .....	7
Eighteenth Ohio (three years) .....	104

Eighteenth Ohio (three months) .....	61	Second Virginia .....	3
Nineteenth Ohio .....	5	Fourth Virginia .....	4
Twentieth Ohio .....	6	Sixth Virginia .....	7
Twenty-second Ohio .....	3	Seventh Virginia .....	7
Twenty-third Ohio .....	6	Ninth Virginia .....	4
Twenty-fourth Ohio .....	3	Eleventh Virginia .....	17
Twenty-fifth Ohio .....	26	Fourteenth Virginia .....	2
Twenty-sixth Ohio .....	3	Fifteenth Massachusetts .....	2
Twenty-seventh Ohio .....	13	Eighteenth United States regulars .....	3
Twenty-eighth Ohio .....	3	Fifth United States colored regiment .....	11
Thirtieth Ohio .....	4	Twenty-seventh United States colored regiment .....	5
Thirty-second Ohio .....	5	One each in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Twenty-	
Thirty-third Ohio .....	6	ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fifth,	
Thirty-sixth Ohio .....	553	Forty-ninth, Fifty-second, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-	
Thirty-eighth Ohio .....	2	first, Seventy-second, Seventy-sixth, Eighty-	
Thirty-ninth Ohio .....	242	first, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first, Ninety-se-	
Forty-second Ohio .....	3	venth, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred	
Forty-third Ohio .....	12	and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-	
Forty-seventh Ohio .....	2	eight, One Hundred and Thirty-second, One	
Fifty-first Ohio .....	25	Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and	
Fifty-third Ohio .....	16	Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh	
Fifty-eighth Ohio .....	4	Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One	
Sixtieth Ohio .....	2	Hundred and Eighty-third, One Hundred and	
Sixty-second Ohio .....	13	Eighty-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth,	
Sixty-third Ohio .....	181	and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio,	
Sixty-fourth Ohio .....	2	Third and Twelfth Virginia, Twentieth, Twen-	
Sixty-fifth Ohio .....	4	ty-first, Twenty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-first,	
Sixty-sixth Ohio .....	5	and Forty-ninth Illinois, Twelfth, Thirtieth,	
Sixty-seventh Ohio .....	4	Twenty-eighth, Sixty-second, One Hundredth,	
Seventieth Ohio .....	3	One Hundred and First and One Hundred	
Seventy-first Ohio .....	11	and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, Eighteenth,	
Seventy-third Ohio .....	101	Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Kentucky,	
Seventy-fifth Ohio .....	22	First, Thirty-sixth, Eleventh, and Forty-se-	
Seventy-seventh Ohio .....	503	venth Iowa, Forty-second and Eighty-seventh	
Seventy-eighth Ohio .....	10	Indiana, First Michigan, Fifteenth Tennessee,	
Eighty-fifth Ohio .....	14	Nineteenth Massachusetts, Fourteenth United	
Eighty-sixth Ohio .....	2	States, One Hundred and Ninth, Fourth, One	
Eighty-seventh Ohio .....	50	Hundred and First, One Hundredth, and	
Eighty-eighth Ohio .....	7	Twentieth United States colored, Tenth Cali-	
Ninety-second Ohio .....	329	fornia .....	3
One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio .....	2	United States Army .....	10
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio .....	50	Carried over .....	10
One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio .....	12	Number with service not designated .....	8r
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio .....	13		
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio .....	2	Total number soldiers and marines from	
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio .....	25	Washington county .....	4,052
One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio .....	4		
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio .....	111		
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio .....	14	THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.	
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio .....	38		
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio .....	8	The losses of the war fell heavily upon	
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio .....	35	Washington County, and the number who lost	
One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio .....	12	their lives in the service seems large when com-	
One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio .....	21	pared with the total number who went out, and	
One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio .....	4	one of the first acts of the public-spirited citi-	
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio .....	14	zens of the county after the war was over was	
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio .....	14	to secure the erection of a suitable monument	
One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio .....	9	to commemorate the great sacrifice of life in	
One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio .....	2	the glorious cause of the Union. Accord-	
One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio .....	6	ingly, as early as June 7, 1865, a meeting was	
One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio .....	10	held in the interests of the enterprise.	
One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio .....	4		
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio .....	15		
First Virginia .....	2		



On Wednesday forenoon, June 7, immediately after the adjournment of the session of the County Commissioners, the gentlemen constituting the board, to-wit: J. J. Hollister, W. Thomas, and Anthony Sheets, together with several other citizens, held a meeting at the office of the county auditor, to consider the propriety and feasibility of erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers from Washington County, who had fallen in this war against the Rebellion. A. R. Darrow was appointed chairman, R. M. Stimson, secretary. J. J. Hollister made some feeling remarks as to the exceeding propriety of the noble object, and gave some facts and figures from the tax duplicate touching the increased wealth and prosperity of the county—showing that a tax of one mill on a dollar would raise \$13,000.

Mr. Darrow, Captain McCormick, Hon. W. F. Curtis, Mr. Sheets, W. S. Ward, R. M. Stimson, Rufus E. Harte, and others, made brief remarks, and all agreed that the object ought and could be carried into effect, by taxation, or by subscriptions, or by both methods in conjunction—erecting a monument that should be an honor to the county, and to the noble dead whose names should be thereon engraved.

J. J. Hollister, A. R. Darrow, and Rufus E. Harte were appointed a committee to devise a plan for the erection of the monument, to report at a future meeting.

It was resolved to call a meeting of the citizens of Washington County, to be held at the Court House in Marietta, on Friday, July 14, 1865, at two o'clock, P. M., the day on which the county commissioners held an adjourned session, to organize for the erection of the monument.

The hope was expressed that public-spirited citizens from every township in the county would be present. A. R. Darrow was chairman of this meeting and R. M. Stimson, secretary. Accordingly, at the time and place named, the friends of the movement assembled and effected a temporary organization by electing F. A. Wheeler chairman, and Theodore G. Fields, secretary. Rufus E. Harte, chair-

man of the committee on permanent organization, then reported a scheme of organization, including a preamble and nine articles, which was unanimously adopted and signed by 41 citizens,\* and the association adjourned to meet on the day named in the constitution for the regular annual meeting, the second Tuesday in August (8th), 1865, at two P. M.

One of the central ideas of the association was to construct a monument in such form that the names of the soldiers could be engraved on the monumental stone, an idea which was abandoned in the practical working out of the plan, as will be seen further on in this sketch.

The association was duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and on August 8, 1865, the following-named officers and trustees were elected: President, Rufus E. Harte, *ex officio* a trustee; clerk, Theodore G. Field; trustees for one year, John C. Paxton, J. W. Andrews and William F. Curtis; trustees for two years, Rufus R. Dawes, Enoch S. McIntosh and Henry H. Drown; trustees for three years, Samuel C. Skinner, T. W. Moore and A. W. McCormick.

The trustees began their work at once. They procured a handsomely lithographed certificate of membership graded at different prices, so that all, even the children, of a family could become members and thus help on the great undertaking. Agents were appointed in the different townships to solicit subscriptions, and to circulate the certificates of membership. On August 14, 1866, Gen. R. R. Dawes, president of the trustees, reported the following assets:

\*The following were the persons present at the first meeting: J. J. Hollister, J. W. Andrews, E. Corey, W. P. Skinner, L. W. Chamberlain, S. C. Skinner, R. M. Stimson, David Alban, J. C. Paxton, William B. Loomis, R. R. Dawes, T. G. Field, R. K. Shaw, S. B. Robinson, C. F. Buell, J. S. Sprague, S. S. Knowles, Eli Johnson, C. R. Rhodes, A. W. McCormick, William F. Curtis, R. E. Harte, T. W. Moore, A. R. Darrow, I. N. Carman, B. F. Hart, H. H. Drown, J. D. Cotton, F. A. Wheeler, W. B. Hollister, Owen Franks, Z. G. Bundy, John Jones, A. T. Nye, Thomas Henton, L. S. Protsman, S. Maxwell, D. P. Bosworth, W. S. Ward, B. F. Pixley, S. Newton.

Fees of membership .....	\$1,426 00
Donation Soldiers' Aid Society, Marietta ....	200 00
Ladies' League No. 420 Bonn .....	17 20
Other sources .....	16 00
Total .....	\$1,659 20

General Dawes pushed the sales of certificates of membership so that by August 13, 1867, he was enabled to turn over to Hon. W. F. Curtis, treasurer of the trustees, \$2,735.09. Up to that date the finances of the association were mainly under the direction of Gen. R. R. Dawes. On August 19, 1868, Mr. Curtis reported \$2,890.03. We find no further signs of the treasurer for five years.

When, on August 12, 1873, Mr. Curtis reported the fund at \$3,861.13, and in connection therewith he said: "The premium on the fifty-two bond and the interest due on the Salem bond will increase the above amount to something over four thousand dollars." General Dawes moved the thanks of the association be tendered Mr. Curtis for his efficient efforts in increasing the funds in something over one thousand and two hundred dollars, which motion was carried unanimously. The trustees now felt justified in receiving bids for the construction of the monument, and the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three trustees be appointed to correspond with such persons as they may select, and receive proposals for a monument, and report at the next annual meeting of the association, the designs to be reported with the bids, and fully exemplified, provided that the cost of the monument shall not exceed six thousand dollars.

R. E. HARTE,  
R. R. DAWES,  
R. L. NYE,  
*Committee.*

At the next annual meeting the committee reported having received a limited number of bids which upon examination proved unsatisfactory. The committee were then directed to procure other bids, and "that the designs should be for a shaft surmounted by a figure of a soldier in uniform, the material granite and the cost not to exceed five thousand dollars," and to report by September 20th the same year (1874), at which date it was voted

to contract with T. O'Hare, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a monument at the sum of \$4,550, which they did, the work to be delivered in six months. The contract was afterward modified so that the material should be Quincy granite instead of "light granite," at an additional cost of \$150, making the total \$4,700. The site for the monument was chosen after due consideration of all other points, it being a point on the common 50 feet from Front street and the same distance from the line of Putnam street, in the city of Marietta.\*

The monument was completed in due time and was highly spoken of as a work of art. The art critic of a leading Cincinnati journal spoke in high terms of the work of Thomas O'Hare, more especially of the statue, intended for the top. He said:

The sculptor has wisely refrained from an attempt to create in marble any ideal type of soldiery manhood; he has only striven to represent the young farmer-soldier, sun-browned and vigorous from healthy labor in the field, imbued with the natural heroism inherited by the descendants of a race of hunters, and sternly calm in the firm consciousness of duty. The young soldier figure is altogether characterized less by grace than by strength—not the trained strength of a well muscled athlete, but with ponderous physical force of a western laborer, with tendons hardened by field work, and such a frame work of bone as only those who live upon a phosphatic country diet possess.

We have no fancy warrior in this memorial statue, but only the image of a fair-haired country youth of rugged face and form, like hundreds who left their homes to die for the Union. Men and women, husbands and mothers, brothers and sisters of the soldier-dead of Ohio will recognize in the pathetic truthfulness of the marble feature some memory of loved ones lost. And this is what the public demand in such works, and what even the most unpatriotic mind may admire.

It is rather a pity that the statue itself, which is but six feet high, is to stand upon a pedestal 26 feet in height. At such an altitude the finer beauties of the statue cannot be advantageously seen. Considering the size of the pedestal, the statue should have been colossal.

#### INSCRIPTIONS.

The pedestal will, however, be very handsome—a quadrilateral shaft of Quincy granite, with belts of the same material bearing in raised letters the names:

\*The other sites voted on were Camp Tupper (Quadranaou), Capitolium Square, and a point on the common near the Congregational Church.

Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, Shiloh, Corinth, Antietam.

Above the first belt will be the figure of an eagle with outspread wings, perching on a shield in Carrara marble—the same material used in the statue.

On the east side of the die is a polished tablet, with this inscription:

Erected in memory of the soldiers of Washington County, Ohio, who lost their lives in the United States service in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861.

Washington County was represented in the following and many other organizations: Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Sixty-third, Seventy-third, Eighty-seventh, Ninety-second, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, First, Seventh, and Ninth Ohio and Second West Virginia Cavalry, and First Ohio and First West Virginia Light Artillery.

Names of the fallen may be seen at the recorder's office.

The base of the monument was completed May 31, 1875. In an excavation in the center stone was placed a tin box hermetically sealed, in which were placed lists of county and city officers, etc.\*

The monument having been completed, preparations were made without delay for the dedication. On May 14, 1875, the trustees had appointed R. E. Harte, R. R. Dawes, and the

secretary, R. L. Nye, a committee on dedication, with instructions that the secretary correspond with General Rutherford B. Hayes, inviting him to deliver the dedicatory oration, but owing to other engagements he declined.

General W. T. Sherman, General John Pope, General George Crook, General Edward F. Noyes, and other distinguished military men were invited to be present. General T. C. H. Smith, of Marietta, was finally chosen to deliver the oration, and September 17, 1875, fixed as the day for the ceremonies.

On the appointed day, at 10 A. M., a large concourse of people from different parts of the county, estimated at three thousand, assembled to witness the dedication. On the speakers' stand, near the monument, was General John Pope, of the regular army, General Manning F. Force, of Cincinnati, and others. General Smith's oration was an eloquent tribute to the noble dead of the county, of which we are able to give only the closing paragraphs:

We should have done injustice to the manhood of these dead if we had neglected to recall this day their deeds as soldiers. We shall do more than justice—we shall desecrate their memory as citizens who gave their lives for the common weal—if we fail on this occasion to appreciate the animating spirit on our side, as distinguished from the passions and purposes which actuated and inflamed those on that side against which we strove, and over which, under God, we prevailed.

Do not think I talk party politics. The men who fought this war for us, to whatever party they may now belong, are above criticism as to their motives in public affairs, and their opinions are entitled to respect. I speak only of that on which, then, we all agreed, and ask that by the memory of these dead we may never give it up. Let us, to whatever party we belong, never give up the sentiment and the duty that united us in the war. The Rebellion was a crime against free government. If that conviction is given up by those who held it, the days of our Government are numbered. And so long as any considerable portion of our people refuse to accept that conviction, so long is our Government in danger.

Let us remember, then, we who were on the stage of action in the great contest, and you our inheritors remember, for what these dead fought—for what they died. And to all, and to future generations, let the appeal rise from the graves of those to whom we now dedicate this monument: "We, to tell of whom this stone was raised, ask of those who come after us that they see to it that we did not die in vain."

In the evening, at the City Hall, a reunion

\*The following is a list of the articles in the box: Holy Bible, presented by the Washington County Bible Society; Constitution of the United States, with manual of same, by I. W. Andrews, presented by J. M. Fuller; Constitution of Ohio, with volume of Ohio laws, 1873; brief history of Washington County Soldiers' Monument Association, and a list of its officers from organization to date; constitution or articles of association of the Washington County Soldiers' Monument Association; roll of the officers of Washington County; roll of officers of the city of Marietta; copies of the *Marietta Register*, *Times*, *College Ohio*, and *Zeitung*; revised ordinances of the city of Marietta, presented by S. J. Hathaway; directory of the churches of Marietta and Harmar; Masonic calendar of American Union lodge and chapter and Harmar lodge. The constitution and by-laws and list of officers of the following benevolent societies: Elk Eye encampment and Marietta and Guttenburg lodge of Odd Fellows, Manhattan and Muskingum tribes of Red Men, Reynold lodge Knights of Pythias, Marietta and Harmar lodges of Good Templars; also a roll of Pierpont Battery; a copy of the *Boston Post*, one hundred years old; a premium list and list of officers of the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and various other articles presented by citizens.

of veterans was held, President Israel W. Andrews, of Marietta College, delivering the address of welcome. He referred in complimentary terms to the distinguished guests present; he welcomed the soldiers from far and near who were gathered together on the occasion to renew their acquaintance and friendship; he paid a tribute to the heroic dead whose memories it was sought to perpetuate by the monument dedicated, though a feeble expression of the gratitude of our people; he referred to the distinguished general of the army and the distinguished jurist, who had laid aside his duties as a private citizen to join the army when our country was in danger. His remarks were received with hearty applause.

Gen. John Pope spoke in a feeling manner of the "ties of friendship between comrades who fought side by side on so many bloody fields." He referred to the subject then so much discussed of conciliating the South. In closing he said:

Let us remember the solemn legacy these dead men have bequeathed us, consecrated by their lives to maintain among our ourselves, and to transmit to their and our descendants the results they laid down their lives to achieve.

Judge Force said:

But why are these dead so honored? Why is tribute given to them that is not given to wealth, or to power, or to learning? Is it because they were brave? Because they were patient? Because they were victorious? Because they were slain? No; it is none of these. It is because they died for us; because they gave themselves a cheerful sacrifice that our country might remain one, our free institutions stand perpetual. It is because of the work they did, but still more for the spirit in which they did it.

The monument erected to-day is a tribute of the people to public virtue. Let it stand as long as this nation shall last. It will be honored so long as our institutions shall be upheld by a worthy people. Let it stand in our park, facing the setting sun, no mere ornament, but a lesson and a stimulus. As years roll by and generation succeeds generation, let old and young find in its sculptured face both history and admonition. As the sunlight plays about the inscription like the wind breathing upon Aeolian strings, the letters will seem vocal, and chant in earnest tones: "The dead died to save their country, let the living so live as to keep it worthy."

After Judge Force had spoken, Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Senator of Indiana, being in the city, came upon the stage, and was called upon to speak. He thereupon referred, in eloquent terms, to the occasion and the commemorative object of the meeting, but confined his remarks to the National as against the States Rights idea.

Speeches were also made by General A. J. Warner and Rev. John Tenney, of Marietta; also by John Beach, a one-armed soldier.

The main object of the association was now accomplished,\* but the roll of the dead, referred to on the monument as recorded at the recorder's office remained unprepared until the spring of 1880. S. J. Hathaway having been elected secretary of the association in 1878, prepared a bill to enable soldiers' monument associations to record names of fallen soldiers, war of 1861 to 1865 inclusive.

Hon. Henry Bohl, then representing Washington County in the State Legislature, procured the passage of the bill May 27, 1879, so that the assessors in the spring of 1880 were required to take an enumeration of all deceased soldiers who enlisted from this county. A blank was prepared giving the facts. The assessors did their work as well as it could be done after so many years had elapsed since the war. This was supplemented by facts and data, procured at much labor and trouble, from other sources, until a sufficient degree of fullness and accuracy was obtained to justify the record to be made.

\*Through the efforts of one of Marietta's public-spirited citizens—M. P. Wells, Esq.—a neat iron fence was, in the spring of 1877, placed around the monument, part of the money to pay for which was donated by the Philomathean society, composed of young ladies of the Marietta high school. The same gentleman then followed up the work so well begun by moving for a donation of four cannon from the United States arsenal, at Washington, to place at the four corners of the monument. The Hon. A. J. Warner, our Representative in Congress from this district (thirteenth), procured the passage of a bill, approved June 8, 1880, donating to the association four twenty-pound Parrot guns. These were received in the summer of 1880, were let into four stone blocks and placed at the corners of the monument, as they now stand.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest!  
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is sung;  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;  
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;  
And Freedom shall awhile repair  
To dwell a weeping hermit there!



# CHAPTER XXIX.

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—PHILIPPINE WAR—GEN. HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The cause of the Spanish-American War was the long-continued cruelties and injustice of the Spanish rule in Cuba. The sympathies of the American people had been for many years aroused in behalf of the Cubans, but never found adequate expression until the last struggle for independence began. Negotiations were pending in 1897 to find if some peaceable way could not be found out of the terrible conditions which existed in the unhappy island. While these efforts were being made in behalf of peace and humanity the destruction of the U. S. cruiser "Maine," in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, lit the spark of war throughout the country and started a warlike furor which nothing could withstand.

War was declared and the tremendous energies of seventy millions of people were put in action to free Cuba from Spanish rule. The momentous events of the year 1898 constitute such recent history that it is needless to recount them here. Spain was vanquished.

As in the war of the Rebellion, Washington County did her part well, so in the Spanish-American war and the Philippine war which was a heritage from the struggle for Cuban independence, Washington County did her full duty.

Two companies, namely, "D," and "E" of

the Seventh Ohio infantry, were raised in this county. In addition to these a large number of men were recruited in this county for the United States hospital service and a number of men from this county enlisted in other organizations and served during the Cuban war and in the Philippines.

We give herewith the full company rolls of the two companies above named, furnished by Gen George R. Gyger, Adjutant General of Ohio. We made an effort to ascertain the names of the others and have obtained the names of a few of the soldiers who enlisted in other organizations, which are added hereto.

The following is a list of names of members of Company D, Seventh Reg., O. V. I., in the war with Spain, recruited at Lower Salem, Washington County, Ohio, for two years' service. This company was mustered into the United States service May 13, 1898, at Columbus, Ohio; mustered out November 6, 1898, at Columbus, Ohio.

The place of residence at the date of enlistment is given and in some cases the soldier was not a resident of the county.

From the head of the list down to and including Albert Wilson, the date of entering the service is given as April 25, 1898. The latter part of the list contains names of recruits who entered the company under the second call, the date of entering the service being given opposite each name.

Where the date of discharge is not specifically stated opposite the name, the soldier was mustered out with the company.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY D, 7TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,  
OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Judson D. Hovey, Major, age 43, Lower Salem.  
Fred C. Wooster, Captain, age 26, Elba.  
James H. Rhodes, First Lieutenant, age 29, Lower Salem.  
Otis A. True, Second Lieutenant, age 28, Lower Salem.  
Edward S. Blake, First Sergeant, age 33, Lower Salem.  
Lee Miraben, Quartermaster Sergeant, age 34, Marietta.  
Allan M. Whetstone, Second Sergeant, age 28, Lower Salem.  
Rees A. Alban, Third Sergeant, age 25, Elba.  
George F. Zumbro, Fourth Sergeant, age 24, Lower Salem.  
Joseph P. Hartshorn, Fifth Sergeant, age 27, Lower Salem.  
Harry T. Watkins, First Corporal, age 24, Lower Salem.  
Fred C. Boeshaar, Second Corporal, age 23, Lower Salem.  
Clinton Hockenberry, Third Corporal, age 26, Lower Salem.  
Theodore Folger, Fourth Corporal, age 23, Marietta.  
Elum Hartshorn, Fifth Corporal, age 22, Lower Salem.  
Arthur G. Hardy, Musician, age 21, Whipple.  
Jacob Sunder, Artificer, age 36, Marietta.  
Truman Wilson, Wagoner, age 25, Warner.  
Abicht, James W., private, age 20, Whipple.  
Amos, Elmer E., private, age 34, Reno.  
Ball, Allan, private, age 23, Elba.  
Broon, Henry, private, age 24, Lower Salem.  
Biehl, Frank H., private, age 26, Lowell.  
Best, Charles H., private, age 30, Marietta.  
Baker, John, private, age 36, Marietta.  
Barnes, George H., private, age 29, McArthur.  
Craig, Ellsworth, private, age 21, Kilmer.  
Chapman, Elmer S., private, age 24, Marietta.  
Chapman, Albert E., private, age 22, Stanleyville.  
Cline, George T., private, age 21, Rainbow.  
Davis, Richard, private, age 28, Marietta.  
Davidson, Elias E., private, age 42, Marietta.  
Evans, James F., private, age 30, Masterton.  
Foraker, Richard E., private, age 31, Marietta.  
Geren, Walter F., private, age 23, Marietta.  
Heydrick, Gilbert, private, age 24, discharged October 4, 1898, Marietta.  
Hoffman, Edward, Musician, age 24, Heslop.  
Hardy, Maurice L., private, age 22, Lower Salem.  
Hart, Thomas W., private, age 33, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps July 8, 1898, Marietta.  
Jacobs, William H., Corporal, age 28, Lower Salem.  
Johnson, Irving J., private, age 29, Constitution.  
Koon, Warren M., Corporal, age 23, Dalzell.  
Kehl, Henry, private, age 24, Lower Salem.  
Miracle, Wade, private, age 21, Elba.

Mattern, William G., private, age 21, Marietta.  
Minor, Samuel, private, age 35, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps, July 8, 1898, Marietta.  
Miller, John, private, age 23, Constitution.  
Nott, Oscar, private, age 29, Marietta.  
Pryor, Isaac M., private, age 27, Lower Salem.  
Prewett, George M., private, age 35, Briggs.  
Posey, Alexander, private, age 23, Marietta.  
Richey, Lumley H., private, age 20, Warner.  
Richey, Arthur, private, age 18, Warner.  
Richey, Peter, private, age 25, discharged October 4, 1898, Marietta.  
Rhodes, Charles, private, age 18, Lower Salem.  
Schofield, Carl S., private, age 20, Rainbow.  
Semon, Alfred H., private, age 24, Marietta.  
Smith, Enoch F., private, age 18, Marietta.  
Smith, Emory F., private, age 24, promoted to Corporal, Elba.  
Stover, George W., private, age 25, Lowell.  
Sarver, Earnest L., private, age 22, Reno.  
Schockey, Chauncey P., private, age 24, McArthur.  
Twiggs, Warner A., Corporal, age 29, Lower Salem.  
Trein, Frank E., private, age 20, Marietta.  
Wharff, Archie A., Corporal, age 22, Warner.  
Whetstone, Frederick, private, age 18, Lower Salem.  
Wilson, Clyde E., Corporal, age 24, Whipple.  
Welking, Earnest, private, age 19, Lowell.  
Weiss, Jacob T., private, age 36, discharged September 5, 1898, Coal Run.  
Worstell, John C., private, age 23, died July 12, 1898, Beverly.  
Wilson, Albert, private, age 26, transferred to Company H, June 8, 1898, Chillicothe.

Recruits enlisted and mustered into Company D, 7th Regiment, O. V. I.:

Stickrath, August J., private, age 25, June 8, 1898, promoted to Corporal, Lower Salem.  
Abicht, Augustus, private, age 19, June 15, 1898, Whipple.  
Anders, Christian, private, age 31, June 17, 1898, Marietta.  
Addelspringer, James F., private, age 23, June 17, 1898, Harrietsville.  
Augustein, George, private, age 27, June 17, 1898, Lowell.  
Bowman, Frank W., private, age 23, June 17, 1898, Constitution.  
Bond, Walter, private, age 23, June 17, 1898, Caldwell.  
Breckenridge, Wallace, private, age 18, June 17, 1898, Elba.  
Belford, Walter, private, age 21, June 17, 1898, Caldwell.  
Cain, Durwand, private, age 19, June 17, 1898, Caldwell.  
Dye, George, private, age 18, June 17, 1898, Dexter City.  
Enocks, Warren, private, age 21, June 17, 1898, Lower Salem.  
Huddleson, Charles H., private, age 22, June 17, 1898, Middle Creek.  
Howell, Ivan S., private, age 18, June 17, 1898, Olga.  
James, Homer M., private, age 23, June 17, 1898, Caldwell.

Keerps, George, private, age 34, June 17, 1898, discharged October 4, 1898, Marietta.

Lichtner, George N., private, age 31, June 17, 1898, Marietta.

Love, Edward O., private, age 24, June 17, 1898, Marietta.

Lent, Charles A., private, age 15, June 17, 1898, Harrietsville.

Oliver, Charles H., private, age 19, June 17, 1898, Gasville.

Slack, William H., private, age 21, June 17, 1898, Elba.

Smith, Walter G., private, age 21, June 17, 1898, Marietta.

Stackhouse, Doctor J., private, age 38, June 17, 1898, Lowell.

Travis, Hes., private, age 26, June 17, 1898, Elba.

Williams, Reese, private, age 25, June 17, 1898, Caldwell.

Briggs, Harry, private, age 22, June 18, 1898, Dexter City.

Lehnhard, Carl Jacob, private, age 21, June 18, 1898, Marietta.

Miller, Clifton E., private, age 21, June 18, 1898, Caldwell.

McCullough, David R., private, age 24, June 18, 1898, Marietta.

McClure, Frank G., private, age 19, June 18, 1898, Marietta.

Cooley, Herman L., private, age 31, June 22, 1898, Athens.

Gildea, Leonard, private, age 18, June 22, 1898, Ironton.

Gildea, Patrick L., private, age 40, June 22, 1898, Ironton.

Jackson, Albert, private, age 21, June 22, 1898, Ironton.

King, Richard, private, age 24, June 22, 1898, Ironton.

Manoway, William, private, age 25, June 22, 1898, discharged October 4, 1898, Ironton.

Neff, James, private, age 23, June 22, 1898, discharged October 4, 1898, Ironton.

Sanders, Walter, private, age 18, June 22, 1898, Ironton.

Knox, Delmar, private, age 21, July 21, 1898, Marietta.

Laurie, William, private, age 22, July 21, 1898, Marietta.

Jewell, Lewis J., private, age 35, June 30, 1898, entered the service as a member of Company L, transferred to Company D, Marietta.

Taylor, Horace S., private, age 25, April 25, 1898, entered the service as member of Company A, transferred to Company D, May 31, 1898, Marietta.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY E, 7TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,  
OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

William L. West, Captain, age 47, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Louis S. Hanshunaker, First Lieutenant, age 28, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Charles W. Hare, Second Lieutenant, age 23, New

Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Frank Hare, First Sergeant, age 21, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Frank Cunningham, Quartermaster Sergeant, age 25, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

William S. Miller, Sergeant, age 25, New Matamoras, mustered in May 6, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

William J. Stewart, Sergeant, age 37, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Frank W. Martin, Sergeant, age 22, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Frank C. Nicholson, Sergeant, age 20, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

George W. Powell, Corporal, age 29, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Samuel A. McCool, Corporal, age 23, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Thomas B. Green, Corporal, age 28, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Clarence S. Armstrong, Corporal, age 25, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

John Cunningham, Corporal, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Charles G. Andrews, Corporal, age 27, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

George D. Watson, Corporal, age 22, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

William L. Davis, Corporal, age 23, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Frank C. Breese, Corporal, age 24, Ironton, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

John C. Gillespie, Corporal, age 22, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Robert Travis, Corporal, age 25, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

William W. Sibson, Artificer, age 24, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Henry W. Kirkbride, Wagoner, age 30, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Charles J. Cunningham, Trumpeter, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Clarence E. Wisecup, Trumpeter, age 24, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Harry Barnhart, Cook, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Bratton, Edward A., private, age 31, New Mata-

moras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Bond, William J., private, age 26, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Buckle, George L., private, age 20, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Barrow, Louis, private, age 24, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Bauer, Herman E., private, age 29, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Blowers, Robert, private, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out September 15, 1898.

Cook, Branch W., private, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out August 25, 1898.

Cunningham, Harry, private, age 22, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Carter, Samuel, private, age 31, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Dillon, John, private, age 19, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Donovan, William A., private, age 26, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Eddy, Charles D., private, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Elliott, Otto R., private, age 21, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Fox, Charles W., private, age 27, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Feeney, Thomas E., private, age 22, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Fischer, John S., private, age 21, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Griffin, Robert W., private, age 28, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Gautschi, Otto, private, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Greenwood, Homer L., private, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Hanna, Frank, private, age 22, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Hill, Harry, (Hall?), private, age 19, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Heath, Thornton A., private, age 21, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Hofer, Albert R., private, age 18, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Hamilton, Edward F., private, Chillicothe, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Helter, Earl W. (Kelter?), private, age 22, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Hener, Clay, (Keener?), private, age 28, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Harris, Harry, private, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Hillene, Edward, (Killene?), private, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Lentz, Harry A. (Harvey?), private, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Long, Elmer P., private, age 24, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Leach, David F., private, age 26, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Miracle, Forest H., private, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Murphy, Herbert, private, age 21, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Moore, Hiram, private, age 23, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Mann, Homer D., private, age 21, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Myers, Charles, private, age 30, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Neeley, George E., private, age 22, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Pruden, William J., private, age 40, Coolville, Ohio, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Pilcher, William J., private, age 22, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Riedell, Charles A., private, age 24, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Ridgeway, William D., private, age 32, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Riley, John Charles, private, age 18, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Smith, Howard, private, age 18, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Smith, William C., private, age 19, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Stone, Ralph D., private, age 19, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Thompson, Howard C., private, age 18, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Thomas, Daniel H., private, age 19, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Thorp, Edward E., private, age 19, Bellaire, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Thompson, George B., private, age 33, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Wheeler, Frank, private, age 21, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Way, Thomas F., private, age 28, Bellaire, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Way, William S., Jr., private, age 25, Graysville, O., mustered in May 13, 1898, detached.

Ward, Adam, private, age 21, Ward, O., mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Woods, Harry, private, age 19, Wheeling, W. Va., mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Walbert, Richard, private, age 28, Ironton, O., mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

#### RECRUITS

Gross, Edward M., First Lieutenant, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, resigned July 25, 1898.

Brooks, Frank O., Second Lieutenant, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, resigned May 30, 1898.

Campbell, Carl C., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, discharged August 25, 1898.

Ribb, Hiram, private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, discharged August 29, 1898.

Kerr, Patrick M., Sergeant, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Kane, Hugh B., Corporal, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Galbreath, William P., Corporal, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Hall, Ira, Corporal, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Rupp, Harry C., Musician, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Grubbs, William J., Musician, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Wood, John C., Wagoner, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Bennett, Homer L., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Breece, Charles A., private, Ironton, mustered in June 22, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Davis, James, private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Dipple, Theodore, private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Eaton, George W., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Ehod, Willia E., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Feeny, James W., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Griffin, Perry L., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Goodman, William J., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Kaster, Benjamin W., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Lamping, Frank, private, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Mason, Charles F., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

McBee, Charles, private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Mann, Freeman H., private, New Matamoras, mustered in June 18, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Stickle, Alexander, private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out October 4, 1898.

Morrison, Simeon D., Corporal, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out September 15, 1898.

Cline, Llewellyn, private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out September 6, 1898.

Hubbard, Frank S., Corporal, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

Irwin, Melvin O., private, New Matamoras, mustered in May 13, 1898, mustered out November 6, 1898.

#### PHILIPPINE WAR.

Hostilities at the beginning of the Spanish-American war were inaugurated by Admiral Dewey when he sailed into Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and engaged the Spanish fleet ranged in line of battle off Cavite. This engagement had been anticipated for some weeks and the newspapers had been rife with comments comparing the two fleets and their armaments and speculating as to the probable outcome of a contest between forces so evenly matched. Dewey had on the whole a stronger fleet, as it was supposed, but to offset this it was claimed that the Spaniards had the backing of strong fortifications armed with heavy guns. The American fleet, however, destroyed the Spanish ships one after the other, and in the short space of a few hours what was a formidable and powerful naval force was wrecked and sunk. Dewey was now master of the Bay of Manila, but in his strength lay his weakness. He had no land forces to follow up his advantages and hold what he had conquered, as by all the rules of war he was entitled to do. The news of his great victory set the country wild with enthusiasm and rejoicing. Troops were at once started to his relief, the voyage requiring several weeks, causing great delay. Meanwhile a native by the name of Aguinaldo appeared. He had been in hiding at Hong Kong, China. He asked the privilege of going ashore and doing something against the common foe, the Spaniard. This he was allowed to do and a little later on was allowed to take the Spanish arms stored in the arsenal at Cavite and arm his followers with them. This was where Dewey made his great mistake, as he afterward stated before a Senate



committee. After the surrender of the islands and after they had been formally ceded to the United States by Spain, Aguinaldo and his followers refused to recognize the sovereignty of the United States and waged war against the government to drive our forces from the Islands. The government had no choice but to stay where the fortunes of war had placed our victorious flag. If we had abandoned the islands, other powers, who were watching our movements, would have stepped in to reap the advantages of our victory. Upon the departure of our troops, anarchy would have reigned supreme. The warring factions of a semi-barbarous people would have rendered business and trade impossible and would have jeopardized the lives and property of Americans and all foreigners. This was the opinion of the best judges of the situation and it was but the act of good statesmanship to decide to maintain the supremacy of the American flag and hold the country. Hence, the so-called, Philippine War. It was waged by our government vigorously and successfully. Although waged against a barbarous foe where it was difficult to observe all the rules of civilized warfare, yet on the whole the war was conducted in a humane manner. As General Sherman said "War is hell," so in this case the hardships and suffering, although terrible while it lasted, could not have been softened or ameliorated, to any great extent, and still have resulted in success. It was the very hardness and cruelty of the war which hastened its close. It was not of our seeking but once in, we fought it to a successful close.

Washington County had a good many soldiers in the various organizations serving in the Philippines, but after the close of the Spanish-American War, by the Treaty of Paris, the government did not call upon the States for volunteers, as was the case at first, but called for United States volunteers. So that the men from this county were scattered throughout the army. It has been difficult to gather these names for the roll of this history but a number of names have been secured and are appended to this sketch. Like all soldiers of the

great Commonwealth of States, they are held in honorable remembrance.

Clarence E. Creighton, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted in Co. G, 33d U. S. Vol. Inf., August 17, 1899. Died February 22, 1901. Philippine War.

George W. Price, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps, 1st Division, 2nd Army Corps. Transferred September 9, 1898. Discharged March 12, 1899. Spanish-American War.

Okey J. Eddy, Yankeebug, Ohio.—Enlisted in Co. E, 8th Ohio Infantry, March 13, 1898. Died August 22, 1898, on board steamer "Mohawk" and was buried at sea. Spanish-American War.

Roma B. Devol, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps, 1st Division, 2nd Army Corps. Died August 23, 1898. Spanish-American War.

Harry Clinton Smith, Marietta, Ohio.—Hospital Corps, U. S. A. Enlisted July 18, 1898. Discharged October 18, 1898.

Barker E. Kigans.—Enlisted July 20, 1898, hospital steward, U. S. Hospital Corps. Discharged September 18, 1899. Now serving in the 57th Company, U. S. Coast Artillery, Fort Wadsworth, New York.

George T. Cline.—Enlisted October 8, 1899, in Co. I, 43d U. S. Vol. Inf. Mustered out and discharged July 5, 1901. 'Also served in Co. O, 7th Ohio Infantry (Salem Rifles), Spanish-American War.

Edward Drayer.—Enlisted October 4, 1899, in Co. I, 43d U. S. Vol. Inf. Mustered out and discharged July 5, 1901. Philippine War.

Isaac Cline.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps. Died in Josiah Simpson General Hospital, November 30, 1898. Spanish-American War.

Milford Maloney.—Enlisted October 3, 1895, in Troop F, 2nd U. S. Cavalry. Mustered out and discharged October 24, 1898, from St. Joseph's Hospital. Spanish-American War.

Ben Longfellow.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps. Mustered out October 18, 1898. Spanish-American War.

Benjamin S. Via.—Enlisted June 24, 1896, in Battery A, 2nd U. S. Light Artillery. Discharged June 23, 1899. Spanish-American War.

Charles Wright.—Enlisted August 19, 1899, in Co. F, 33d U. S. Vol. Inf. Discharged April 17, 1901. Philippine War.

Lycurgus A. Hall.—Enlisted April 26, 1898, in Co. K, 3d Illinois Infantry. Mustered out and discharged January 16, 1899. Spanish-American War.

Albert Anderson.—Enlisted October 4, 1899, in Co. I, 43d U. S. Vol. Inf. Discharged July 5, 1901. Philippine War.

Ray Hoover.—Enlisted October 4, 1899, in Co. I, 43d U. S. Vol. Inf. Discharged July 5, 1901. Philippine War. Re-enlisted, First Lieutenant U. S. Infantry.

Howard F. Watters, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted June 20, 1899, in Co. G, 22d U. S. Infantry. Transferred to Co. G, 13th U. S. Infantry, January 26, 1902. Honorably discharged June 27, 1902. Philippine War.

John B. Barnes, Lower Salem, Ohio.—Enlisted June 15, 1895, in Troop D, 5th U. S. Cavalry. Discharged June 14, 1898, private. Re-enlisted June 17,

1898, private and hospital steward, in the U. S. Hospital Corps. Discharged June 1, 1899. Spanish-American War.

Irwin W. Lyman, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted October 4, 1899, in Co. I, 43d U. S. Vol. Inf. Discharged July 5, 1901. Philippine War.

Edward W. Griffin, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps. Discharged May 12, 1899. Spanish-American War.

Lewis Maloney, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps. Discharged, 1899. Spanish-American War.

William Berentz, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps. Discharged May 1, 1899. Spanish-American War.

John F. Hamilton, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps. Discharged December 31, 1898.

William Outerson, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted June 21, 1898, seaman and quartermaster, U. S. steamer "Glacier." Discharged January 21, 1899. Spanish-American War.

Everett R. Hays, Newport, Ohio.—Enlisted July 18, 1898, in the U. S. Hospital Corps, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps. Died in hospital at Fortress Monroe, October 16, 1898.

Walter T. Stanley, Lower Salem, Ohio.—Enlisted June 27, 1898, corporal, Co. E, and U. S. Vol. Engineers. Died October, 1898, in hospital at Montauk Point, New York.

Arthur F. Cole.—Enlisted June 27, 1898, first sergeant, Co. E, and U. S. Vol. Engineers. Discharged April 20, 1899, in Cuba.

Leonard Lawton, Barlow, Ohio.—Enlisted June 30, 1898, sergeant, Co. B, and U. S. Vol. Engineers. Discharged April, 1899.

John Patterson Dodge, Beverly, Ohio.—Commissioned June 4, 1898, as brigade surgeon with rank of major of volunteers. Mustered out January 23, 1899.

Andrew J. Congleton, Marietta, Ohio.—Enlisted in 2nd U. S. Cavalry. Served three years during Spanish-American War and then re-enlisted in Troop I, 2nd U. S. Cavalry and is still in service.

#### GEN. HARRISON GRAY OTIS

Was born in Adams township, Washington County, February 10, 1837. His grandfather served in a New Hampshire battalion in the Revolution until wounded and honorably discharged. His father came to Washington County in 1800. Harrison received such education as the district schools afforded and then learned the printer's trade. Previous to the Civil War he had removed to Kentucky, and from that State, in 1860, he was sent

as delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Lincoln for the Presidency. When hostilities commenced, he enlisted as a private in the 12th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., serving with that organization for three years and subsequently with the 23rd Reg., Ohio Veteran Volunteers, for 13 months. During this service he participated in 15 actions, was twice wounded in battle, received several promotions, was twice brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war," and was honorably discharged from the service August 1, 1865, after having attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He then wished to resume his work in civil life and therefore declined to accept a commission in the regular army. He was official reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1866-67; was foreman of the United States Government Printing Office, 1869-70, and later was an officer of the United States Patent Office, resigning as chief of division in 1876. In that year he removed to California, edited the *Santa Barbara Press*, 1876-79; and was special United States Treasury Agent in charge of the seal islands of Alaska, 1879-81. Since 1882 he has been editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, except during the Spanish-American War, in which he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898. He served against the Filipino insurgents in Luzon, commanding the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, of the 8th Army Corps, and leading his brigade at the capture of Calocan, February 10, 1899. He was brevetted major-general for meritorious conduct in battle, March 25, 1899, and after the campaign against Malolos, the Filipino capital, in which he took part, he resigned, was honorably discharged, returned to California, and resumed his newspaper work. His fellow citizens say, "Otis helped to make Los Angeles what it is more than any other man."

He married Eliza A. Wetherby at Lowell, Ohio, September 11, 1869, and they have three living daughters.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### SKETCHES OF PIONEERS.

THE FIRST WHITE PEOPLE IN OHIO—GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM—REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, LL. D.—GEN. BENJAMIN TUPPER—COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHITTLE—COL. ROBERT OLIVER—MAJOR HAFIELD WHITE—COL. EBENEZER SPROAT—COL. RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS—ARTHUR ST. CLAIR—ICHABOD NYE—MRS. REBECCA IVES GILMAN—MRS. MARY LAKE—ISAAC AND REBECCA WILLIAMS—COL. WILLIAM STACY—MAJOR ANSELM TUPPER—COL. BENJAMIN TUPPER—GEN. JOSEPH BUELL—REV. DANIEL STORY—JOHN MATHEWS—EPHRAIM CUTLER—DAVID PUTNAM—NAHUM WARD.

#### THE FIRST WHITE PEOPLE IN OHIO.

*(From the address of Hon. R. M. Stinson, April 7, 1899.)*

It is asked were there no white people in what is now the State of Ohio, before the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum, 1788? Certainly. Passing the French, already noticed, there were white captives and traders and missionaries among the Indians. As early as 1770, Richard Conner, a trader from Maryland, was living with his wife, in the Pickaway Plains, with the Shawanese, and a son was born to them in 1771 in that region. This, I think, was Col. John Conner, the founder of Connersville, the county seat of Fayette County, Indiana. He and a younger brother, also of the same origin, were prominent citizens of Indiana in its early history. I had the facts from the family record at Connersville in 1881, but the communication to me from the descendants has been mislaid.

Mr. Henry, from a prominent family in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was also at the same period, and in the same quarter, living as a gunsmith with the Shawanese.

John Lewis Roth was born at Gnadenhut-

ten, July 4, 1773; and Johanna Maria Heckewelder was born at Salem, April 16, 1781—children of Moravian missionaries, at the afore-named stations, on the upper Muskingum, or its main branch, the Tuscarawas. After the massacre at Gnadenhutten, in 1782, and the breaking of the missionary stations, on the Tuscarawas, they were taken to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and both lived and died there at an advanced age.

There were also "Squatters" along the upper Ohio River, in the present counties of Jefferson and Belmont, perhaps elsewhere, who were in 1785 warned and driven off the Congress Lands by United States officers.

All that is claimed is that at Marietta was the first permanent settlement in Ohio, by owners of the land, with the forms of law.

#### GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM.

*(From the Address of Senator Hoar, Rutland, Massachusetts, September 17, 1899.)*

Rufus Putnam was born in Sutton in this county, on the 9th of April, (O. S.) 1738. He came of a race of Worcester and Essex County





GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM.



yeoman, distinguished in every generation, so far as we know their history, for public spirit, simplicity, integrity and common sense.

He was a cousin, with a single remove, of General Israel Putnam, the man "who dared to lead where any man dared to follow." He was, I think, the grandnephew of Joseph Putnam, father of Israel, another hero of the old Putnam breed, who defied another horrible she-wolf, the witchcraft delusion, at the height of its power, in the very den where it was born.

Elisha Putnam, father of Rufus, died when the son was seven years old. General Putnam's account of his family says his father was a much respected citizen, town clerk, a deacon in the church and representative from Sutton in the General Court. He died June 10, 1745.

His mother married again. The stepfather seems to have cared little for the child. He was illiterate himself and despised learning. The little boy, as he tells us in a pathetic diary, written late in life, had no chance to go to school, and little opportunity for learning at home. No books were furnished him, and he had little time to use them.

Captain Sadler, the stepfather, kept a tavern. Rufus got a few pennies by waiting upon guests and blacking their boots, with which he bought powder, and with the help of an old gun killed some partridges which he sold, and with the proceeds bought a spelling book and an arithmetic. From these he learned what he could, and to go as far as the rule of three in arithmetic. But the miserly stepfather would not allow him the light of a tallow candle in the long winter evenings and ridiculed his aspirations for learning.

CONSULTED BY WASHINGTON

One evening in the winter of 1775-76, Putnam was invited to dine at headquarters. Washington detained him after the company had departed to consult him about an attack on Boston. The general preferred an entrenchment of Dorchester Heights, which would compel Howe to attack him and risk another Bunker Hill engagement with a different result, to

marching his own troops over the ice to storm the town. But the ground was frozen to a great depth and resisted the pick-ax like solid rock.

Putnam was ordered to consider the matter, and if he could find any way to execute Washington's plan to report at once. He himself best tells the story of the accident—we may almost say the miracle—by which the deliverance of Massachusetts from the foreign invader, a veteran British army 11,000 strong, was wrought by the instrumentality of the millwright's apprentice:

"I left headquarters in company with another gentleman, and on our way came to General Heath's. I had no thought of calling until I came against his door, and then I said, 'Let us call on General Heath,' to which he agreed. I had no other motive but to pay my respects to the general. While there, I cast my eye on a book which lay on the table, lettered on the back 'Miller's Field Engineer.' I immediately requested the general to lend it to me. He denied me. I repeated my request. He again refused, and told me he never lent his books.

"I then told him he must recollect that he was one, who, at Roxbury, in a measure compelled me to undertake a business which, at the time, I confessed I had never read a word about, and that he must let me have the book. After some more excuses on his part and close pressing on mine, I obtained the loan of it."

In looking at the table of contents his eye was caught by the word "chandelier," a new word to him. He read carefully the description and saw its importance at a glance. The chandeliers were made of stout timbers, 10 feet long, into which were framed posts five feet high and five feet apart, placed on the ground in parallel lines and the open spaces filled in with bundles of fascines, strongly picketed together, thus forming a movable parapet of wood instead of earth, as theretofore done.

Putnam soon had his plan ready. The men were immediately set to work in the adjacent apple orchard and woodlands, cutting and bundling up the fascines and carrying them with the chandeliers on to the ground se-

lected for the work. They were set up in their place in a single night.

When the sun went down on Boston on the 4th of March, Washington was at Cambridge and Dorchester Heights as nature or the husbandman had left them in the autumn. When Sir William Howe rubbed his eyes on the morning of the 5th, he saw through the heavy mists the entrenchments, on which he said, the rebels had done more work in a night than his whole army would have done in a month. He wrote to Lord Dartmouth that it must have the employment of at least 12,000 men. His own effective force, including seamen, was about 11,000. Washington had but 14,000 fit for duty.

"Some of our officers," said the *Annual Register*—Edmund Burke was the writer—"acknowledge that the expedition with which these works were thrown up, with their sudden and unexpected appearance, recalled to their minds the wonderful stories of enchantment and invisible agency which are so frequent in the Eastern romances."

Howe was a man of spirit. He took the prompt resolution to attempt to dislodge the Americans the next night, before the works were made impregnable. Earl Percy, who had learned something of Yankee quality at Bunker Hill and Lexington, was to command the assault. But the power that dispersed the armada baffled all the plans of the English general. There came a "dreadful storm at night," which made it impossible to cross the bay until the Americans works were perfected.

We take no leaf from the pure chaplet of Washington's fame when we say that the success of the first great military operation of the Revolution was due to Rufus Putnam. The Americans under Israel Putnam marched into Boston, drums beating, and colors flying. The veteran British Army aided by a strong naval force, soldier and sailor, Englishman and Tory, sick and well, bag and baggage, got out of Boston before the strategy of Washington, the engineering of Putnam, and the courage of the despised and untried yeomen, from whose leaders they withheld the usual titles of mili-

tary respect. "It resembled," said Burke, "more the emigration of a nation than the breaking of a camp."

THE OTHER COMPANY, LAND GRANT AND THE ORDINANCE  
SECURED.

It remained only to get the grant of lands. There had been various schemes in Congress from March 1, 1784, for the organization of the Northwest Territory. Jefferson reported one on the first day of March in that year, which contained a provision excluding slavery after 1800. The subsequent history proves beyond a question that a toleration of slavery until that time would have ended in making the whole territory slaveholding.

But even that limited and ineffective prohibition was stricken out by Congress. March 16, 1785, Rufus King, of Massachusetts, offered a resolve that there should be no slavery in this Territory. It was sent to a committee, of which he was chairman, and amended by postponing the prohibition of slavery until 1800, and with a clause providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves. That was never acted upon and died in committee.

In 1786 a new committee was raised to propose a plan for the government of the Territory. They made a report which contained no prohibition of slavery whatever. That report also remained without action until the end of Congress.

When Putnam had got his plan for the company ready and secured his associates, he sent General Parsons to Congress to secure the grant of lands and the passage of an ordinance for the government of the Territory. But Parsons returned, having accomplished absolutely nothing.

Putnam was not discouraged. He met Manasseh Cutler, the other director in Boston, June 25, 1787, and it was agreed that Cutler should renew the attempt in which Jefferson and Rufus King and Parsons and Washington and several committees of the Continental Congress had so conspicuously failed.

Manasseh Cutler records in his diary: "I conversed with General Putnam and settled the principles on which I am to contract with Con-

gress for lands on account of the Ohio Company."

Cutler reached New York, where Congress was in session on the 6th of July and was introduced into their chamber. He explained his scheme to the members of Congress. In three days a new committee was appointed, the ordinance which had expired with the last session brought forward and committed. A copy of the ordinance was sent to Cutler, that he might make remarks and prepare amendments. The next day, the 10th, the ordinance was newly modeled. It was reported to Congress on the 11th. But it did not include the clause prohibiting slavery because, as Nathan Dane, who reported it, said, he had no idea the States would agree to it. But Dane moved it as an amendment. It was inserted and passed unanimously, save the single vote of Abram Yates.

During the two or three days that this ordinance was pending, the committee proposed to reject some of Cutler's amendments; he does not specify which. "Thereupon he paid his respects to all the members of Congress in the city, informed them of his intention to depart that day, and if his terms were not acceded to turn his attention to some other part of the country."

They urged him, as he says, to "tarry till the next day, and they would put by all other business to complete the contract." He records further in his diary that "Congress came to the terms stated in our letter without the least variation."

Why was it that Congress came in three days to terms which the influence of Washington and of Jefferson had failed to accomplish for more than four years? Putnam and Cutler were masters of the situation. The Ohio Company might well dictate its own terms, even in dealing with the farsighted statesmen of 1787.

Washington said of Rufus Putnam that he was the best engineer in the army, whether French or American. At the end of the war he directed Putnam to report a comprehensive plan for fortifying the whole country. I have

seen General Putnam's elaborate scheme. I think among his papers at Marietta College, or in the archives at Washington. It was never executed, in spite of earnest appeals of some of our ablest statesmen in every generation from Washington to Jackson and Tilden and Eugene Hale.

It remains a monument of that national providence of which we have shown so many conspicuous examples, especially in the matter of preparation for defense and for war and which, during the last few months, has even dimmed the glories of Manila and Santiago.

To be a great engineer is to be a great soldier. To be a great engineer with only such advantages of education as Rufus Putnam enjoyed is to be a man of consummate genius. But to have been the trusted friend of Washington, to have conceived as by a flash of inspiration the works which with an inferior force compelled England to evacuate a fortified town and to quit Massachusetts forever; to have constructed the very fortress and citadel of our strength and defense in the War of the Revolution; to have been in Lord Bacon's front rank of sovereign honor; to have founded a mighty State, herself the mother of mighty States; to have planned, constructed and made impregnable the very citadel and fortress of liberty on this continent; to have turned the mighty stream of current and empire from the channel of slavery into the channel of freedom, there to flow forever and forever—if this be not greatness, then there is no greatness among the living or the dead.

During the years he lived in Rutland, he was representative to the General Court, selectman, constable, tax collector, on a committee to lay out school lands, committee to make repairs of school house, State surveyor, commissioner to treat with the Penobscot Indians, volunteer in putting down the Shays rebellion, on committee to settle with Jabe Fairbanks. He was one of the founders and first trustees of the Leicester Academy, and, with his family of eight children, gave from his slender means £100 toward its endowment. The rest of his life is, in large part, the history of Marietta for more than 30 years. "The impression of his

character, says the historian, "is strongly marked in the history of Marietta, in their buildings, institutions and manners."

Now this seems to me to be a good, honest, old-fashioned American story. It is a Massachusetts story. It is a Worcester County story; although we by no means pretend to a monopoly of such things in Massachusetts or in Worcester County. We have got over wondering at them. The boy went to school but three days after he was nine years old. That has happened before to many a boy who became a great man, from Ulysses to Abraham Lincoln.

A Worcester County farm in those days was a pretty good school. It was a pretty good school, both for the intellect and the heart. The boy learned the secrets of the forest and the field, the names and habits of bird and beast. He could take care of himself anywhere. He became an expert woodsman and sharpshooter.

He heard high topics discussed in the church—I beg your pardon—in the meeting-house. The talk by the blacksmith's forge and the tavern fire, and the rude drafting board of the millwright, when the great political contest with England was pending, was of the true boundary between liberty and authority in the government of the State and between men's free will and God's foreknowledge and omnipotence in the government of the universe.

RUFUS PUTNAM'S HOME IN MARIETTA.\*

There seems to be a good reason to believe that the house was the one now known as the Rufus Putnam house at the corner of Second and Washington streets. I quote the opinion of a life-long resident of Marietta and one well acquainted with all the facts relating to its early history with regard to this matter. She says: "Upon examination of General Putnam's letter of 1790, and by comparing it with papers and charts descriptive of the Campus Martius from 1788 to 1795, I am satisfied that the orders given to Colonel Meigs in regard to building and the lumber supplied relate to the

house built for him in the Campus Martius, 1788 to 1790, which covered ground not less than 30 by 18 feet and which stood next to the S. E. Blockhouse, which was at the N. W. corner of Second and Washington streets.

"General Putnam brought his family to Marietta in 1790, arriving November 5th. He took them to his house in the Campus Martius and they resided there during the Indian war, 1791 to 1795. (This is shown by historical record.)

"It is a matter of local knowledge that for many years previous to and until his death in 1824, General Putnam resided in the house now standing at the corner of Washington and Second streets, which covers the same ground (and more) than the Campus Martius house of 1788-1795 stood upon. I think that the present structure which I have always known as 'The General Rufus Putnam house,' was erected with the original house as a nucleus. I am satisfied that a careful examination by competent house builders would prove this beyond a question."

For 85 years I have been a resident of Marietta and have paid more than ordinary attention to the residences of its citizens, especially those of olden times. I have read with interest the conclusion of the above writer and in conversation with the person, and after extensive examination, I am of the impression that General Putnam had but the one house in Marietta, at the corner of Second and Washington streets. I well remember, though only a boy, the day of his death. By the order of the proper authorities, the tolling of the bell at the time of the death and funeral of residents had been omitted, on account of the general sickness in the town. On the occasion of the death of General Putnam, this order was suspended and on the day of his death the bell tolled to the number of his years, and on the day of his burial the tolling of the bell commenced at the time of the procession leaving his house and continued till the return to the same spot. With my father and elder brother, I attended the funeral. I was particularly impressed, as my father was called on to be a bearer and we two boys fell into the procession alone. The death

\*Written by Hon. George M. Woodbridge.

of General Putnam and his funeral took place at his home at the corner of Washington and Second streets.

A granite monument erected by his grandson, Col. W. R. Putnam, marks the place of his rest. It has this inscription:

GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM.

A Revolutionary officer, and the leader of the colony which made the first settlement in the Territory of the Northwest at Marietta, April 7, 1788.

Born April 9, 1738.

Died May 4, 1824.

Persis Rice, wife of

Rufus Putnam,

Born November 10, 1737.

Died September 6, 1820.

The memory of the just is Blessed.

The children of Gen. Rufus Putnam were: Ayres, born 1761, died 1762; Elizabeth, born 1765, died 1830; Persis, born 1767, died —; Susanna, born 1768, died 1840; Abigail, born 1770, died 1805; William Rufus, born 1771, died 1855; Franklin, born 1774, died 1776; Edwin, born 1776, died 1843; Patty, born 1777, died 1842, and Catharine, born 1780, died 1808. William Rufus married, in 1803, Jerusha Guiteau. Their son, William Rufus Putnam, Jr., was born June 13, 1812. Edwin Putnam married a Miss Safford and had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Susanna married Christopher Burlingame. Abigail married William Browning, of Belpre. Persis married Perly Howe, of Belpre. Martha married Benjamin Tupper, of Putnam (now Zanesville). Catharine married Ebenezer Buckingham.

REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, LL. D.

The interest which a majority of those who consult this volume, have in Dr. Manasseh Cutler centers in his splendid services for the New England Ohio Company and his immeasurable influence for good, as exerted through the ordinance of 1787, of which much has been already said within these pages, but it is desirable that in a work devoted to the history of a settlement, of which he was one of the founders, a personal sketch of the man should be

given to convey, however inadequately, some idea of his life, his talents, and his worth.

Rev. Manasseh Cutler, son of Hezekiah and Susanna (Clark) Cutler, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, May 28 (old style), 1742. His father was a respectable farmer and the son spent his earlier years in the usual manner of a New England farmer's boy. He early displayed promising tokens of genius and made rapid progress in study. He prepared for college under Rev. Aaron Brown—a Killingly preacher—and entered Yale in 1761. He graduated with high honors in 1765. In the following year he married Mary Balch, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Sumner) Balch. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1767, and pleaded a few cases in the Norfolk County, Massachusetts, courts, but having entertained, for some years, serious thoughts of entering the ministry, he began in earnest his theological studies in 1769, under the direction of his father-in-law, who was the first pastor of the South Church, of Dedham, Massachusetts. In his diary under date of November, of the preceding year, appears an entry showing that he had even then given much consideration to the subject. He says: "Prosecuted my studies—began to make sermons. May God grant me his blessing in so important an undertaking, and make me serviceable to the cause of religion and the souls of my fellow-men." After completing the course of study usual at that day he was ordained at Ipswich Hamlet (afterward Hamilton), Massachusetts, September 11, 1771. His pastorate here continued 52 years, until his death, in 1823. Dr. Cutler regarded himself as consecrated to the ministry and repeatedly refused opportunities to enter other, and very tempting, avenues of life. His labors in the church were very successful. Rev. Dr. Benjamin Wadsworth thus spoke of him: "Christ crucified was the great theme of his preaching. His public discourses were prepared in Gospel style, but with studied accuracy, argumentative energy and persuasive pathos. They were serious and practical, rather than speculative and metaphysical: he could be a son of thunder and a son of consolation: his object was to win souls to Christ, and to estab-



lish them intelligent, judicious, and exemplary Christians." Another writer has said of him: "As a preacher, he was grave, dignified, and impressive in manner, and select in the matter of his discourses. In doctrine, a moderate Calvinist, he steadily maintained the religious opinions with which he commenced his ministry, to the end of his life." Felt, in his history of Ipswich, Massachusetts, says: "His voice in preaching was not loud, but distinct and audible to his congregation. \* \* \* His style of writing was clear, perspicuous and strong." His published sermons are: "Charge at the Ordination of Rev. Daniel Story, 1798" (the first ordained minister in the Northwest Territory), "A National Fast Sermon, 1799," "A Sermon before the Bible Society of Salem and Vicinity, 1813," and "A Century Discourse of Hamilton Church, 1814."

Dr. Cutler became, while a young man, very fond of scientific study, and, later in life, it is not too much to say, was more distinguished as a scientist than any man in America, except Benjamin Franklin. In the early part of the Revolutionary War an American privateer captured and brought into port a British prize, containing among other valuables a fine library, consisting chiefly of medical and botanical works. These books became the nucleus of what is now the Salem Athenæum. The botanical department—a field till then but little cultivated in this country—being very congenial to Dr. Cutler's taste, engaged his eager attention. He prepared a paper on botany which the American Society of Arts and Sciences published in their memoirs, and which Dr. Franklin (as he himself afterward assured Dr. Cutler) caused to be republished in the *Columbian Magazine*, printed at Philadelphia. In the year 1785 Dr. Cutler published four papers in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*, in three departments of science—astronomy, meteorology, and botany.

Dr. Cutler, who had already taken degrees in law and divinity, soon after the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, became a student and practitioner of medicine. The regular physician of the hamlet had been called to ac-

tive military service, and the people were obliged to send to neighboring towns for medical aid. In this exigency Dr. Cutler qualified himself to fill the place made vacant. In due time he acquired a high reputation as a physician, and in the treatment of some difficult cases his success became quite proverbial. Many valuable medical papers are preserved among his manuscripts. His knowledge of botany was blended advantageously with that of medicine. It may here be remarked that one of his papers upon a topic of the former science was instrumental in bringing into use lobelia and other indigenous plants.

The public honors conferred upon him give some idea of the estimation in which Dr. Cutler was held as a man of literature and science—such an accumulation as is rarely annexed to the ministerial character. They rank in the following order: He graduated from Yale in 1765; received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1770; was elected a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1781; of the Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1784; and an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1785; received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College, 1789; was elected member of the Agricultural Society, 1792; of the Historical Society, 1792; a representative to Congress from 1800 to 1804; an honorary member of the Linnæan Society, Philadelphia, 1809; president of the Bible Society of Salem and vicinity, 1811; a member of the American Antiquarian Society, 1813; and of the New England Linnæan Society, 1815. Dr. Cutler was better and more widely known during his life as a scientist than as a preacher. And now the popularity of the preacher and the renown of the scientist are both eclipsed by the fame of the author of the ordinance of 1787. As the agent who introduced and who secured the adoption of the clause in that immortal instruction which gave it the name of the "Ordinance of Freedom," he organized the force which, swelling steadily and irresistibly as the years rolled on, changed the destiny of the Nation and of millions of human beings by barring its progress and so

making possible the final overthrow of American slavery. Only in recent years has Dr. Cutler's name been covered with the glory of this great deed. But his agency in the formation of the ordinance—in the insertion and passage of the clause prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory—has been established beyond a doubt.

The events which led to Dr. Cutler's great opportunity, if not forming as long a train as that of the steps by which he was fitted to take advantage of the opportunity, were nevertheless numerous. It is not necessary that they should here be recounted. He took a deep interest in the success of the American patriots. He served during two campaigns as chaplain in the Revolutionary Army.

While his negotiations with Congress were pending Dr. Cutler journeyed to Philadelphia to visit Benjamin Franklin (a man, by the way, whom he resembled in tastes, talents and achievements, as will be seen, when the story of his life is fully told). James Parton, in his life of Franklin, introduces Dr. Cutler's description of this visit as one of the best contemporary accounts of the distinguished American. The following extracts from this description we reproduce as showing something of the character of the writer and the esteem in which he was held by Franklin.

The journal reads:

Dr. Franklin's house stands up a sort of eminence from the street. We found him in the garden, sitting upon a grass plot, under a very large mulberry tree, with several other gentlemen and two or three ladies.\*\*\* He rose from his chair, took me by the hand, expressed his joy at seeing me, welcomed me to the city and begged me to seat myself close to him. His voice was low; his countenance open, frank and pleasing. I delivered him my letters. After he had read them, he took me again by the hand and with the usual compliments introduced me to the other gentlemen.\*\*\* Here we entered into a free conversation and spent our time most agreeably, until it was quite dark.\*\*\* After it was dark we went into the house, and he invited me into the library, which is likewise his study.

Here Franklin exhibited to his scientific friend many interesting objects—a glass machine for representing the flow of the blood in the arteries and veins of the human body, a copying press, a long artificial arm and hand (his own invention) for taking books down

from high shelves, and other devices and curiosities.

Dr. Cutler, in the summer of 1788, visited the infant settlement which he had been instrumental in founding, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the directors of the Ohio Company. He left Hamilton, in his sulky, July 21st, and arrived at Marietta August 19th. On the 27th of the month he performed the burial service for a child of Maj. Nathaniel Cushing, the first funeral among the settlers here. He preached on the Sabbath in the hall at the Campus Martius; and was present in the same hall September 2, 1788, at the opening of the first court held northwest of the river Ohio, under the forms of civil jurisprudence, officiating as chaplain on that occasion. He was greatly interested in examining the ancient mounds, squares and other earthworks at Marietta, which he thought were a thousand years old, and were made by some nation more civilized and powerful than any Indians known to exist in America. After his arrival in Massachusetts he wrote to Gen. Rufus Putnam: "On my return home I found several letters from different parts of Europe. The most of them request me to send a particular account of the ancient works found in North America. These works seem to have engaged the attention of the *literati* in Europe, and I wish to gratify those with whom I have the honor to correspond, as far as possible. I must beg you to forward to me the surveys of the works at Marietta. Accurate measurements I find to be of consequence in their minds. Pray attend to the width of the openings, and the distances and relative situations of all the works to one another." Dr. Cutler gives an account of these remarkable earthworks in a note to his charge at the ordination of Rev. Daniel Story.

Dr. Cutler at one time contemplated removing his family to the new purchase, but after this visit he writes that he could not do so without making great sacrifices, and, although the country equalled, and in some respects much exceeded his expectations, especially as a grazing country, and he felt the warmest interest in the success and prosperity of the settlement, he finally abandoned the plan.

Soon after the peace made by General Wayne with the western Indians, in 1795, President Washington tendered to Dr. Cutler a commission as judge of the Supreme Court in the Ohio Territory, which he declined.

Although Dr. Cutler was not of the pioneers at Marietta, two of his sons, Ephraim and Jervis, were, and a third, Charles, was also an early resident of Ohio. Another son died in infancy. Temple, the youngest of the four who lived to maturity, never removed to the West, and died in New England in 1857. Dr. Cutler had three daughters: Mary, who became the wife of Dr. Joseph Torrey, of Hamilton; Elizabeth, who married Fitch Poole and lived in Danvers; and Lavinia, who married Captain Jacob Berry.

In the autumn of 1800 Dr. Cutler was elected a member of Congress, and again in 1802, when, having served two terms, he declined a re-election. His people entertained a high estimate of his talents and patriotism, and he accepted the honors conferred with the modest diffidence which true dignity inspires. Whether at home or abroad, his mind was intent on projecting great and good plans, consulting the benefit of generations to come; and his persevering genius rarely failed of carrying them into effect. In politics Dr. Cutler was a Federalist.

This great and good man having nobly fulfilled his life duty passed away July 28, 1823, at the ripe age of 81 years.

In the village burying ground of Hamilton, Massachusetts, is a monument to his memory bearing the following inscription:

REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, LL. D.

He died July 28, 1823, in the 81st year of his age.

He was beloved for his domestic and social virtues. His talents were of a high order. He was eminent for his Botanical, Medical, Political and Theological knowledge. He was a member of literary and scientific societies in both Europe and America. After a useful ministry of fifty-two years in this place, he expired, with a firm and peaceful reliance on his Redeemer.

"They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed but abideth forever."

This stone is erected to his memory by his church.

On the reverse side is the following:

Sacred to the memory of  
MRS. MARY CUTLER,  
Consort of Rev. Dr. Cutler, who deceased  
Nov. 3, 1815, in the 73d year of her age.  
"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

GEN. BENJAMIN TUPPER.

The important part taken by Gen. Benjamin Tupper in the measures leading to settlement at Marietta, makes his personal career a subject of general interest. He was born at Stoughton, Massachusetts, in 1738. While yet quite young his father died, and he was apprenticed to a tanner named Whitherton, in Dorchester. He left Dorchester at the age of 16, and lived on a farm at Easton.

He served as a private soldier in the French war most of the time for about three years. About this time he also taught school at Easton two or three winters.

He was married November 18, 1762, to Huldah White, of Easton. She was a woman of much strength and beauty of character, and was well fitted to be the companion of a public man during a trying epoch of history. A short time after their marriage they removed from Easton to Chesterfield, which continued to be the family residence until they came to Marietta.

Mr. Tupper, at the opening of the Revolution, was lieutenant in a militia company at Chesterfield, and under command of Major Halley, of Northampton, participated in preventing the Supreme Court from sitting under authority of the British crown. He thus early joined the illustrious line of revolutionists. When the war had actually begun, he entered the service with the rank of major, and was an actor in the events which took place at Boston harbor.

Mr. Tupper was promoted to the colonelcy in 1776. He participated in the battle of Long Island. During the campaign of 1777, he served under General Gates. In 1778, he was under General Washington, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Monmouth. In 1780 he served in the army of the Hudson. About the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet.

When the war had closed, he returned to his family at Chesterfield.

The circumstances which brought him to the valley of the Ohio, the survey under the ordinance of 1785, his visit to Fort Harmar, his conference with General Putnam and its result, are already known to the reader.

General Tupper's last military services were in the suppression of Shays' rebellion, in Massachusetts, in which he performed an important part.

General Tupper came to Marietta with the first company of families, August 19, 1788. He served as judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions until his death in June, 1792. His wife died at Putnam, Ohio, February 21, 1812.

Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters. Maj. Anselm Tupper died at Marietta, December 25, 1808; Col. Benjamin Tupper died at Putnam in February, 1815; Gen. Edward W. Tupper died at Gallipolis in 1823; Rowena, the oldest daughter of General Tupper, and wife of Secretary Winthrop Sargent, died at Marietta in 1790; Sophia, wife of Nathaniel Wilys, Esq., of Connecticut, died in October, 1780; Minerva, wife of Col. Ichabod Nye, died at Marietta in April, 1836; the other daughter died young, before the family emigrated to Ohio.

DESCENDANTS OF GEN. BENJAMIN TUPPER IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO.

1. Miss Laura Virginia Nye, Marietta.
2. Mrs. Mary Hayward Leonard, Marietta.
3. Miss Bessie May Leonard, Marietta.
4. Miss Stella Rhu Leonard, Marietta.
5. Miss Josephine Ann Hayward, Waterford.
6. Mr. Benjamin Dana Shaw, Waterford.
7. Miss Panthea Georgiana Shaw, Waterford.
8. Miss Augusta Caroline Shaw, Waterford.
9. Miss Ellen Rebecca Hayward, Waterford.
10. Mrs. Sarah Nye Lovell, Marietta.
11. Miss Mary Cram Nye, Marietta.
12. Mr. James Walker Nye, Marietta.
13. Miss Katherine Parr Nye, Marietta.
14. Miss Rebekah Dodge Nye, Marietta.
15. Mrs. Maria Nye Buell, Marietta.
16. Miss Rowena Wyllys Buell, Marietta.
- 17-20. Mr. Anselm Tupper Nye (three minor children of Anselm T. Nye), Marietta.
- 21-22. Mrs. Ellen Lewis Buell (one minor child), Marietta.
23. Mr. Benjamin Harry Nye, Marietta.
24. Miss Helena May Nye, Marietta.

- 25-31. Mr. John Dana (six minor children), Belpre.
32. Mr. William Fisher Dana, Belpre.
- 33-35. Mrs. Grace Holbrook (Dana) Devoil (two minor children), Beverly.
- 36-37. Mr. Charles Sumner Dana (one minor child), Marietta.
38. Mrs. Frances Bancroft McKay, Marietta.
39. Miss Agnes Dana McKay, Marietta.
40. Mr. Donald Dana McKay, Marietta.
41. Mrs. Rowena Putnam Stone, Belpre.
42. Mr. Anselm Tupper Stone, Belpre.
- 43-45. Mrs. Mary Nye Stone McGee (two minor children), Belpre.
46. Mrs. Grace Winifred Stone Athey, Belpre.
47. Miss Elizabeth Curtis, Newbury.
- 48-50. Mrs. Dolly Putnam Druly (two children), Rockland.
51. Mrs. Laura Guthrie Curtis Preston, Marietta.
52. Dr. Harry Norvell Curtis, Marietta.
53. Miss Helen Moore Curtis, Marietta.
54. Colonel Reuben Linnell Nye, Marietta.
55. Miss Calista Putnam Nye, Marietta.
56. Mrs. Lucy Holmes (Nye) Davis, Marietta.
57. Miss Grace Davis, Marietta.
- 58-59. Mr. Northrop Stone (one child), Belpre.
60. Miss Huldah Putnam, Rockland.

COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE.

In the Mound Cemetery at Marietta is a tombstone bearing the following inscription:

Sacred  
to the memory of  
COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE  
whose name, skill, and courage  
will ever remain the pride and  
boast of his country.

In the late Revolution he was the  
first on the seas to hurl defiance at proud Britain,  
gallantly leading the way to wrest from  
the mistress of the ocean her scepter,  
and there to wave the star-spangled banner.

He also conducted to the sea  
the first square-rigged vessel ever built on the Ohio,  
opening to commerce  
resources beyond calculation.\*

While Ohio is pointing with pride to her  
many great sons, she should not neglect to  
know the life, and honor the memory of the  
brave men who planted ripe civilization on  
her savage soil. The high position of so many  
of these among the celebrated men of the Rev-  
olution is a source of pride and congratulation.

Abraham Whipple, a descendant of John  
Whipple, one of the original proprietors of  
the Providence plantations, was born in Prov-

\*This inscription was written by Judge Ephraim  
Cutler, his warm friend and admirer.



idence, Rhode Island, in 1733. In early life he was drawn into ocean commerce, and attained to the command of a vessel engaged in the West India and St. Croix trade. He followed the sea for many years before the Revolution, during which he acquired a practical knowledge of navigation and an intimate acquaintance with the ocean and its harbors. Near the close of the French war he was given command of a privateer. During this period he exhibited qualifications which brought him into notice. He was brave and confident and his ready mind was never at a loss for an expedient. The reputation acquired during the French war drew him into the incipient acts of the Revolution. In 1772 he headed a company of his townsmen who burned an odious British schooner, stationed at Narragansett Bay, for the purpose of forcing oppressive maritime laws. One thousand pounds was offered for the detection of the leader, and five hundred pounds for any member of the company. But England was at that time so universally hated that although more than fifty knew the secret none were found willing to inform. Historians generally consider the burning of the "Gaspee," June 17, 1772, by Captain Whipple and the Providence Company, the overt act of the Revolution.

Little Rhode Island was first to renounce allegiance to the British crown, and the first to send to sea under legislative authority a vessel of war. Two days before the battle of Bunker Hill, two sloops were purchased and armed, one with 12, the other with eight guns. The larger was placed under command of Captain Whipple, with orders to clear the bay of British tenders to the frigate "Rose" under command of Sir James Wallace, who blockaded the harbors and rivers, preventing a large number of homeward bound vessels from entering the port. Captain Whipple sailed on the 15th of June, down Narragansett Bay and attacked two of the enemy's traders. He forced one to retire and took the other a prize. This bold stroke cleared the bay and entitles Whipple to the honor of having fired the first gun at the British on the sea, in the opening of the Revolutionary War.

But to narrate the life of Commodore Whipple during the next seven years would be telling an important part of the naval history of the Revolution, and belongs to a book of wider scope. Our purpose here is to give the citizens of Washington County an idea of the national importance of one of the founders of society in their own State and community.

In 1772 he was excused from the service and returned to his farm at Cranston. He was given command, in 1784, of one of the first merchant vessels sent to Great Britain after the peace. "To Commodore Whipple was given the honor of first unfurling the American flag on the Thames." After his return he again retired to his farm, and was a member of his State Legislature during the first rage of the paper money lunacy.

In a pitiful petition to Congress, in 1786, he sets forth his financial condition. His grievances are similar to those of many others who took part in the battles for freedom, and in this age of pensions the prayer of the petition may not be uninteresting. After setting forth his military services, he says:

Thus having exhausted the means of supporting myself and family, I was reduced to the sad necessity of mortgaging my little farm, the remnant I had left, to obtain money for a temporary support. The farm is now gone, and, having been sued out of possession, I am turned into the world at an advanced age, feeble and valetudinary, with my wife and children, destitute of a house or home that I can call my own, or have the means of hiring. This calamity has arisen from two causes, viz.: First, from my disbursing large sums in France and Charleston. In the former I expended in the service of the United States to the amount of three hundred and sixty French guineas—a large part of that sum was appropriated to the pay of marine, the other part for sea stores to accommodate a number of gentlemen passengers sent on board by the commissioners to take passage for America, and for which I have never been recompensed; and, secondly, my having served the United States from the 15th of June, 1775, to December, 1782, without receiving a farthing of wages or subsistence from them since December, 1776. My advances in France and Charleston amount in the whole to nearly seven thousand dollars in specie, exclusive of interest. The repayment of this, or a part of it, might be the happy means of regaining the farm I have been obliged to give up, and snatch my family from misery and ruin."

The whole amount due from the United States was about \$16,000. He received in



final settlement securities the nominal amount expended in France. He was forced to sell these securities at a discount of 80 per cent. This amount, however, enabled him to regain his Cranston farm, which he sold in 1788 and came to Ohio. During the Indian war he lived in comparative quiet in the house of his son-in-law, Colonel Sproat. He, indeed, considered the whites aggressors in the Indian country, and was inclined to deal with the red men as peaceably as possible.

In 1796, in his 63rd year, he removed with his wife to a farm of 12 acres, located on the Muskingum, two miles from Marietta, and depended upon its productions and his own labor for a livelihood.

In 1811, when failing health and reduced circumstances were oppressing him, he followed the advice of friends and applied to Congress for a pension. In answer to his petition he was allowed half the pay of a captain, which was at that time \$60 a month. The remaining years of his life were free from anxiety.

The following note which appeared in the *Western Spectator* in 1811 tells its own modest story:

My thanks to the gentlemen of Marietta for their subscriptions to enable me to purchase a horse. If I am never able to make restitution, that the great Governor of nature, who created us all, may do it, is the wish of an old, worn-out officer of the United States.

ABRAHAM WHIPPLE.

His sympathetic life companion was Sarah Hopkins, sister of Governor Hopkins, of Rhode Island. Their family consisted of two daughters and one son. The oldest daughter married Col. Ebenezer Sproat, and the younger, Dr. Comstock, of Rhode Island. She never came to Ohio. John, the only son, left Marietta at an early period and followed a seafaring life. He never married, and with him the family name became extinct.

Mrs. Sarah Whipple died in October, 1818, in her 80th year. Commodore Whipple died May 20, 1819, on his farm. He was a leading actor from beginning to end of that trying struggle which resulted in the establishment of our nation. Impoverished, he struggled

in later life in the midst of the events incident to the first settlement of the Northwest. It is pleasant to reflect that his last years were spent in ease and contentment.

#### COL. ROBERT OLIVER.

It is a fortunate circumstance that so many of the colony of first settlers were men of superior character and ability. One of the most useful members of the Ohio Company was Col. Robert Oliver. He was born in 1738 in the north of Ireland. His parents moved to America while Robert was young, and settled on a farm in Worcester County, Massachusetts. His education was as good as the schools of that period afforded.

He entered the Revolution as a lieutenant, but at the close of the war had advanced to the position of colonel. He served under Gen. Rufus Putnam in the campaign against Burgoyne, and was highly complimented as a disciplinarian. After the close of the war he again settled on a farm, where he lived quietly until 1786, when he volunteered to assist in putting down Shays' rebellion.

Upon the formation of the Ohio Company he invested in two shares of their land and came to Marietta in the summer of 1788. The formation of the Millsburg colony and the erection of Wolf Creek Mills is fully noticed in another chapter.

In 1790 Colonel Oliver was elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors of the Ohio Company caused by the death of General Parsons. His services in that capacity were of great value, especially during the trying period of the Indian war.

Colonel Oliver was the colleague of Colonel Meigs in the first Territorial Legislature, and was selected as one of the Council, which was composed of five representatives, nominated by the Governor and commissioned by the President of the United States. In 1800 he was chosen president of the Council. He served as colonel of militia, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He served his township as magistrate until his death, which occurred in May, 1810.

## MAJ. HAFFIELD WHITE

Died at Wooster, Washington County, December 13, 1818, at the age of 80 years. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution took part in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton and Saratoga, and continued in the patriot army to the close of the war. He received the thanks of Washington for valuable assistance rendered at the crossing of the Delaware. The last 30 years of his life were spent in making a new home for himself on the frontier of the country which he had defended from his youth. That country never repaid him for the arduous toil of many campaigns nor even for the private property he had sacrificed in the cause of liberty.

## COL. EBENEZER SPROAT.

A distinguished character in the early history of Ohio is the tall sheriff who headed the procession at the opening of the first court in the Territory, and whose imposing figure so impressed the Indians that they gave him the name of "Hetuck" (Big Buckeye). There is a tradition that from this circumstance the term Buckeye came to be applied to all Ohioians.

Colonel Sproat was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, in 1752. He had the advantage of early education and became familiar with the principle and practice of surveying. He assisted his father on the farm and was remarked for his strong vigorous frame. He stood erect six feet four inches tall. At the opening of the Revolution, Mr. Sproat was given command of a company but soon rose to the position of major in the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, under Colonel Sheppard. In 1778 he became lieutenant colonel in Glover's brigade. It has been said that he was not only the tallest man in the brigade, but also the most complete disciplinarian. At the close of the war he retired to Providence and employed himself at surveying. While here he became attached to Catharine Whipple, whom he married. Colonel Sproat now turned his

attention to mercantile pursuits, for which he was singularly unfitted. He was fond of company and freehanded, and as a natural result failed after a short period, losing his own fortune and his wife's patrimony. In 1786, Colonel Sproat was given an appointment on the survey of the seven ranges, and the following year was made one of the surveyors of the Ohio Company's Purchase. In the fall of that year he led a detachment to Simrell's ferry, where he superintended the building of the "Mayflower." Colonel Sproat continued as surveyor for the company until 1791, when the Indian war prevented further operations. He held the position of high sheriff, under commission of Governor St. Clair, for 14 years. He invested the office with all the dignity of ancient ceremony, which his commanding presence gave a peculiar effect. He always carried a sword as the badge of office. During the Indian war, he served as paymaster of the troops. The family of Colonel Sproat consisted of his wife and one daughter, who came to Marietta with Commodore Whipple. His daughter married Solomon Sibley, Esq. Colonel Sproat was a friend of General Washington and an acquaintance of La Fayette. He was a staunch Federalist and saw the fall of his party with regret. He took a live interest in agriculture, particularly gardening. His garden covered nearly an acre of ground and was tastefully laid out in squares and walks. He died suddenly in February, 1805.

## COL. RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

Another of the celebrated spirits of the Revolution and one, too, who figures prominently in the early history of Ohio, was Col. Return Jonathan Meigs. He was apprenticed a hatter in early life and afterward had a shop in his native State of Connecticut.

Mr. Meigs was a member of the Colonial military company, of Middletown, and when the war became imminent was chosen captain. After the news of the first bloodshed at Lexington, Captain Meigs volunteered and was received into the service with the rank of major.

After his release he again signified his will-

ingness to enter the service, and was commissioned colonel by Congress. He raised a regiment of volunteers, known in history as the "Red Cap Regiment." The expedition of this regiment against Sag Harbor, Long Island, is celebrated, and its conduct at Stony Point highly honorable. After the war Colonel Meigs returned to Middletown, where he remained until the formation of the Ohio Company. His services were engaged by the company as a surveyor, and in the spring of 1788 he entered on the duties of his office. Before the Territorial officers had arrived Colonel Meigs had drawn up a code of rules, which served for the government of the Territory. After the organization of the government, under the ordinance of Congress, he was made one of the associate justices and justice of the peace. He was also commissioned clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

Colonel Meigs was commissary of the clothing department during the treaty of 1795, at Greenville. It was through his exertions that Joseph Kelly, the boy captive, was restored to his mother.

Washington County was ably represented in the first Territorial Legislature by Colonels Meigs and Oliver. This was an important session, and Colonel Meigs' intimate knowledge of affairs made him a superior member.

In 1801 he was appointed by President Jefferson Indian agent in the Cherokee nation, where he removed and resided until his death, which occurred in 1823.

His family consisted of three sons—Return Jonathan, John, and Timothy. Colonel Meigs was held in the highest esteem in the army, in Marietta, and among the Indians, where he spent the evening of his busy life.

#### ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

First, and, practically, the only Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born in Scotland in 1734. He became a subaltern in the British Army, and was detailed to America for duty during the French war. He was present at the storming of Quebec. In 1763 he

was given command of Fort Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, where he settled and received one thousand acres of land. He sympathized with the colonies in their difficulties with Great Britain, and at the opening of the Revolution was given command of a regiment of Continentals. He was afterward promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and before the close of the war was made major-general. He had command of Ticonderoga when it was captured by Burgoyne, and was charged with everything reflecting on his honor as a military man, but a court-martial sustained his conduct and fully exonerated him. His military career although not brilliant was creditable.

In 1785 he was elected a representative of Ligonier, where he settled after the war, to the Continental Congress, and was afterward chosen president of that body.

The Northwest Territory was formed in 1787, and General St. Clair received the appointment of governor. His home in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, was known as "Pott's Grove." He had made some improvements when his duties called him to Ohio. In the winter of 1790 he removed to Marietta with all his family, excepting his wife, who remained to superintend the homestead. His household at Marietta consisted of a son, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., and three daughters—Louisa, Jane and Margaret, and an aged colored woman who acted as cook. Arthur studied law, and engaged in practice in Cincinnati; Louisa was a young lady of 18; Jane was two years younger, "a girl of retiring manners and feeble constitution;" Margaret, the youngest child, died that year with fever. Louisa has been the subject of much comment. She was quick and vigorous both in mind and body. She seemed in her element amid the wild and dangerous surroundings of the period. She was often to be seen riding on a wild and spirited horse at full speed through the thick woods and over logs and streams. She was one of the best pedestrians at the garrison, and frequently came out victorious in walking or running races. She could shoot a rifle with

the accuracy of a skilled woodsman, and was exceedingly fond of the chase. Although she had a passion for athletic sports, intellectual pursuits were by no means neglected. She had been educated with much care in Philadelphia.

Governor St. Clair was removed by President Jefferson a few months before the formation of the State government in 1803. He had suffered great financial loss, and the last years of his life were spent in poverty. He returned to his Pennsylvania farm and in vain appealed to Congress for a bounty. The Legislature of his State recognized his services by voting him an annuity of \$300, which was afterwards increased to \$600. He died on his farm in the Ligonier Valley, August 31, 1818.

#### ICHABOD NYE.

Was from Tolland, Connecticut. His ancestors, both on his mother's side and his father's, were English, and came from England to America in 1639. They were of those who came here to escape religious persecution. They first settled in Scituate, and then Barnstable, Massachusetts, the church to which they belonged coming over almost in a body. A part of the family after some years moved westward to Tolland, Connecticut. The father of Ichabod Nye was George Nye. His mother was Thankful Hinckley. George Nye owned a farm at Tolland on which he resided. December 21, 1763, Ichabod Nye was born. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a tanner in Hadley, for the purpose of learning the trade. In this it was considered he had an advantage not shared by his brothers who were reared on the farm. It is probable that he finished his apprenticeship, though he entered the Revolutionary Army at the early age of 16. Among the names of Revolutionary soldiers found at the State House in Boston is the following: "Ichabod Nye, age sixteen, five feet, eleven inches high; black hair; Colonel Porter's regiment, 1779." He afterwards served in Colonel Sear's regiment, which belonged to the Northern Army under Gates. He was with this branch of the army during

the campaign which terminated with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

In 1785 Ichabod Nye married Minerva, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Tupper. At the close of the war, they were residing with General Tupper, at Chesterfield, Massachusetts.

General Tupper, immediately on his return from the army in 1783, made known to his friends and neighbors his intention to go to the Western territory. They regarded it as mere talk on his part. He, however, immediately set about the formation of the Ohio Company. Mr. Nye has written: "I had engaged to come west to settle with him, and we began to prepare for the undertaking. Soon after the defeat of Shays, I began to collect timber to build wagons, and went with a sleigh to Williamsburg for timber of oak as there was none to be obtained in Chesterfield, nor was there a wagon fit for such a journey to be obtained in the State of Massachusetts, and but one man in our part of the State who could make one. I engaged him, however, and he built us two wagons, one for the family, or rather both families, and one for the goods and utensils belonging to them. With these we made our destination on the Ohio bank at Wellsburg, Virginia, in company with Colonel Cushing and family, Major Goodale and family, and were joined there by Major Coburn and family, and his son-in-law, Andrew Webster, and family. I left this company at Wellsburg and came overland on the Virginia side with the horses and two hired men, reaching Marietta ten days before them." They descended the river in the "Mayflower," which had been sent up for that purpose, and arrived at Marietta August 19, 1788. Their journey had occupied ten weeks, having been detained at Wellsburg, waiting for Major Coburn.

When these families arrived in Marietta, the Campus Martius was in process of building, but not finished. They occupied such houses as they could obtain near the Campus Martius, generally small log houses. General Tupper soon put up a dwelling in the Campus Martius, on the southwest side, on the ground afterward occupied by the residence of Ichabod



Nye. In September, 1788, Mrs. Nye wrote as follows to some friends in New England: "We now live in the city of Marietta, where we expect to end our days. We find the country much more delightful than we had any idea of." And in November Miss Rowena Tupper writes: "The country has been so often spoken of that it is needless for me to say more than that it answers every expectation." In 1790 Mr. Nye began to sink vats for a tanyard in the extreme northern portion of the town on Seventh street. These vats were built from the timbers of the boat in which his brother, Ebenezer Nye, had descended the river, and were the first tan vats in the Northwestern Territory. This situation was during the Indian war, which soon followed, a hazardous one, but no attack was made upon him there. He afterward sunk some vats near the upper end of Third street, but the ground was unfavorable, and he finally erected buildings near the corner of Seventh and Putnam streets, where the main building of the chair company now stands. At that time Putnam street was not opened beyond Fifth. It was at this place that the heaviest part of his business was carried on. His customers were from all parts of the surrounding country, and the reputation of the leather made there was of the highest character.

During the Indian war, Mr. Nye lived in General Tupper's house in the Campus Martius. His brother, Ebenezer Nye, with his family and Mrs. Kelley (a widow) with her children, lived in the Southeast Block-house. After the close of the war Ichabod Nye purchased the Southwest Block-house, which had been the residence of Governor St. Clair, and resided there until 1814. He owned four lots on the south end of the square, north of Scammel street, and he left the stockade and lived for a time in a house standing on the lot corner of Front and Scammel. In 1820 he built his dwelling house on the stockade, where he resided during the remainder of his life, and where two of his sons have always lived until 1880. In 1809 he erected the brick store on Putnam street now (1881) occupied by Jacob

Pfaff as a bakery. The upper story was used for the Masonic lodge hall; the lower story for a store. In the spring of 1810 he opened a store in this building, in which he kept dry goods, groceries, shoes—in fact such goods as were in demand. In August, 1813, he entered into a partnership with Charles Shipman, and they removed the goods to Athens and opened a store there under charge of Mr. Shipman, then a young man. In 1816 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Nye reopened his store on Putnam street, Marietta. He had also formed, in 1805, a partnership with Col. Benjamin Tupper, his brother-in-law, and they had opened a store in Springfield, now the Ninth Ward of Zanesville, Ohio. He afterward withdrew from this partnership, and established two of his sons in the mercantile business with himself, one under the firm name of I. & A. Nye, and the other A. Nye & Co. These were also in Springfield. He finally transferred the goods from the Marietta store and the store of I. & A. Nye, in Putnam, to Waterford, Ohio. In March, 1819, A. T. Nye took charge of the business there, and in 1824 he purchased the stock and continued the business under his own name. After 1824 Ichabod Nye had no further interest in mercantile business.

Colonel Nye, as he was always called, having been commissioned in militia about 1804, was very little engaged in public business. He was a subscriber to the Muskingum Academy, and was always interested in educational matters. He was a member of the Masonic lodge in Marietta. In his youth his opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, but he was a man who read a great deal, and of the very best, and he also kept himself well informed on all public affairs. He had a strong and vigorous mind, and generally formed his own opinions. He was strongly attached to the administration of General Washington, and belonged to the Federal party as long as that party existed, and afterwards to the Whig party. He died November 27, 1840. His first wife, Minerva Tupper, died April 20, 1836. Their children who survived infancy



were: Horace; Panthea, who married Rothius Hayward, of Waterford, Ohio; Arius, Anselm Tupper, Sophia, who married Rev. Cyrus Byington, of the Choctaw Mission; Rowena, who married William Pitt Putnam, of Belpre; Huldah, died June 22, 1838, not married; Ichabod Hinckley, Edward White. The only children who now survive (1881) are Anselm T. Nye, born in the Campus Martius, November 9, 1797, and Edward White Nye, born April 13, 1812. Ichabod Hinckley Nye, so well known and highly esteemed in Marietta, died at the homestead, on the stockade, in June, 1880. Colonel Nye married in 1840, Mrs. Rebecca Howe Beebe, who survived him some years.

Ebenezer Nye, brother of Ichabod Nye, settled in Rainbow. His descendants live in Athens, Meigs and Muskingum counties. From these two brothers are descended all of the name in Southeastern Ohio, who are of English descent.

#### MRS. REBECCA IVES GILMAN.

The center of a circle of cultured intellects during the period of early settlement was Rebecca Ives Gilman, wife of Joseph Gilman. She was the daughter of Benjamin Ives and granddaughter of Hon. Robert Hall, under whose direction a fine mind was stored with useful information, and a taste cultivated for polite literature. Her early associates were people of culture and education.

Mrs. Gilman was bright and fascinating in conversation. Her friendship was much sought and highly valued. But she never permitted her polite studies to interfere with domestic duty. She is described as a model housekeeper and mother. After the death of her husband in 1806, she lived in her own house at Harmar until 1812, when she removed with her son, Benjamin Ives Gilman, to Philadelphia, where she died in 1820.

#### MRS. MARY LAKE.

The name of Mary Lake was for many years a household word in the pioneer families

of Marietta. Her example both in the Revolution and here demonstrated the capability of a kind hearted, strong minded woman in seasons of distress. Mary Bird was born in Bristol, England, in 1742. At the age of 20, she married Archibald Lake, a seaman, and moved to St. John, New Foundland. Here he followed fishing until the place came into possession of the French, when he removed to New York and engaged in ship-building. New York at an early period of the war was occupied by the British, and Mrs. Lake determined to be of use to her adopted countrymen, for she enlisted heartily in the American cause, deserted the city and went into the hospitals at Fishkill and then at New Windsor, where she was the comforting angel of many suffering soldiers. The war over her husband was at a loss for profitable employment, and welcomed the news of the opening of the new territory west of the Ohio, where he could find a home.

The family came to Marietta in 1789. Mrs. Lake's kindness of heart and skill in the sick room were soon found out. Her superior intelligence and purity of character, placed her in high esteem in the new settlement. In the spring of 1790 smallpox broke out in Campus Martus. Most of the physicians were young, and knew little of the disease. Her experienced services during this trying period were found of the highest value.

Mrs. Lake was a lady of intense purity, and wore all the graces of pure religion. She taught the first Sunday-school in the Territory. After the regular preaching service, Mrs. Lake gathered the children about her and instructed them from the Westminster Catechism and the Bible.

After the peace of 1795, she moved to the Rainbow settlement on the Muskingum, where she died in 1802, leaving an estimable family. Her grave is marked with a monument erected by the Sunday-school children of Ohio.

#### ISAAC AND REBECCA WILLIAMS.

During the toilsome period of early settlement two inhabitants of Virginia by kind

offices so endeared themselves to the residents of this side, that a sketch of their lives belongs in this volume. The village facing the mouth of the Muskingum bears their name.

Isaac Williams was born in Pennsylvania in 1737. In early life his parents removed to Winchester, Virginia, then a frontier town. He was fond of hunting, and soon became acquainted with the out of the way places of the wild country in which he lived. When he was 18 years old the Colonial government employed him as a spy to watch the movements of the Indians. He served in the army of General Braddock, and was connected with the military movements in the west during the French and Indian War. He was one of the first settlers of Brooke County, (West) Virginia. He removed west about 1769. He had previously visited the Ohio on hunting and trapping expeditions, which he made annually. He accumulated large tracts of land by making entries under the Virginia laws. Clearing and planting one acre in corn entitled the holder to \$400.

While residing in Brooke County he became acquainted with and married Rebecca Martin, a widow. Her first husband had been killed by the Indians.

Mr. Williams accompanied Lord Dunmore in his campaign against the Indians in 1774, and was present when the treaty was made near Chillicothe. Mrs. Williams had come to Virginia in 1771, and was living with her brothers near the mouth of Grave Creek. While living here an incident occurred which proves that she was a very remarkable woman. She made an expedition to her sister's, 50 miles down the river in a canoe. On her return, night overtook her, and she determined to go ashore and wait for the rising of the moon. On returning she found it necessary to wade a few steps to reach the canoe. When just in the act of stepping on board, her foot rested on the cold, dead body of an Indian who had been murdered a few days before. Without screaming, she stepped into the canoe and rowed on her way homeward.

In the spring of 1773 Joseph and Samuel

Tomlinson, her brothers, entered 400 acres of land in the bottom opposite the mouth of the Muskingum, which they presented to their sister Rebecca in consideration for previous services. In 1786, Fort Harmar having been built and garrisoned, Mr. and Mrs. Williams desired to occupy their land. Saplings had grown on the clearing made 15 years before, but the land was easily reduced to a state of cultivation.

This early settlement on the Virginia side was a fortunate circumstance for the early settlers of Marietta. Mr. Williams, by the time the New England colony arrived, had his farm under a good state of cultivation, and during the distressing famine of 1790 supplied the hungry pioneers on the other side of the river with corn, of which he had a large crop. Speculators, always ready to take advantage of peoples' misfortunes, urged him to take \$1.25 a bushel for his whole crop. "Dod rot 'em," said the old man, "I would not let 'em have a bushel." When a purchaser came he proportioned the number of bushels to the number of members in the family, in order that he might be able to serve all alike. He charged no one more than 50 cents per bushel, the current price in plentiful years. In the fullest sense he improved his opportunity for doing good.

Rebecca was skilled in the healing art, and often relieved distressed pioneers and hunters by the application of simple remedies. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were always social, clever, and kind. They liberated their slaves in later years, and left them substantial tokens of friendship. Mr. Williams never missed an opportunity to indulge his passion for hunting, even in his old age. The citizens of Marietta mourned his death in September, 1820, as one of their own number.

#### COL. WILLIAM STACY.

A man highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities, and honored for his services and sufferings in the cause of freedom, has many descendants yet living in the county. He was a native of Massachusetts, and when the out-

break at Lexington aroused American patriotism, he was the first member of the New Salem militia company to renounce his allegiance to the king. The company was reorganized, and entered the American service with Mr. Stacy as captain.

In 1778 Captain Stacy was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of Col. Ichabod Alden's regiment of the Massachusetts Line. He was with his regiment on the perilous campaign, in 1778, against the Indians and Tories in the Cherry Valley, New York, and was a witness of the slaughter of November 11th, in Oneida County. Colonel Stacy was here taken prisoner, and was taken a distance of about 200 miles to an Indian village near the present site of Geneva. After a council of the chiefs, he was sentenced to be burned. The Indians were under the command of Joseph Brant whom Colonel Stacy saw in the surrounding crowd, while the fires were being kindled under him. It is said that he gave Brant the sign of Freemasonry, and that that chief, whose word was law, directed his release.

Colonel Stacy was held as a prisoner by the Indians for four years. After his release he returned to his farm at New Salem until 1789, when he removed with his five sons and one son-in-law with their family to Marietta. Two of the sons, John and Philemon, were victims of the attack on Big Bottom, January 2, 1791. John was killed, and Philemon was taken prisoner, and died in captivity. Gideon, the youngest son, settled in New Orleans, and established a ferry across Lake Pontchartrain. The remaining member of the family settled in this country.

After the death of his first wife Colonel Stacy married Mrs. Sheffield, a lady of high rank. He died at Marietta in 1804.

#### MAY, ANSELM TUPPER.

Eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, came to Marietta as one of the surveyors of the Ohio Company, April 7, 1788. Previous to that time he had been in the Western country with

his father, engaged in the survey of the seven ranges.

General Tupper entered the service of his country immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill. At that time his son Anselm was very young, only 13, but he was with his father in an engagement on North River, in August, 1776. In 1779 when 16 years of age, he received the appointment of adjutant in the regiment of Colonel Sproat, of the Massachusetts Line, in which position he served until the close of the war. This regiment was engaged at Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and other battles. Major Tupper enjoyed the confidence and personal friendship of his commanding officer.

Immediately upon their arrival at the Muskingum, in 1788, the surveyors began their work, and continued it until driven into the forts by the hostility of the Indians. During the Indian war, Major Tupper lived in the Campus Martius. He taught the first school opened there in the Northwest Block-house. He was a man of intellectual ability and especially in mathematics had the reputation of being a good scholar. He is said to have possessed a refined and polished address, and was of fine personal appearance and military bearing. An oil portrait exists, representing him when very young, in the uniform of the Massachusetts regimental officers. He was appointed post major of the Campus Martius, and continued in this position during the war. He was the favorite of the officers in the garrison, especially of Colonel Sproat, and his wit, sometimes in verse, seemed to give them great satisfaction though at their expense. On one occasion, when Colonel Sproat was left behind in a foot race with Dr. Story, the minister, Major Tupper wrote some lines, in which the following gave a momentary offense to Colonel Sproat:

It was a point, they all gave in,  
Divinity could outstrip sin.

Some poetic pieces were written by him in connection with Masonic celebrations, he being a member of the Masonic lodge. His

verses generally had for their subject some local event, among others "The Indian Feast," to commemorate the dinner given to the Indian chiefs at the Campus Martius. Another piece was a parody on the "Battle of the Kegs," and was called the "Battle of the Muskingum," a humorous account of the affairs which occurred at Marietta in connection with the capture of Blennerhassett's boats, usually called Burt's flotilla. This was published in a Lancaster paper, and afterwards in Safford's "Life of Blennerhassett."

About 1801 Edward W. Tupper engaged in ship building in Marietta. One of his vessels, the "Indiana," was built five miles up the Muskingum. Another, called the "Orlando," was built at the foot of Putnam street, Marietta. The "Orlando" went out under the command of Capt. Matthew Miner, and Major Tupper went out as second officer. The vessel arrived at New Orleans the fourth of July, 1804, and found the city in great commotion, celebrating the first Fourth of July since the cession of Louisiana to the United States government. They then crossed the Atlantic to the Mediterranean Sea, up to Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic. She was sold, and Major Tupper returned home by way of England. After his return to America he went to Gallipolis, to be with his brother, Edward. His health failing, he returned home to Marietta, where he died, December, 1808, at the house of his sister, Mrs. Ichabod Nye. He is buried in Mound Cemetery, by the side of his father, and near his old friend and commander, Colonel Sproat.

COL. BENJAMIN TUPPER.

Youngest son of General Tupper, was born in Chesterfield, Massachusetts. He came to Marietta with his father in 1788. In 1802 he married Martha Putnam, daughter of Gen. Rufus Putnam. For several years he was receiver of the United States Land Office at Marietta. In 1806 he removed to Springfield, afterwards Putnam, Ohio, and entered into mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Ichabod Nye.

He afterward formed another partnership, which continued until his death, in 1814. Of his children, but one is now (1881) living, Mrs. Catharine Munam, of Zanesville, Ohio. His only son, Benjamin, died some years since. His youngest grandson, Theodore Tupper, died on the battlefield at Shiloh, at the age of 19. His body was not recovered. In his death the name of Tupper became extinct in the family line of Gen. Benjamin Tupper.

GEN. JOSEPH BUELL.

Was not a member of the Ohio Company, but he was a soldier who spent two years in the western country before the pioneers arrived. The greater part of those two years he spent at Fort Harmar. He kept a diary, in which he describes the country west of the Ohio and the people who were then in it, and mentions many occurrences which, though apparently of small moment then, are now eagerly sought for as matters of history. In trying to reproduce some of the events of his life, we shall not dwell upon his ancestry or early youth. He was from Killingworth, Connecticut, where he was born February 16, 1760. His parents were David and Mary (Hurd) Buell, and he was the second of their twelve children. His first ancestor in America was William (1630), whose eldest son, Samuel, settled in Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut, in 1664.

At the age of 22, in September, 1785, Joseph Buell conducted a company of 94 recruits for the army from Hartford, Connecticut, to West Point, in the capacity of orderly sergeant. At West Point the men were assigned to Captain Strong's company of Colonel Harmar's regiment. November 20th the company was ordered to the western frontier. They marched across the mountains and arrived at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Beaver River, on the Ohio, December 26, 1785, where they remained in barracks during the remainder of the winter. May 4, 1786, Captain Strong's company and that of Captain Zeigler embarked for the mouth of the Muskingum, where, on the west point, Fort



Harmar had been built, though not completely finished, in the fall of 1785. They reached the fort on the 8th, but encamped outside at the edge of some woods until the 10th, when Captain Zeigler's company proceeded down the Ohio to the Miami, and Captain Strong's company moved into Fort Harmar.

On the 27th of May, 1787, Captain Strong's company was ordered to report at Post St. Vincent, now Vincennes. They descended the river in two keel-boats to Fort Finney, opposite Louisville, which they reached on the 31st. There they remained until July 8th, when they started for Post St. Vincent, arriving there on the 19th. After a very sickly summer, in which nearly half the men were unfit for duty, they were ordered to return to Fort Harmar, at which place they arrived November 21st.

The succeeding summer was spent at Fort Harmar. Early in November, Sergeant Buell obtained his discharge and returned to Connecticut.

In August, 1788, Sergeant Buell purchased 400 acres of land of Judge Symmes, at half a dollar an acre, paying one-half in cash, the other half to be paid in one year. It was his intention when he bought this to settle in the Miami country, of which he writes, "I think it exceeds any part of the Western world." Whatever may have been Mr. Buell's plans for ultimate settlement, he set his face toward home as soon as he had received his discharge from the army, and reached Killingworth November 27, 1788. After visiting his friends he taught school for three months, at the same time trying to perfect his plans for returning to the Western Country for settlement. February 15, 1789, he was married to Siba Hand. He seems to have felt much doubt about taking her into the new country, but finally decided to do so. He visited Joshua Shipman, of Saybrook, and bargained with him to furnish half the wagon and half the team which was to carry the two families to Ohio. By the first of May, however, Mr. Shipman had given up the plan, and this, with other difficulties, led Mr. Buell to leave his wife in New Eng-

land for two years. In May, 1789, he set out for Marietta with his brother, Timothy, afterward sheriff of Washington County. Arriving safely at Marietta, Mr. Buell was joined by his friend, Levi Munsell, with whom he had been associated in the army, and they went to North Bend to join Judge Symmes' colony. Probably from fear of the Indians, they soon returned to Marietta, many others leaving North Bend for the same reason.

In 1790 Messrs. Buell and Munsell opened a tavern at "the Point," Marietta. This was a large frame building, and it was erected in 1789, on the lots at the corner of Front and Green streets. The frame of the building was made at the headwaters of the Ohio and floated down to Marietta. During the Indian war it was within the enclosure which formed "the Point" garrison. At this time Messrs. Buell and Munsell both lived there—Mrs. Buell having joined her husband in 1790, and Mr. Munsell having married a daughter of Col. Alexander Oliver, of Belpre.

In 1795, peace having been declared, life was once more infused into the plans of the colonists; men left the garrisons and went to their farms; others engaged in occupations in town. Mr. Buell remained in Marietta, and built for his own residence, in 1801, a brick house, on the corner of Green and Second streets. He also built, a year or two later, the brick house on "Boiler corner." The tavern business was continued under the charge of Mr. Munsell, and became about 1801 very remunerative to the proprietors. Owing to the activity in the business of ship-building many carpenters, calkers, and other artisans connected with the business came into Marietta and they largely patronized this tavern. In August, 1807, there were five ships on the stocks at Marietta. Soon after, in consequence of the embargo, the business was suddenly discontinued, and several prominent business men failed and left Marietta, and laborers connected with them were obliged to seek employment elsewhere. The tavern business suffered in consequence. Mr. Munsell left Marietta in a few years, and General Buell



died in 1812; but the tavern was kept as a public house by other parties until about 1830. In 1832 Joseph Holden, who had bought the property, pulled down the old frame and erected brick buildings on the lots, in which he engaged in a mercantile business. About 30 years after, these buildings were remodeled (having escaped the great fire of 1859), and finally became the property of the First National Bank.

Mr. Buell became an adherent of Jefferson's administration. He was elected a member of the Ohio State Senate and served in the first, second, third and fourth assemblies—1803 to 1805. His military service had fitted him to take part in military affairs and he was appointed major general of militia, a position at that time a very responsible one. While he was major general the so-called "Burr conspiracy" arose, and Marietta became the scene of considerable military activity. In December, 1806, General Buell received an order from the Governor for the arrest of Blennerhassett and the prevention of certain "acts hostile to the tranquility and peace of the United States,"—*i. e.* the departure of the boats intended for the Burr expedition from the Muskingum. Acting under this authority, General Buell, with characteristic energy and method, took measures to arrest the bateaux, which had been building at Judge Joseph Barker's, on the Muskingum River. "These boats," writes one who saw them, "were very frail, built like a skiff, sharp at both ends, and sided up with thin weatherboarding and covered. There were 10 of them, of two or three tons each, and they were built under contract of Mr. Blennerhassett with Colonel Barker. They were called in derision 'Burr's flotilla.'"

One evening in December, 1806, the company of militia, from "the Point" (there were two companies in Marietta), passed up Front street to the Washington street landing. They entered a building there and prepared to remain for the night. Their purpose was not understood by those who saw them, and it was thought singular that the militia should be out at that hour. In the morning it became

known that they had arrested nine of Burr's flotilla while attempting to pass down the river—one boat having gone on in the darkness.

A Marietta man, blind in one eye, named Clark Green, had sole charge of two of these boats to bring them down the river; two sons of Green, about 11 and 12 years old, managed another, and had one man each to work the balance—except one—and guide them. The boat which passed by had on it three young men from Belpre. The boats were taken by the militia down into the mouth of the run below Putnam street. They laid in the run until they began to decay, and in time men and boys broke them up and carried them off in pieces. A lot of parched corn taken from them was stored in General Buell's barn, and the academy boys used to go there and help themselves to it, filling their pockets. Mr. Blennerhassett made no effort to recover his property but was obliged to flee from his home.

After the arrest of the boats, General Buell proclaimed martial law, and the militia was ordered to be in readiness to appear, "armed and equipped as the law directs," immediately on the firing of the cannon. There was but one cannon in town. In the guard-house, a building which stood on Ohio street just above the "Boiler corner," a constant guard was kept. A gun was placed on the river bank, and all boats passing down the Ohio River were hailed and stopped; and as a further precaution all boats passing down the Muskingum were brought over to Marietta. These measures were taken in order to be prepared for any attempt to rescue the captured bateaux from the direction of Blennerhassett's Island, and to stop any men or supplies which might attempt to pass down to aid Burr's expedition. The whole country from Pittsburg to New Orleans was in a state of great excitement, and Burr made no attempt to resist but endeavored to conceal himself.

In carrying out the orders of the Governor, General Buell obeyed as a soldier, having no other idea than to do his duty. The position of major-general he held until his death. From 1803 to 1810 General Buell was associate

judge in the Court of Common Pleas. The appointment to his office under the State Constitution was made by the Legislature.

General Buell died in Marietta, June 13, 1812. He is buried in Mound Cemetery. Mrs. Buell died in 1831. Of their eight children, those best known in Marietta were: Daniel Hand, Hiram Augustas, Joseph and Siba (Mrs. William Slocumb).

Daniel Hand Buell, the eldest child of General Joseph Buell, was born October 1, 1790. His early childhood was spent in the garrison at "the Point." When of a suitable age he was sent to New England to be educated, returning to Marietta when about 21 years of age, he spent the remainder of his life in that place. While he was still a young man his father died, and the management of the estate and the care of the family interests devolved chiefly upon him. In 1814 he was engaged in editing the newspaper called the *American Friend*, of which he was one of the owners. He was one of the founders of Marietta Library in 1829, which was for many years an institution highly prized by the reading public. As a public man he stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and held several important offices. He was for many years justice of the peace, and was mayor of the city. June, 1817, to October, 1834, he was county recorder. From 1825 to 1829 he was postmaster. In 1830 he was County Commissioner. He was in the latter part of his life an earnest worker for the Episcopal Church in Marietta, of which he was a member, doing much to aid it financially, and performing the office of lay reader when the church was destitute of a pastor. After a long and painful illness he died, October 12, 1843. His second wife, Theodosia Hall Buell, survived him and died in 1875. His sons became citizens of Marietta. Charles Ferdinand, the eldest, died in June, 1881. He was a member of the Marietta bar. Edward W. and William H. Buell entered the drug business as partners when they were very young. They were also largely engaged as partners in the oil business for several years previous to 1869. Edward

W. Buell died in May, 1875, and William H. in 1891.

Hiram A. Buell, fourth son of Gen. Joseph Buell, was born in Marietta, May 29, 1801, and was well known in that place when a young man. He was for some years in the recorder's office as an assistant, and was also engaged in other business in connection with his brother, Daniel H. Buell. In 1833 he left Marietta and went to Holly, in Western New York, where he established himself in business as a merchant, with his brother, Joseph. This partnership, cemented by brotherly affection, was dissolved by the death of Hiram A. Buell, February 24, 1875.

Joseph Hand Buell, born February 22, 1809, the youngest child of Gen. Joseph Buell, left Marietta and engaged in business with his brother Hiram in Holly, New York.

#### REV. DANIEL STORY.

Dr. Cutler was happy in his selection of a chaplain for the Ohio Company. Dr. Story was well qualified for the place which he filled for about 15 years, first in the employ of the Ohio Company and then of the Congregational Church, or of the First Religious Society as it was known.

He was born in Boston in 1755. Judge Story, the eminent lawyer, was his uncle. He graduated at Dartmouth College. Dr. Story's connection with the religious history of the early settlement has been sufficiently sketched elsewhere. His services in the ministry before coming to Marietta gave promise of usefulness and the choice of Dr. Cutler was received with great satisfaction. His sermons were logical and scholarly, his conversation interesting and his manners agreeable. The last two circumstances were particularly fortunate, for his salary was extremely meagre and generous friends had to be depended upon for relief. He was compelled to mortgage his property in New England to support his contingent expenses, and after death his estate was found insolvent. He severed his connection with the church as pastor March

15, 1804, on account of poor health. His death occurred on the 15th of the following December.

#### JOHN MATTHEWS,

Son of Daniel Matthews and Huldah Putnam, was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, the 18th of December, 1765. At the age of 15, he ran away from home and enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, serving under Gen. Rufus Putnam, his mother's brother. He served for three years and the fortitude and endurance displayed by one so young were remarkable. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

When in his 21st year, John Matthews joined the party of pioneers sent out by the Ohio Company, and was one of that little band of 48 who first landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. Later he was appointed one of the surveyors of the Northwest Territory, together with Rufus Putnam, R. J. Meigs, Ebenezer Sproat and Anselm Tupper. In 1789 or 1790 while young Matthews was in charge of a surveying party, his party was attacked by the Indians and all were killed excepting himself and two others. They escaped only by the timely aid of some men who were making their way down the Ohio River in a flat-boat. They cautiously put for shore for Matthews and his companions and all reached Fort Washington in safety.

In 1791, John Matthews was associated in business with William Bull, a New York agent. In 1800, 1801 and 1802, he was engaged with Colonel Sproat in locating land-warrants. A little later he set up a store at Marietta in partnership with his brother, Increase Matthews. He was also concerned in a store at Lancaster in company with Elnathan Scofield.

In 1803 he was married to Sarah Woodbridge and settled upon a farm at Moxahala, in Muskingum County. During that same year he built the first sawmill on the Ohio and when the first plank was sawed, it was considered an event of such importance that it was carried from Moxahala to Zanes-

ville on the shoulders of four men, accompanied by a band of music.

Mr. Matthews devoted much of his time to fancy gardening and brought to Ohio the first fancy fruits, such as peaches, pears and plums. He was also associated in business for some years with Ed. Buckingham. In 1820, he was elected Senator. Thomas Hammond speaks of John Matthews as "a man of fine principles, true to his convictions, faithful in every accepted trust, steadfast in friendship and unyielding in his opposition to what he believed to be wrong or of questionable utility, modest and retiring in disposition, and always an earnest and devout churchman, being an Episcopalian in belief."

—*Thomas Hammond*

#### EPHRAIM CUTLER,

Eldest son of Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, was born in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, April 13, 1767. At the age of three years he was placed with his grandfather, Hezekiah Cutler, in Killingly, Connecticut, and remained with his grandparents until their death, when, having lands in the Ohio Company's Purchase, he determined to remove to the Northwest Territory. He began this journey with his wife and four children on the 15th of June, 1795, and reached Marietta September 18th, having been three months on the way, and buried two of his children in the wilderness between Simrell's Ferry and Marietta.

The first location was at Waterford, where he engaged for a short time in mercantile business, but in 1799 he moved with his family to lands he owned in Ames township, now Athens County. In 1806 he located in Warren, and built the stone house which continued to be his residence until his death in 1853.

His life was one of great activity and usefulness. He contributed his full share to the work of laying the foundations of civil society and material prosperity in the section of country which he had chosen for a home.

He received, in 1796, the appointments from Governor St. Clair of captain of militia, justice of the peace and quarter sessions, and

judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1801 he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and subsequently, in 1802, a member of the convention that formed the first Constitution of Ohio. In the convention he took a prominent part in securing the adoption of the clauses that excluded slavery from the State, and made the encouragement of schools and education obligatory upon future legislatures.

In these matters of most vital importance to a new commonwealth he followed up, in practical application upon the soil of Ohio, the same principles or organic law that had been placed in the ordinance of 1787 by the efforts of his father, Dr. Manasseh Cutler, when he negotiated with Congress for the purchase of lands for the Ohio Company.

He also exerted himself successfully in introducing into the Constitution a judiciary system, which, in opposition to a proposed Virginia plan, brought the courts of justice within convenient reach of all the people, instead of compelling them to resort with their suits to the political center of the States.

He was appointed by the Territorial Legislature one of the commissioners to take charge of the school and ministerial lands in this part of the State, and to provide for their lease and improvement.

In 1819 he was elected to the Legislature where he devoted himself unceasingly to the accomplishment of two of the most important objects that ever engaged the attention of that body. One was an *ad valorem* system of taxation—the mother a system of common schools. Although the Constitution had imposed a positive obligation upon the law making power to encourage schools, nothing had been done or attempted until he introduced the first bill in 1819, providing for a school system. He was a member of either the lower House or the Senate until 1825, and had the satisfaction of seeing both of his favorite measures so far matured that it could be said that Ohio had systems of taxation and schools. These systems have both progressed in their application to growing wants, and have been

perfected by subsequent legislation; but at no period of their progress was more ability, industry and energy required than was given to them in their incipient stage by Ephraim Cutler.

In presenting the unjust burden imposed upon this section of Ohio by the prevailing system of taxation, under which lands in Hamilton County worth \$50 per acre paid no more tax than our land worth 50 cents per acre, Dr. Andrews in his "History of Washington County" thus alludes to Mr. Cutler's success:

In the winter of 1816-20 Judge Ephraim Cutler, a representative from this county, introduced into the Legislature a joint resolution that property should be taxed according to its true value, which passed the house of representatives. In the fall of 1823 he was elected to the Senate and again renewed his efforts to secure a reform in the revenue system. He was appointed the chairman of the committee on the revenue. The project of a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River had come up, and Judge Cutler had succeeded in convincing the friend of that measure that it must inevitably fail unless based upon a broad, judicious and equitable system of taxation. To him more than any other are we indebted for the law then enacted. The language of his contemporaries clearly shows that he was regarded as the author.

Hon. Samuel F. Vinton writes from Washington, December 21, 1824: "We ought to offer up our most unceasing prayers that your plan for the equalization of taxes may at the same time be adopted. Without it, inevitable ruin would await the sparse peopled and sterile parts of the State. In fact, those parts of the State will be virtually ruined under the present system of taxation in defraying the ordinary expenses of the government.

"Ingenuity, in my opinion, could not devise a system more unequal, unjust and offensive. I am decidedly in favor of improving the inland navigation of the State by canals, if possible, but I hope you will perseveringly press upon the Legislature your plan of taxation in conjunction with it."

Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, in a letter dated Sandusky, October 13, 1828, thus speaks of Mr. Cutler's services: "As the author and founder of our new and excellent system of revenue and taxation, I shall ever consider you as richly entitled to the gratitude of the State. In this part of the country you are known as the author."

Caleb Atwater, in a letter to Judge Cutler, dated Circleville, January 22, 1825, says: "You are doing nobly. Press forward with your equal taxation, the school system, the







canals, and immortalize this Legislature. What must be your sensations on the prospect you now have of carrying into effect the greatest objects ever presented to our Legislature. Press forward I say in your career of doing good. Posterity will call you blessed."

Henry Dana Ward writes: Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, August 14, 1825. "I have heard from you and of you through my brother (Nahum Ward, Esq., of Marietta), and have felt with you and for you in wishing your revenue and school bills into legislative being, and now rejoice with you in the commencement of the grand Ohio and Lake Erie Canal, and pray that the school bill may go into as effectual operation as the revenue law. These are great works, long and ardently desired, and perseveringly labored for. You have borne a distinguished part in giving them life, and I hope they may long continue a source of satisfaction to you."

Nahum Ward, Esq., writes, Marietta, Ohio, January 12, 1825: "We are greatly indebted to you for your services in the Senate and all acknowledge it."

He was positive and earnest in his political views, and never swerved from his convictions upon questions of National policy. In his youth he adopted the principles that governed Washington, Adams, and their compeers, and thus incurred the stigma of Federalist. This, of course, was enough to shut his way to political promotion or success, but it is true that no man in Ohio, in 1825, stood higher as a statesman of integrity, ability, and comprehensive views of State policy than himself.

He was ever the active promoter of every useful public enterprise and accepted an appointment from the citizens of Marietta in 1837, and again in 1839, to visit Baltimore for the purpose of securing the examination of a railroad route to the Ohio River, with a view to making Marietta its crossing point.

In 1839, he represented the Whigs of this district at the national convention that nominated General Harrison for president.

In 1836 he was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which

met in Pittsburg, and also in 1837 at their meeting in Philadelphia, at which time the separation of the church into "Old School" and "New School" took place.

He was early appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio University at Athens, and gave the interests of that institution his constant and devoted attention for many years.

In all the private relations of life he was faithful and true to his personal obligations: as husband, father, neighbor, and friend. In 1828, he united with the Presbyterian Church in Warren, then in its infancy, and continued as a member, ruling elder and Sabbath-school teacher, to be during his life one of its main supports and ornaments. On the 8th of July, 1853, he was gathered to his fathers—a shock of corn fully ripe.

He was one of the busy workers, who at the right time, and in their appointed sphere, "dug deep and laid broad the foundations of many generations." Such labors may not be heeded, may even be desecrated and destroyed—but history must make their record "well done."

DAVID PUTNAM.

Third son of Col. Israel Putnam, and grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, was born in Pomfret, Windham County, Connecticut, February 24, 1769. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1793. After his graduation, with the view to entering upon a mercantile life, he accepted a place on a vessel in a voyage to London in the winter of 1794. A journal kept at the time describes the seasickness and discomfort of the voyage, the abuse of an arbitrary and domineering captain, the disgusting association of an ignorant and wicked crew, and the utter distaste for the life on which he had entered. After a rough and dangerous passage, the vessel was wrecked on the coast of France, the officers and crew making a narrow escape to land. Here they were detained some months, mostly in the city of Nantes, with short rations and general distress, in the period of the French Revolution,

and the attempt to improve the morals and prosperity of the country, by the substitution of a tenth, instead of a seventh portion of time for rest and relaxation. The journal is a graphic description of the prevailing wretchedness. It says, March 4, 1795:

Since we have been in Nantes, we have lived twenty of us in one chamber, have had two very scanty meals of victuals, one about 12 o'clock, the other at 8 in the evening, consisting of tripe, lights, a little veal, etc., all cooked after the French fashion, and a half pound bread per day, which we draw from the commissary store—for such fare the American consul pays 110 livres per day.

He availed himself of the first opportunity to return to the United States, and landed in New York July 2, 1795. On meeting an acquaintance, he was informed of the removal of his father's family (during his absence) from the home in Pomfret to the then distant Ohio, and says: "It was unexpected, it surprised, and in some respect agitated my mind—my plans were disconcerted. I returned on board, walked the deck, was pleased, disappointed and pleased again, was miserable, was alone, was happy."

Mr. Putnam's brief experience abroad proved an effectual cure for a desire of mercantile life or foreign travel.

He taught school in Brooklyn, Connecticut, during the winter of 1795, and during the following year made a brief visit to Ohio. He then, for about two years, pursued the study of law with Hon. Calvin Goddard, of Plainfield, Connecticut. On the 16th of September, 1798, he was married to Betsey Perkins, daughter of Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield. They came, immediately after, on horseback, to Marietta, where he commenced the practice of law. He became the teacher of the Muskingum Academy in Marietta, established about this time, the first institution of the kind in the Northwest Territory. He was postmaster in Marietta from 1800 to 1802. In 1805 he built the stone residence on Front street in Harmar (now occupied by a grandson), where he continued until his death in 1856. He became cashier of the Bank of Marietta at its organization in or about 1807 (Gen. Rufus

Putnam, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Paul Fearling, William Skinner and others, directors or stockholders), the business being done at his residence in Harmar until about the year 1815, when the bank was transferred to Marietta, and a new cashier appointed.

He continued in the practice of law nearly 30 years, and then retired from it, to an extensive agency which had devolved on him in connection with the lands in the Ohio Company's Purchase. This he continued until the year 1845, when at the age of 75 he relinquished it to his son.

He was a faithful adherent, during his active life, of the First Religious Society of Marietta. He donated the lots now occupied by the Congregational Church and parsonage in Harmar, and was a liberal contributor to the erection of their meeting-house.

Mr. Putnam had no aspiration for public life or political distinction, but in his sphere of a private citizen, was known, recognized and honored as a firm, reliable and intelligent friend of order, morals, education and religion. He died at his homestead in Harmar, March 31, 1856, aged eighty-seven.

#### NATHAN WARD.

Although the subject of this sketch did not come to Marietta until 20 years after the beginning of the settlement, he has probably contributed as much as any other man who ever lived in the county to its agricultural development. Born at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, October 23, 1785; he received such education as the schools of his town afforded and the higher training given at Leicester Academy. His commercial education he acquired as a clerk in the store of his uncle, a Mr. Brigham, and in a small store of his own, for which his father had furnished the capital. Mr. Ward was a grandson of Artemus Ward, the senior major-general of the Revolutionary Army. He came to Marietta in June, 1809, with letters of introduction to Gen. Rufus Putnam. He remained about six weeks visiting the different parts of the Ohio

Company's Purchase, then returned to Shrewsbury on horseback. In 1811 he returned to Marietta to become a citizen, and began making purchases of land belonging to shareholders of the Ohio Company or their successors. He thus secured more than 37,000 acres of land lying principally within the counties of Washington, Athens, Morgan, Gallia, Lawrence, and Meigs.

One of the first of his measures for the settlement and improvement of his great tracts of land fell short of its full effect through circumstances entirely beyond his knowledge. Conceiving the idea that the Scotch would make an industrious, frugal and intelligent element in the agricultural districts, he went to Scotland in the fall of 1822 for the purpose of bringing over a colony of the "canny people." He published in Edinburgh a small pamphlet giving descriptions of the country, derived principally from the pamphlet of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, printed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1787; from the works of Thomas Hutchins, United States geographer, and from the Ohio press. A letter from Return Jonathan Meigs, Postmaster General of the United States and ex-Governor of Ohio, and a note from the United States consul in Edinburgh were published on the inner leaf of the cover and served as Mr. Ward's credentials. Mr. Ward was so far successful in his measure that he induced about 175 persons to emigrate to the United States and to the lands which he owned. But the season when they arrived—the summer of 1823—was one during which a terrible epidemic prevailed in Marietta and all the Ohio River region. Nearly all of the Scotch emigrants were stricken down with fever, and thus afflicted, and some of their number dying, these people began their life in a strange land. To the credit of Mr. Ward, be it said, that he was unremitting in his attentions to the unfortunate foreigners. He hired large public rooms for their comfortable lodging, and supplied them with medical attendance and nurses. Many of the descendants of these Scotch emigrants who settled on Mr. Ward's lands now live in Barlow and Wesley townships, and form one

of the best elements of the population of Washington County.

Personal interest, a laudable pride and public spirit combined, led this great land owner to make the most thorough and systematic improvements. His farms throughout the southeastern part of the State—40 or 50 in Washington County—could be easily distinguished by their fine buildings, neat fences, well cultivated acres, and general appearance of thrift. Along many of the country roads Mr. Ward set out shade trees. Taste and utility were alike thought of. He lent aid to the building of many country school houses, and contributed liberally to every turnpike, bridge, or other improvement of value to the public.

The fact that nearly all of Mr. Ward's farms were improved before they were sold redounded to the advantage of the purchasers and the tenants by whose labor those improvements were made, having easy terms of rental, also prospered. In many cases the renters became the owners. It was the theory of Mr. Ward that the best condition of the country was attained when the greatest number of people possible secured homes, and so, becoming fixed, had a permanent interest in the welfare of the community. Most of his land was sold in small parcels, and to men of small means. Many of the purchasers were people who had absolutely no capital but their industry. In selling to hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of this class, it was only natural that many cases should occur in which the buyer was unable to fulfill his contract. And it is a notable fact that in no one of these cases did the proprietor foreclose the property. In every instance he made a settlement with the occupant of the farm forfeited by non-fulfillment of the contract, either refunding any payments already made, or making suitable compensation for improvements put upon it. Hundreds of well-to-do farmers in Southeastern Ohio, who bought their lands of Mr. Ward by paying annual installments, can attest the perfect equity of his business method and the liberality of his terms. And yet he did not escape entirely the obloquy which usually bears upon the large land-owner

and dealer. While he never brought suit for foreclosure against those who were unable to pay for lands, Mr. Ward left no legal means unused in his dealings with other real estate owners, and would contest a title, when he believed justice was upon his side, as long as a vestige of hope remained. Becoming the owner of nearly all the shares of the Ohio Company, he obtained an amount of Georgia Revolutionary certificates, which, owing to an irregularity in their issue, had not been included in the partition of the Company's property, and remained as its only undivided assets.

Mr. Ward's home was the house on the north side of Putnam street, between Front and Second, built by Gen. Edward W. Tupper. When he purchased it, in 1817, it was the largest and most elegant residence in Marietta, and an appropriate dwelling for a man of Mr. Ward's tastes and hospitality. It stood in the rear of the lots now occupied by the Citizens National Bank, by Strecker Brothers, and others. Among other distinguished visitors whom he entertained here was General La Fayette, whom he had visited in Paris, and whose visit to this county, by the way, was largely the result of Mr. Ward's solicitation and his representations of the deep interest that the people of the United States felt in him.

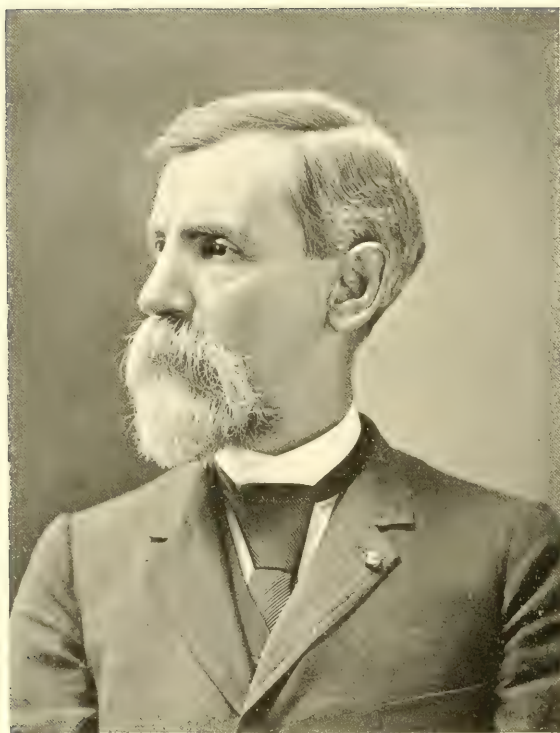
The kindness of his nature was exhibited in the constant exercise of benevolence. Through various channels, religious and secular, private and public, he contributed aid to individuals and to causes. The greatest of his benevolent acts, however, was that which supplied the Unitarians of Marietta with a

house of worship. He had been an adherent of the Unitarian faith from his early manhood, and in middle life began to labor zealously to establish a society of the denomination in Marietta. "At length," says a biographer, "as advancing years admonished him that whatever was to be done must be done quickly, he determined to build a church and organize a society, and leave the rest to this silent influence of the testimony of truth, and to the gradual softening of prejudice and increase of freedom." The church (upon the corner of Putnam and Third streets) was completed and dedicated with appropriate services June 4, 1857, at a cost to Mr. Ward of not less than \$25,000. The edifice was donated to the First Unitarian Society, and Mr. Ward, not resting satisfied with what he had done, continued to promote, by every means in his power, the well-being of the society. Ever since his arrival in Marietta he had endeavored to further the growth of Unitarian sentiment by personal persuasion and by the distribution of tracts. Whenever he prepared for a journey through the country, he was accustomed to fill one of his saddle bags with tracts of the American Unitarian Association, which he gave to those with whom he came in contact during his travels.

He died April 6, 1860. His son, William S. Ward, died in 1871. William's daughter, Agnes, is the wife of Governor A. B. White, of West Virginia. Three daughters of Nahum Ward, Mrs. W. L. Ralston, Mrs. Charles B. Rhodes, and Mrs. Goodrich Barber, reside in Marietta.







GEN. RUFUS R. DAWES.

# Representative Citizens

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EN. RUFUS R. DAWES was born at Malta, Morgan County, Ohio, July 4, 1838. He was one of a family of six children, of whom he was the second son and fifth child. His father, Hon. Henry Dawes, was of good old Revolutionary stock, a grandson of the William Dawes who rode with Paul Revere on his momentous ride. His mother, Sarah (Cutler) Dawes, was the daughter of Judge Ephraim Cutler, and granddaughter of the famous Dr. Manasseh Cutler. Thus he came from distinguished ancestry on both sides, his forefathers having taken an important part in the establishment both of our nation and of our state. His prominence has but sustained the family tradition.

His youth was spent in Constitution, Ohio, near Marietta, and Malta, and although he began his collegiate course in the University of Wisconsin, he came back to Marietta College to finish the last two years, and was graduated there in the class of 1860. In that year, he accompanied his father to Wisconsin, where he engaged in business, but did not long continue. In April, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon. On the day after it fell, April 15, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the Rebellion. The young man could not refuse his country's summons, and on April 25, only 10 days later, he began to gather volunteers. He was a good type of the splendid young manhood of the nation who rushed to the front in those first months of the war, and whose only fear was that they would

be too late for any actual service in the conflict. Service enough they saw, but they did not flinch. The pledge which young Dawes drew up and signed was this: "We, the undersigned, agree to organize an independent military company, and to hold ourselves in readiness to respond to any call to defend our country and sustain our government."

A company was quickly raised and mustered in for three years, and Mr. Dawes was elected its captain, without opposition. It was soon accepted and became Company K, in the 6th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., which in turn was a part of the so-called "Iron Brigade."

Both were famous organizations and saw the hardest service. The "Iron Brigade" suffered a greater proportion of loss, in men killed, than any in the Union Army, and the Sixth Wisconsin, which General Dawes afterward commanded, stood, it is said, 10th in this respect, among the two thousand regiments which were actually under fire.

In the battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Dawes came out with only half his men, and in some other battles the proportion was almost as high. During the first year, he and his regiment were spared actual fighting, a time of respite which was well employed in drill; but from August, 1862, until the end of the war there was no lack of engagements. The regiment was in twenty or more pitched battles, and took part in all the great conflicts fought in the East.

"At Gettysburg this regiment took a most important part, and one which will ever make

it and its commander historic. On the morning of July 1, Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, commanding the Sixth Wisconsin, arrived on the scene of battle at a most critical juncture, when Cutler's brigade was being driven back near the Cashtown turnpike, by a Confederate brigade under command of Gen. Joseph R. Davis. Upon the issue of the engagement then in progress with the Confederates under Davis and Archer hung the possession of Cemetery Hill, and upon the holding of Cemetery Hill hung the issue of the battle of Gettysburg itself.

"In his official report, referring to the time when Cutler's regiments were overpowered and driven back, Gen. Abner Doubleday says: 'The moment was a critical one, involving the defeat, perhaps the utter rout, of our forces. I immediately sent for one of Meredith's regiments, the 6th Wisconsin, a gallant body of men, who I knew could be relied upon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, their commander, ordered a charge, which was gallantly executed.' The fire of Colonel Dawes' men checked the headlong advance of the Confederates, who halted in a railroad cut, 175 paces from the turnpike fence, where his men were in line.

"Colonel Dawes' horse had been shot from under him, and he was unmounted. Climbing the fence, under fire, with his regiment, the wonderful charge of the Sixth Wisconsin was made under his command. In the face of the awful fire delivered from the railroad cut, the only orders of the young commander were, 'Align on the color! Close up on that color! Close up on that color!' And by the side of the flag of the Union, as it fell and then was lifted and then fell and then was lifted once again, with 180 men dead or wounded, of the 420 who started at the fence, Colonel Dawes, with the remnant of his regiment, reached the railroad cut and received the surrender of the Second Mississippi Regiment.

"It was an awful, though glorious, day for the 'Iron Brigade.' On that bright morning 1,800 men had marched in its ranks. In the evening, of that heroic band but 700 were left.

How hard the service was, the muster-roll, as has been said, shows."

It was a magnificent regiment, magnificently led.

In August, 1864, at the close of his term of service, the subject of this sketch was honorably discharged. Grant then had Lee securely shut up in Petersburg, and the hard fighting was nearly over.

During the period of his service he had from time to time received well deserved promotion; he was major in 1862, and lieutenant-colonel in 1863, colonel in 1864, and finally, at the close of the war, brigadier-general by brevet, and by this well-won title he was henceforth known. The battle record of General Dawes is as follows: At Rappahannock, August 26, 1862, he served as major; Gainesville, August 26, 1862, as major; Bull Run (2nd), August 29, 30, 31, 1862, as major; South Mountain, September 14, 1862, as major; Antietam, September 16 and 17, as major commanding; Fredericksburg, December 13, 14 and 15, 1862, as major commanding; Fitz Hugh's Crossing, April 29 to May 3, 1863, as lieutenant-colonel; Gettysburg, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; Mine Run, November 27, 1863, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel; Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 9 and 10, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; the Bloody Angle, May 12 and 13, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; North Anna, May 23 to 25, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; Tolopotomy, May 28 to 31, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; Bethesda Church, May 30, 31, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; Cold Harbor campaign, May 3 to June 9, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; Petersburg campaign, June 15 to July 30, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel commanding; and Mine Explosion, July 30, 1864, as colonel commanding. General Dawes was commissioned major, June 21, 1862. He was commissioned colonel July 5, 1864, and was honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, August 10, 1864. On May 22, 1866,

he was appointed brigadier-general by brevet, on account of meritorious service rendered in the foregoing list of battles.

What sort of a man and soldier he seemed to his comrades may be inferred from a few extracts of letters written by them at the time of his death. Thus: "I know I but voice the sentiments of the entire brigade and all the officers who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, when I say that he was one of the fairest, coolest, and bravest of commanders." Another writes: "As an officer he was vigilant and painstaking to the extreme, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, untiring in his efforts to perfect himself in the arts of war; a father to his men, but strict in his discipline. In battle he was coolness and bravery personified."

And this further, still higher praise, from the same source: "As a young man he was pure, chaste in his language and his conduct. I never heard him utter a word amongst men that could not be repeated before the most refined woman." Still another: "I have seen your father so many, many times in positions where it tried the souls of the bravest men, I never saw him quail or flinch. I have seen him bearing the flag of the regiment in more than one desperate fight until some of us would force it from his hands. I have seen him, in the heat of summer and the rain and snows of winter, on the march and in camp, always and ever a true soldier and gentleman. He never swore, drank or used coarse language when most of them around him were proficient in these traits." Again: "He was my ideal commander, ever ready, alert, and efficient in every startling emergency, doing the right thing on the spur of the moment, watchful for the safety of his men, while seemingly oblivious to his own danger. His heroic presence, clear, ringing voice and erect figure inspired his men—one and all—to do their whole duty. He was born a leader of men, and we of the rank and file appreciated him as such. He was the manliest man of a manly regiment. His personal character was not only without reproach, but he was also a shining example

of chivalric gentleness. When occasion required, he was the stern officer and wise counsellor. Camp life and army surroundings never tainted his gentlemanly instincts. He was a noble man, and his hopeful words, in the darkest days of the rebellion, as to the successful outcome of the war, yet linger in my memory."

Such was his career in the great war. Naturally his interest in military matters continued unabated. The great events of the mighty struggle offered a field of research in which he delighted, and one of the fruits of this study was a book of most graphic and delightful personal reminiscences, entitled, "Service with the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers."

He was a member of the Loyal Legion and of the G. A. R. Even as shortly before his death as Decoration Day, 1899, the boys of the cadet corps of the Marietta High School marched up to his house, and the general, putting on his old uniform and looking, broken veteran as he was, every inch a soldier still, addressed them on patriotism and duty—a message the boys will not soon forget. But, to take up the story again,—the war was over, and, he, still a young man, turned, like the thousands of his comrades, to the duties of peace. He settled at once in Marietta, close to his boyhood home, and entered upon a business career which continued, with little interruption, until his death. An important interruption, however, occurred, which constituted another chapter in his life. He had served his country on the battle-field, and it was destined that his work should be continued in legislative halls and political life. General Dawes had won a wide reputation as an orator. Clear, eloquent, effective, and popular, in the best sense of the word, it was inevitable that a political career should be his lot. He was a party man, but always in an honorable, open way; and as such, after conspicuous service, he was, in 1880, nominated by the Republicans, and elected to Congress. There his career was most honorable. Especially in all the debates of those years on military matters, his was an influential voice, and an important piece of



legislation—the establishment of diplomatic relations with Persia—was wholly due to his initiative. It was, therefore, a most graceful act when President McKinley, in 1897, offered to him the position of minister to Persia, even though he could not accept it. General Dawes was renominated for Congress in 1882, but failed of election; and in 1889 he was one of the leading candidates for the nomination as Governor of Ohio. If less conspicuous, his services to his country have been no less honorable in his civil than in his military career, and but for failing health they doubtless would have gone much further.

General Dawes found time in his busy life for other public activities. He was a loyal citizen of Marietta, thoroughly and wisely interested in its welfare, and ready for any service. He was deeply interested in temperance reform. He did admirable practical work on this line in the army, and was subsequently known as a most earnest and effective platform speaker in this good cause.

The General's eloquent voice was often raised, and his powerful influence exerted, in behalf of good government and social reform: He was deeply interested in the Ohio institution for Deaf and Dumb, of which he was a trustee for four years. What Marietta College, his alma mater, was to him, all friends of the college know well. From 1871 until his death he served on its Board of Trustees, and gave to the institution that he loved his best thought and constant sympathy. After he was disabled, to secure his presence, the meetings of the Board were regularly held in his parlor, and his wise counsel and encouragement were felt to be of the greatest value. Marietta College owes an untold debt of gratitude to General Dawes. He was one of the original Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, of Marietta, having been chosen in 1865, and continued thus until the end of his life, being president of the Board during his latter years. To this work he was always ready to give his time, thought and interest, as well as generous support.

As a man, in all private relations, his char-

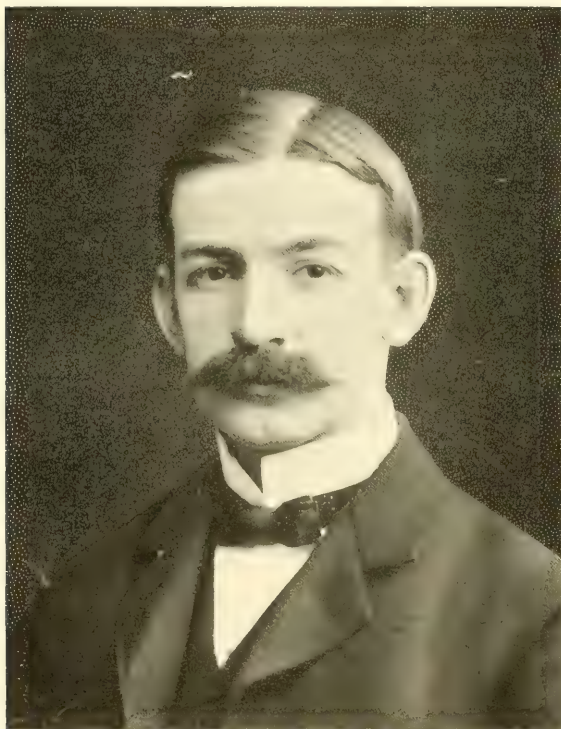
acter was admirable and lovable. He was a staunch friend, loyal to those he loved, through good and ill report, as many a letter received by his sorrowing family testified.

His sympathy with young men and his helpfulness to those struggling for a start in the world were notable characteristics of General Dawes. An extract or two from letters may be added to illustrate this statement. One letter narrates this incident: "After finishing a term of teaching at one time, I called at his office and said, 'General Dawes, I can never repay you for all your kindness to me, but I have some money and can repay you the amount you let me have when I was in college.' He said: 'Mr. ———, you don't owe me anything. If I was helpful to you I am glad. If you feel under any obligation, and are ever able to help a young man to get an education, I shall be glad to have you do so.'" Another writes: "To me, his death brings back my childhood's days, and the friend who used to think as much of our joys and pleasures as those of his own boys. Many times have I thought of his great kindness to us boys and his interest in us. I can not express how much I feel that I owe to him and his example of strength, vigor and courage, joined with patient and unselfish kindness."

"Such was the man and such his work, although these few pages furnish a very inadequate portrayal of both. A man richly endowed with talent, successful in winning well-deserved honor, possessing in a high degree those elemental qualities that make a true manhood, he was one who served well his day and generation, and left a multitude who not only admired his ability and achievements, but loved him for the lovable traits in his nature." The foregoing quotation is an extract from an address delivered by Rev. William E. Roe, D. D., at the funeral of Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, August 3, 1899.

Rufus R. Dawes was married to Mary B. Gates, and six children resulted from their union, as follows: Charles G.; Rufus C.; Benjamin G.; Mary Frances; Henry M.; and Betsy Gates.





CHARLES G. DAWES.

CHARLES G. DAWES was graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School, in 1886. He went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he practiced law for a time, and finally moved to Evanston, Illinois. He is president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, at Chicago, which has a capital and surplus of \$5,000,000. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and in 1896, was on the Republican National Executive Committee. The distinguished service which he rendered to his party in the campaign of that year was recognized by President McKinley, who, in 1898, appointed him Comptroller of the Currency. He filled this office acceptably and with honor, until the fall of 1901, when he resigned. He was married to Caro Blymyer, of Cincinnati, in 1889, by whom he has two children.

RUFUS C. DAWES, president of the Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Company, of Evanston, Illinois, was graduated from Marietta College in 1886, and was engaged in the lumber business with his father, until 1897, when he removed to Evanston, Illinois, where he has since resided. He married Miss Palmer, and has three children.

BEMAN G. DAWES, president of the Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Company, is also largely interested in the gas industry, and other enterprises. In 1894 he married Miss Burr, of Lincoln, Nebraska, by whom he has three children.


Mary Frances Dawes married Rev. A. G. Beach, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and they have two children.


Henry M. Dawes is president, treasurer and manager of the Dawes Lumber Company, of Marietta.

Mr. Dawes entered upon his business career in 1889, as a civil engineer, a profession he followed for two years. From 1892 to 1896, he was located in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business. From 1896 to 1900, he resided at Newark, Ohio, where he was identified with the gas business and street railway interests. He then returned to Marietta, where he has since resided.

The Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Company, of which Mr. Dawes is president, was incorporated in 1900, and began actual operations February 1, 1901. A cantilever bridge 3,000 feet long, is being erected which will be of incalculable advantage to Marietta, as the means of connecting that city and Williamstown by street railway. One span of the bridge will be 650 long, the longest along the Ohio River, and the top of the bridge will be 180 feet above the low water mark. The width of the bridge will be 28 feet in the clear, with space for street car tracks, wagons and sidewalk. Its estimated cost is \$600,000, furnished by local capitalists, and it will be a toll bridge. H. B. Hoyt is secretary of the company, and Capt. M. F. Noll is treasurer.

Mr. Dawes is also interested in several oil companies, including the South Petroleum Company and the Hastings Oil Company. He is also president of the Newark Gas Light & Coke Company, and the Pulaski Gas Light & Coke Company of Little Rock. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Bertie Burr, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and they have three children,—Burr Gates, Dorothy and Carlos Burr.

ENRY M. DAWES, president of the Dawes Lumber Company, of Marietta, Ohio, was born in Marietta in 1877, and is a son of Gen. Rufus R. and Mary B. (Gates) Dawes. He was graduated from Marietta College in 1896, after which he engaged in the lumber business. He was associated with his father until the latter's death, and then the Dawes Lumber Com-

EMAN G. DAWES, president of the Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Company, and a prominent business man of Marietta, Ohio, was born in that city in 1870, and is a son of Gen. Rufus R. and Mary B. (Gates) Dawes.

pany was incorporated, in August, 1890) with the following officers: Henry M. Dawes, president, manager and treasurer; Rufus C. Dawes, vice-president; and G. W. Lansley, secretary.

The business now conducted under the name of the Dawes Lumber Company was established in 1872 by Rufus R. Dawes, under the firm name of Dawes & Irish, Mr. Dawes later assuming the entire business. He engaged in jobbing extensively and was highly successful. His son, Rufus C., became his partner and they conducted the business until 1897. Henry M. Dawes then became associated with his father, and they conducted the business until the latter's death. The company has done a large business in oak and car timber, all classes of railroad and dimension lumber, and maintains offices in the new First National Bank Building.

Mr. Dawes is interested in the oil business and is president of the South Petroleum Company.



MARTIN R. ANDREWS, editor and compiler of the historical part of this book was born at Meigs, Morgan County, Ohio, April 6, 1842.

He received his first schooling in a little log school house, which stood by the roadside, about six miles east of McConnellsville. He afterward attended the graded school of that town, and was graduated from the High School, at the age of 16. For the next two years he spent the summers on the farm in the continuation of his studies and winters in teaching a district school.

In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, of the 62nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., commanded by Col. F. B. Pond. He served in Maryland under General Lander; in the Shenandoah Valley, under Shields; on the Peninsula, under McClellan; and in North Carolina, under Foster. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Ohio and helped to enlist the 43rd Battalion, Ohio Vol. Inf., with which he served as adjutant in the bloodless campaign against Gen. John Morgan,

in Washington and Morgan counties. Seeing no prospect of further active service in this organization, he resigned his commission and enlisted in the Signal Corps, and served with the 23rd Army Corps under General Schofield in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina. He flagged his last message in the field from a tree-top in North Carolina in front of the headquarters of General Ruger.

Returning to Ohio in 1865, he arrived in time to enter the junior class of Bethany College, West Virginia. On account of weakness of the eyes he was compelled to withdraw before the end of the year. For about a year he taught a private school at Renrock, Noble County, Ohio.

In 1867 he was elected principal of the Harmar grammar schools, and a little later entered the junior class of Marietta College. In those days, college exercises began at seven o'clock, sun time, while the public schools opened at nine and the last class in college recited after four o'clock; so throughout the year 1868-69 he managed to do the work of both student and teacher. He was graduated from Marietta College in 1869. In 1870 he was elected superintendent of schools at Steubenville, Ohio, and filled that position until 1879 when he was elected principal of Marietta Academy, remaining in charge of the Academy until 1894. Since that time he has been first, instructor, and afterward Douglas Putnam Professor of History and Political Science in Marietta College.

He has taken an active part in educational meetings, paying particular attention to historical subjects. He served, successively, as president of the Jefferson County Teachers' Association; of the Washington County Teachers' Association; of the Ohio Superintendents' Section of the State Association; and of the County Examiners' Association of Ohio; he has also been Secretary of the department of Higher Instruction in the National Educational Association.

Has for many years contributed to different educational journals, especially to the *Ohio Teacher*, published by Dr. John McBurney,



Cambridge, Ohio. This periodical was purchased in 1899, and for three years published at Marietta by Martin R. Andrews and Superintendent H. G. Williams. In 1902 Mr. Andrews sold his share in the paper to Mr. Williams, but continued to serve as assistant editor.



**COL. JOHN MILLS.** The city of Marietta has sent out into the great world many distinguished sons during her years of prosperous growth, but owes her development largely to others who have devoted their energies to the industries within her borders. Such an one was the late Col. John Mills, to whom his native city is much indebted.

The birth of Colonel Mills occurred on December 2, 1795, when Marietta was situated in what was then known as the Northwest Territory. His father, William Mills, with other survivors of the Revolutionary War, came here in 1792. The Indian war was then in progress and Capt. William Mills was made commandant of the little town which had been founded in 1788, at the mouth of the Muskingum River.

At that early date and in the prevailing unsettled conditions, educational advantages were meager, but young John Mills mastered enough of the essential branches to make him a desirable clerk in a mercantile establishment, at the age of eighteen years. Here he displayed such ability that he was placed in charge of a new store at the age of 21 years. Close application and provident saving enabled him to secure entire charge of this business some years later, and for the succeeding 40 years, Col. John Mills was a successful merchant in Marietta. He was much more. His public-spirit and liberality made him the promoter of every worthy enterprise started in his city. He was one of the founders of Marietta College, and served as a trustee of the institution from its establishment, in 1835. For 15 years he was its treasurer, never asking nor accepting remuneration for his services. The Congregational Church

also profited largely by his generosity, and until his death, both of these institutions were dear to his heart. For over 40 years he occupied positions of responsibility in the various charitable institutions of the city, and for 15 years he was the president of the Washington County Bible Society.

As a capitalist and financier, Col. Mills was conspicuous. As early as 1824 he was chosen a director of the Marietta Bank, the first bank in the State, which was incorporated in 1808. In the next year, although then but 31 years of age, he was chosen president of this institution, and continued as such until 1843, when the charter expired. He was also a director, and part of the time president, of the Marietta branch of the State Bank, which was established in 1845. He continued in this connection until 1863, at which date the Marietta National Bank was organized. He served as a director in this institution during the period of its continuance. From 1877 until the time of his death, he served as a director in the First National Bank of Marietta. He was the largest stockholder in the Marietta Chair Company, and was its president for many years. He was also for a number of years president of the Marietta Gas Company.

It was largely due to the efforts of Col. Mills that the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad was built, the first to connect the town by rail with the outside world, and not only an important factor in the development of the commerce of Marietta, but also of vast importance to the whole State.

Col. John Mills was twice married. In 1824 he was united to Deborah Selden Wilson, who died in 1842, leaving two daughters—Martha S., who married Rev. George M. Maxwell, D. D., and Sarah, who married Col. I. C. Elston, a banker, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1845 Col. Mills married Dorothy Webster, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and they had two sons—John, who is president of the Marietta Chair Company; and William Webster, who is president of the First National Bank of Marietta.

In personal appearance Col. Mills was of

stately and dignified bearing, and his military title, which was earned by long and faithful service in the militia of the State, during his early manhood, seemed both natural and appropriate. He died full of years and crowned with honor, beloved and esteemed, in his own beautiful home, in his native city, on March 14, 1882, having almost rounded out 87 years.

**E**DWARD RICHARDSON DALE, deceased, was the eldest child of Rev. Hervey S. and Amanda (Dana) Dale. He was born May 31, 1844, at Newport, Washington County, Ohio, while his father was pastor of the Baptist Church at that place, one of the many Baptist churches which grew out of the work of his grandfather, Rev. Jeremiah Dale, a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, and for several years an evangelist in southeastern Ohio and adjacent regions of West Virginia. Through his mother he was the grandson of Stephen and Betsy (Foster) Dana, two of the first settlers at Newport, and the great-grandson of Capt. William Dana, who settled at Belpre in 1789, and of Judge Peregrine Foster, one of the 48 men who reached Marietta April 7, 1788, both of these men being veterans of the Revolutionary War.

Edward R. Dale's early life was spent at Newport, and, later, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he attended the State Normal School. At the death of his father at Cincinnati in 1857, the family removed to Marietta, where he continued his studies in the High School until he felt compelled to give all his time to work and to the support of his mother.

At 16 years of age he entered the employment of the Bank of Marietta, then a State bank, as individual bookkeeper, and steadily advanced in efficiency until he enlisted in the army in 1862, as private in the 77th Ohio Reg., Vol. Inf., and served with that regiment in its campaign in the Southwest. He was promoted to the position of quartermaster seargent and was stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas, and

Alton, Illinois, and was finally transferred to the chief quartermaster department at Baltimore, Maryland.

The close of the war opened the question of a fresh field of work, and, bringing with him high endorsements from his superior officers, he found his new work immediately upon his return to Ohio. His equipment for it lay in his skill for expert accounting, together with those sterling and admirable personal qualities which distinguished him in all his business life.

At 21 years of age, he accepted a position in the First National Bank at Marietta, where he remained until 1885, consecutively filling all offices from that of clerk to cashier. As cashier, from 1869 to 1885, he became very generally known throughout the county and State, for his superior abilities and high integrity, and for a sincere courtesy, unflinching under the most irritating provocations.

When it is remembered that the 20 years from 1865 to 1885 cover the financial storm and stress period of our nation, when paper currency was being replaced by coin, to the dread confusion of all forms of business and to the utter disaster of many, especially all business bubbles, it will be apparent that at such a crucial time bank officers were daily confronted with perplexing difficulties. For the solution of these there was no precedent to guide. The Marietta bank which he served enjoyed no immunity from the general tension. Rather, it was assigned an especially trying ordeal, and to all those who are familiar with its record through the panic of 1873, and through other stringencies, and with its success in meeting those situations, it would be superfluous to emphasize the signal value of Edward R. Dale's services, important not only to those directly interested in the bank, but also deeply important to the welfare of the general community, which benefited in ways that never were made public, by his business foresight, his sense of responsibility to do always the best possible thing, and his untiring patience in doing it. Those who stood next to him in confidence were surprised and delighted to see a man, still young in years, successfully exer-





MAJ. EPHRAIM CUTLER DAWES.

cising the grasp and resourcefulness, properly the fruit of long training in finance. But however vital his share in meeting and solving the problems forced upon the bank, no one ever heard him utter the least hint of self-praise. He was content to know that his services had no counterpart in securing successful issues. Others were welcome to claim whatever credit for the work which seemed worth claiming.

To enter into a sympathetic understanding of any man's business life it must be seen from the inside, but the rules of such life inexorably put the seal of silence upon many facts, essential to full sympathy, and prevent the illuminating testimonies which friends would eagerly give. Called upon to bear unusual burdens, Edward R. Dale's strength grew with the demand, and no higher record for business ability, for nobility of character, and for heroic self-control will ever be made than marked his entire business dealings while he was connected with the First National Bank of Marietta.

In 1885 he engaged in the oil producing business on a large scale and acquired interests in the Macksburg and Newell's Run fields of Ohio, and the Horseneck field in West Virginia, then in the early stages of their history as oil territory. In 1886 he purchased the Joy farm in Morgan County and organized the Midland Company. With this company, and as its president, Mr. Dale became in every sense the pioneer of the oil industry of Morgan County, and in the face of the greatest obstacles and discouragements prosecuted the business until he demonstrated the fact that there was an extensive and valuable oil field there, awaiting development. The best vindication of his judgment and energy lies in the fact that since 1895 millions of dollars have been taken from the properties which he purchased, and those lying adjacent within a radius of a very few miles, and that the district now is known and recognized as one of the most valuable in southeastern Ohio.

Mr. Dale constructed the first pipe line ever laid in Morgan County for the transportation of oil, and the improvements and facilities established by his foresight still exist.

He was connected with every important movement for the advancement of the commercial interests in Marietta, and his advice and judgment on all questions were highly valued. By natural taste and by training, he understood and sympathized with the influences which promote the higher interests of communities and individuals, and was always ready to help develop such interests. He illustrated in himself the first qualities of citizenship and manhood.

He was married September 14, 1871, to Sarah Vandiver Rolston, eldest daughter of W. L. Rolston, and granddaughter of Nahum Ward, and six children were born, Katharine Rolston, Laurence Ward, Winifred, Rachel Vandiver, Grace and Harold Dana, all of whom are living except Laurence. Mr. Dale's home life was an exceptionally happy one, his unselfish disposition endearing him by more than the ordinary ties of affection, and the heritage of a spotless name and noble deeds which he left to his wife and children is priceless in its value.

His death occurred while with his family on a trip arranged for their happiness, and brought to a sudden close a life devoted to the care and pleasure of others. He had accomplished success for himself in a business sense, but was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of it. He died August 12, 1899, and was buried in Oak Grove cemetery, Marietta, on August 15th. The expressions of grief from every one who had ever known him were sincere and outspoken.



MAJ. EPHRAIM CUTLER DAWES was born at Constitution, Washington County, Ohio, Ohio, May 27, 1840, and died in Cincinnati, April 23, 1895.

After graduating from Marietta College, in the summer of 1861, he was appointed 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 53rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. on the 26th of September, 1861; was promoted to major January 26, 1863; was discharged from the service October 25, 1864,



on account of wounds received in battle; and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, to rank from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

The Fifty-third was one of the untrained regiments which met the fierce assaults of the battle of Shiloh, and thereafter Adjutant and Major Dawes was associated with its hardships and combats through the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg; in the operations about Jackson, Mississippi, in the summer of 1863, for the prevention of reinforcements to beleaguered Vicksburg; in the march to Chattanooga in October, 1863, for the relief of Thomas' army; in the battle of Mission Ridge and the rapid movement into East Tennessee for the rescue of Burnside shut up in Knoxville; and in the opening of Sherman's campaign against Atlanta in 1864.

In the series of severe battles of the latter part of May, 1864, about Dallas, Georgia, Major Dawes was twice wounded, the second wound being of such a desperate nature, involving the lower jaw, that it was at first deemed improbable that he could ever again speak intelligibly; but a highly skillful feat of surgery reconstructed the disfigured face and restored to comparatively comfortable utterance the vocal powers, in so much that one of the qualities in which Major Dawes was most distinguished as a presiding officer, was his graceful and effective speech. But thereafter to the end of his life he was a severe, though quiet sufferer, from this wound and its attendant strain upon his nervous structure.

Throughout the greater part of his active life there was scarcely an hour in which he was entirely free from pain. In 1866 he married Frances Bosworth, and soon after took up his residence in Cincinnati, where he remained until his death.

While engaging, immediately upon his retirement from war service, in active and absorbing business, Major Dawes maintained an especially intelligent interest in military studies, writing many papers for literary and army societies upon campaigns of the war, and gathering a large library of the records of the Re-

bellion, among its contents being many original reports and other written documents from Union and Confederate sources.

In one notable respect, that of the statistics of the opposing armies, Major Dawes came to be recognized by military historians as an expert authority, and his contributions to the Century Company's "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," as well as to some of the official documents of the War Department, were deemed by intelligent students to sweep away many of the Southern traditions of the Confederacy, in important campaigns. In these articles he made it very clear that Lord Wolsely's estimates of the relative strength of Union and Confederate armies was very far from the truth, and the noble lord's reply utterly failed to break the force of the evidence which Major Dawes had carefully collected. Especially valuable were his examinations of the composition of Lee's armies, at Antietam and Gettysburg, which demonstrated that the two opposing armies of the Union and Confederacy were pretty equally matched in respect to numbers—a view of the case entirely opposed to that heretofore presented in even the most impartial stories of these great engagements.

Nor were Major Dawes' literary activities confined to military studies, for he was a corresponding and honorary member of State, local and European historical and folk lore societies, and edited several volumes relating to the early settlement of Ohio.

In 1867 he became engaged with William P. Cutler and others in extensive railroad construction and operation. The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, the Chester & Tamaroa, and the Marion & Carbondale roads in Illinois, and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern road in Indiana were built and operated by them.

In 1872 construction of a railroad in Missouri, called the Chester & Iron Mountain, was commenced. This enterprise promised highly profitable results, but the panic of 1873 came on. Major Dawes, after a gallant struggle against a hard commercial fate, was final-

ly in 1874 forced into general bankruptcy of the times, and stripped of every dollar of property he had accumulated. But he was not idle for a day. He became again, in order, a contractor, builder, manager and president of different railroads. In his later years he became successfully interested in developing the coal fields in southern Illinois. No doubt his intense devotion to business hastened the end of a life which throughout its whole course was characterized by enthusiastic fidelity to duty. Such a life may fittingly be classed among those described in his own words: "It is by the lives of such men as these that future generations may estimate the priceless treasure committed to their charge. For if liberty is worth what liberty has cost, no words may express its value."

**J**EWETT PALMER, one of Marietta's most prominent public men, has been engaged in the practice of law in that city for many years, and has held numerous offices of public trust. He was born May 7, 1840, in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, and is the youngest child of Jewett and Rachel (Campbell) Palmer. The Palmers were among the early settlers in New England, the head of this branch having located in Rowley, Massachusetts, soon after the town was founded, in 1639. Maternally, Jewett Palmer is of Scotch ancestry. William Campbell, his great-grandfather, was a native of Scotland and came to America in 1766 after his marriage, settling in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. His third child, William, was the mother of Rachel Campbell, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Jewett Palmer, Sr., was born in Orford, New Hampshire, May 18, 1797, and was a son of John Pemberton and Abigail (Jewett) Palmer. At the age of 16 years he enlisted in the War of 1812, and was in the army two years. His union with Rachel Campbell resulted in the birth of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity and reared families.

Jewett Palmer, son of Jewett and Rachel

Palmer, remained on the farm with his parents until his twentieth year, and then went to Chicot Pass, Louisiana, where he engaged in lumbering during the winter of 1860-1861, in connection with a brother-in-law. The relations between the North and South grew more and more strained until he believed war to be inevitable, and therefore returned to his home in Ohio, in order to cast his lot with the defenders of the Union. He arrived at Salem on April 11, 1861, and enlisted at Marietta in Capt. Frank Buell's Company, on April 17. This company subsequently became Company B, 18th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., which was recruited for three-months' service. At the expiration of this term, the regiment returned from the field in the latter part of July, and was disbanded at Marietta. Mr. Palmer then began recruiting a company for the 36th Ohio Regiment, then being formed at Camp Putnam, Marietta, and was assisted in his task by James Stanley, of Salem, a comrade in the three-months' service. On August 12 they went into camp with a company of 98 men, which had been recruited in 11 days. On August 19, an election of officers was held and Mr. Palmer was unanimously elected captain of the company. The regiment left for the field via Parkersburg, August 29, 1861, to join Rosecrans' army on the Gawley River, in West Virginia. From this time on, his history and that of his company were substantially the same as that of the other officers and men of that gallant regiment, whose subsequent reputation for efficiency and valor was second to that of none in the Union Army. Captain Palmer was promoted to be major May 9, 1864, and on July 24, of the same year, he was severely wounded in the left thigh at Kernstown, Virginia. On his return to the field, he was in temporary command of the regiment, and while moving forward to repulse a reconnaissance of the enemy at Cedar Creek, his horse was shot from under him. He participated in the famous battle of Cedar Creek, on October 19, 1864, the last battle in which the regiment took part. On November 20, he resigned his commission as major and returned home. In 1865, he was

elected clerk of the courts of Washington County, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1868, but declined to accept the nomination for a third term. During his second term as clerk, he entered upon the study of law with Messrs. Ewart, Gear & Ewart. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1872, and at once began to practice law in Marietta. He was elected mayor of the city in 1874, and was re-elected in 1876. He served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Washington County, in 1875-1876, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1876. He was one of the "Ohio 44 for Hayes," who stood by the Governor until he received the nomination for the presidency. In November, 1877, he resigned the office of mayor, to accept the position of collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth District of Ohio, under appointment of President Hayes. After relinquishing the duties of that office, Mr. Palmer resumed the practice of law, in which he has met with high success. He has also been identified with many business enterprises of Marietta, and has done much to promote the interests of the city. He again served as mayor of Marietta from 1894 to 1896, having been elected on the Republican ticket. Since July, 1898, he has been a referee in bankruptcy, under the act of August, 1898.

September 19, 1866, Mr. Palmer was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Saida M. Scott, only child of Theodore Scott, of Marietta, and they have two daughters, both of whom are living at home. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a past officer of the several local Masonic societies, and is grand master of the Grand Council of Ohio. Religiously, he is a member of the Unitarian Church, in which he has been an officer many years.



R. JAMES MCCLURE, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Marietta, Ohio, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1835, and is a son of James McClure.

James McClure was a boy when he re-

moved from Maine to Ohio, and there he followed farming until his death in 1856. He married Jane Ogle, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, and died in Meigs county, at the age of 84 years. They reared five sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity except one son, who died in infancy. The five sons participated in the Civil War as members of the Union Army. Dr. McClure is the only one of the children residing in Washington County.

Dr. James McClure attended the schools of Meigs County, and also spent two years in Ohio University, at Athens, returning to his home in 1857. He began the study of medicine during the winter of 1859-1860, and attended lectures at Starling Medical College, during 1860-1861. He then practiced at Albany, Athens County, for two years, after which he returned and was graduated from Starling Medical College, at Columbus, in 1864. He was at once commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 23rd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., under Colonel Hayes, and served until the close of the war. He then resumed his practice at Albany, and remained there until September, 1871, since which time he has practiced his profession at Marietta. He was alone until 1873, and on May 1, of that year, became associated with Dr. Samuel Hart. This partnership continued uninterruptedly until November 30, 1901, when it was dissolved. Socially, Dr. McClure is a member of the American, State, County and City medical societies.

In October, 1866, the Doctor was united in marriage with Sarah J. Greene, who was born at Newport, Washington County, and is a daughter of Richard Greene. Her father, a descendant of General Greene, of Revolutionary fame, came to Washington County at an early day. His only son is Hon. James B. Greene, of Newport, Ohio. Five children were born to bless this union, as follows: John B.; Ella; Harry; Charles Richard; and Frank Greene. Dr. John B., who is associated in practice with his father, went through the Marietta schools and for a time was a student of Marietta College, spent three years at the





HON. WILLIAM PARKER CUTLER.



Ohio Medical College, graduating in 1896, spent one and a half years as assistant physician at Athens State Hospital, and at present is serving his second term as county coroner and his second term as city health officer. Ella attended the grade schools and graduated from the Marietta High School, spent three years acquiring a musical education in New York City, and is a fine pianist and instructor in music. Harry, who attended the Marietta schools, and later spent two years in Marietta Academy and two years in college, was twice assessor of the Third Ward and spent a few years in railroading. Charles Richard, a graduate of the High School, Marietta College, and the Ohio Medical College, completed his course in the last named institution in 1901, and is now an interne at the Cincinnati Hospital. Frank Greene, who completed the high school course at Marietta, has for the past three years been in the offices of the Western Electric Company at Chicago. Politically, the subject of this sketch has always been a Republican, and was councilman from the Third Ward six years, serving as chairman of various committees. The last year he served in that body, he was its president. Dr. McClure erected his present fine home at No. 302 Second street, in the spring of 1880.

#### ON WILLIAM PARKER CUTLER.

**I**N the death of William Parker Cutler, Washington County and the State of Ohio lost a prominent citizen who, for very many years, was a leading figure in business and political life. Few men of his day were more intimately associated with public events, and few possessed more ability to meet the demands of every situation. Through his whole career he was devoted to the interests of Washington County, and his services were of the utmost importance on account of his business abilities, high sense of commercial integrity and pure statesmanship.

William Parker Cutler was born at the old

homestead of the Cutler family in Warren township, Washington County, Ohio, July 12, 1812, and his death occurred on April 11, 1889, at Marietta, Ohio, where he had lived since 1872. He was the youngest son of Ephraim and Sally (Parker) Cutler. His father was a man of affairs and much engrossed in public duties. For this reason the early training and education of William P. Cutler were under the supervision of his mother, who was a woman of cultivated mind and literary tastes, and of earnest religious feeling. She left the impress of her strong character on the mind of her son. In 1829, he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, in the class of 1833, but at the close of the junior year, ill health obliged him to abandon his studies, and in the hope of regaining health he took a long horseback journey through the South. Upon his return he assisted his father in farming, his continued feebleness causing him to give up his cherished hope of a professional career.

In the great political campaign of 1840 he began to make public speeches, and his interest in politics, together with his ability, soon gained for him recognition from the leading men in the Whig party. In 1842 he was its nominee for Representative in the Legislature from Washington County, but he was defeated by George M. Woodbridge, who ran as an independent candidate and received the support of the Democrats. In 1844, he was again nominated, and was elected by a large majority. Notwithstanding his retiring disposition, Mr. Cutler soon acquired an influential position among his party friends in the Legislature, and before the close of the session was recognized as a leader on the floor. In 1845 he was re-elected, and during this year he became connected with a stirring event in the history of Washington County. In July, 1845, three citizens of Washington County, Creighton J. Loraine, Peter M. Garner and Mordecai Thomas, while engaged in assisting runaway slaves to escape, were captured by a party of Virginians on the banks of the Ohio River, within the limits of Washington County, being forcibly abducted, and confined

in the jail at Parkersburg. No Virginian could be found to consent to bail them, although men like Nahum Ward, A. T. Nye, and William P. Cutler offered to indemnify their bondsmen in any sum. These men were tried and found guilty at the September term of court, at Parkersburg, but the question of the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia over the soil where they were captured was referred to the Virginia Court of Appeals. In December the Ohio legislature met. Immediately upon Mr. Cutler's arrival, Governor Mordecai Bartley sent for him and informed him that he had matured a plan for the rescue of the prisoners. This plan was to organize a company of about 100 men of the militia, at Columbus, place them under reliable officers, appoint a rendezvous near the Ohio River bank, where the men should quietly collect early on a given evening, secure boats, cross the river, take the three Ohio men out of jail and set them at liberty on Ohio soil. Although Mr. Cutler was willing to further any reasonable undertaking, his judgment was averse to this plan, and he boldly told the Governor that it would inevitably result in a border war, and ended the conference by urging him to delay action, at least, and await the trend of events. Governor Bartley was disposed to put his plan in action at once, feeling it his duty to secure possession of the men, but before this unwise and lamentable plan could be put into operation, Samuel F. Vinton made his famous argument before the Virginia Court of Appeals, and that court, at a special session held at Parkersburg, in January, 1846, admitted the prisoners to bail, each in the sum of \$100, and each on his own recognizance. They were at once set at liberty, and the case never reached a final decision. In Chapter VI of this work the "Kidnaping Case" is discussed at length.

In the fall of 1846 Mr. Cutler was again nominated and elected to the state legislature. At that period the transportation facilities were so meager, that a journey from his home to Columbus, which is covered in five hours by rail, required a trip in a stagecoach con-

suming three days. On December 7th of this year Mr. Cutler assumed new responsibilities, and wrote his famous speech beginning as follows: "The Whigs with great cordiality and unanimity have placed me in the Speaker's chair." In 1848, Mr. Cutler was warmly supported for Governor, but the situation demanded a candidate from Northern Ohio, and Seabury Ford was chosen. Later in the year, Mr. Cutler received the Whig nomination for Congress, in the district composed of Washington, Morgan and Perry counties, and after an active campaign was defeated by William A. Whittlesey. In 1849 Mr. Cutler was chosen as a member, from Washington County, of the convention which formed the present Constitution of Ohio.

While a member of the Legislature, in 1845, Mr. Cutler was active in securing the charter of the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad, and he was elected a director in the organization of the company in August, 1847. At a meeting of the Board, in September, he was appointed to prepare a concise statement of statistical facts and arguments favorable to the construction of the road. In 1849, at the request of a number of Marietta citizens, he visited Baltimore, to ascertain the prospect of the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and a satisfactory connection with it. He met with little encouragement, for while the officers of that company preferred to make the western terminus of the road at the mouth of Fishing Creek, or at Parkersburg, the citizens of Wheeling had secured the passage of a law compelling them to build to that city. At the annual meeting of the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company, in August, 1850, Mr. Cutler was chosen president. Surveys of the line were at once commenced. After a vain effort to unite with the Hillsboro & Cincinnati Railroad, a line was located from Chillicothe west, via Blanchester, to Milford, on the Little Miami road, and east to Byers station. This part of the road was placed under contract in 1851, although but \$550,000 had been subscribed. East of Byers, the only subscription was \$100,000, from Athens County. Legislative au-

thority having been obtained, subscriptions aggregating \$350,000, were voted by Washington County, Harmar and Marietta, and these, with individual subscriptions, representing \$50,000, were offered to the company, on the condition that its name should be changed to the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and that the road should be built through Barlow township. Noah L. Wilson, a director of the company, had visited Philadelphia and obtained positive assurance of aid from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in case the proposition of Washington County was accepted. Equally positive assurance came through other channels, that no aid could be expected from the city of Baltimore, or the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

A committee consisting of Mr. Cutler, Col. John Madeira, Judge Rittenhouse, an attorney of the company, and Allen G. Thurman, was appointed to visit Marietta and confer with the authorities in regard to the proposition. This committee unanimously recommended its acceptance "upon the terms, conditions and restrictions therein specified." The report was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company, on August 12, 1851, the only dissenting vote being that of Allen Latham. The name of the line became the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. As the entire line to Wheeling was under contract to be completed December 1, 1854, over 6,000 men were at one time employed, and all the conditions of success seemed to be fulfilled when, without warning, came the news of the Crimean War. The work was stopped, and every workman discharged.

Mr. Cutler's health, which had long been feeble, failed entirely, and he was obliged to resign in September, 1854, continuing, however, to be a director. Later on, he was obliged, on account of the precarious condition of his health, to abandon all his business and seek recreation in travel through Iowa and Minnesota. Upon his return, about July 1, 1855, he was summoned to a Board meeting in Athens. The engineers who had been engaged for months in making surveys for a

modified line, reported that \$1,000,000 would be required for the completion of the road from Athens to Marietta. This put the matter entirely beyond the reach of the resources of the company, and under these circumstances Mr. Cutler felt obliged to again enter its service as a member of the committee on construction, the other members being Beman Gates and William S. Nye. In 1857 Mr. Cutler was elected vice-president of the company, and in the following May he was elected president, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wilson.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and perplexities which surrounded Mr. Cutler in the decade from 1850 to 1860, he did not relax his interest in public affairs. Always a "Free-Soil Whig," he hailed as the dawn of a new day the formation of the Republican party, whose organic idea was opposition to the extension of slavery. In 1856 at the request of the Republican Central Committee of Washington County, he held a series of joint discussions with Gen. T. C. H. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1857 Mr. Cutler was a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cleveland, when the absorbing topic before that body was slavery. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress from the district composed of Morgan, Washington and Muskingum counties. The session of this memorable Congress was half over at the time of the defeat of the Union Army at Bull Run. Immediately after the battle, a number of Ohio Congressmen met and each agreed to tender to the government a regiment of men from his own district, the secretary of war agreeing to accept the regiments if they could be raised without expense to the government. Mr. Cutler telegraphed to Melvin Clarke and Jesse Hildebrand, of Marietta, on July 23rd: "Government will probably accept an infantry regiment if ready in 15 days. Can you raise it? I will bear all incidental expenses of raising it." Following this loyal and patriotic action, the 36th Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf., was sent to the front in the month of August. When the extra session

of Congress closed, on August 5th, Mr. Cutler came home, and was almost immediately taken violently ill with typhoid fever. For a considerable period it was feared he could not recover, and he was unable to return to Washington until some days after the convening of Congress, in December.

On April 23, 1862, Mr. Cutler made a memorable speech upon a bill then before the House, the preamble of which declared that slavery had caused the Rebellion, and that there could be no permanent peace while it existed. Mr. Cutler, in the summer of 1862, was again nominated for Congress, in the district composed of Washington, Athens, Meigs and Monroe counties. Through the absence of thousands of voters who were in the Union Army, and were not then permitted to vote, the opponent of the administration carried Ohio in the fall election, Mr. Cutler being defeated by James R. Morris, of Monroe County. He was never afterward a candidate for office, although he took an active part as a speaker in every subsequent campaign during the remaining years of his life. In the common acceptance of the term, he was not a successful politician, and whenever placed in nomination by his party it was because of a belief in his fitness for office, and in spite of his unwillingness to "make interest," as he used to express it. Except in 1842, he always received the full party vote in Washington County, and usually led the ticket.

In 1860 Mr. Cutler was elected a member of the first Board of Directors in the reorganized Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and was soon chosen its vice president; he terminated his connection with it in 1868. In the same year he was elected president of the newly organized Marietta & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and continued in that position until 1872. From 1869 to 1873 he was principally engaged as a contractor, and built railroads in Illinois and Indiana. The panic of 1873, however, found him and his associates carrying heavy loans, and with much unfinished work, and, the value of their securities

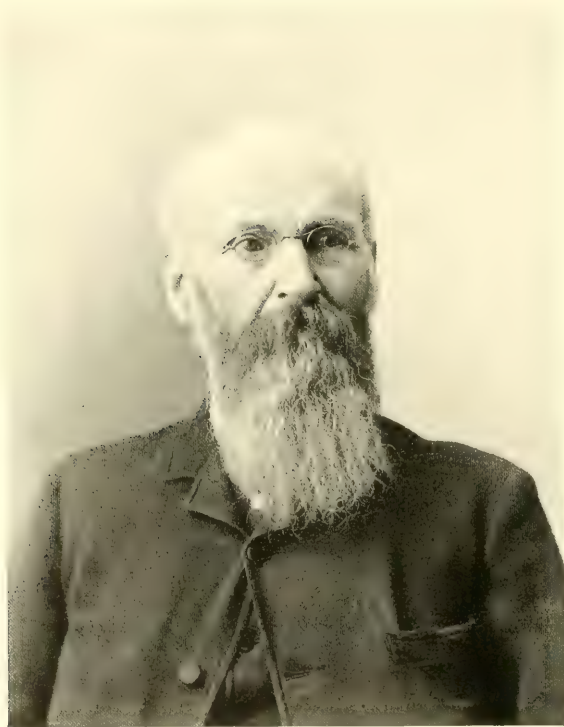
destroyed, many became bankrupt. In this situation, Mr. Cutler's character was shown by his action in giving up all his property, and at the age of 61 years, commencing life anew, without either money or credit. In 1878 the depreciation of value of real estate in Washington County, because of the stoppage of trains on the abandoned lines between Athens and the Ohio River at Moore's Junction, was estimated at \$400,000.

A railroad company was organized of which Mr. Cutler was made president, and permission was sought to operate this abandoned road but for reasons impossible to understand, it was bitterly opposed by the management of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, the attorneys of this company appearing before the committee to whom the bill was referred and opposing it. Mr. Cutler, Hon. Thomas W. Ewart and Judge Sibley appeared in behalf of the people of Washington County, in its favor. Mr. Cutler closed the discussion, supporting with great ability the proposition that the grant by the Legislature to a railroad company, of the right to condemn property, construct and operate its line, and take tolls, was in consideration of its continuous service to the public as a common carrier, and that the abandonment of the use of its line, or any part of it, should constitute a forfeiture of its right to it. He argued that the Legislature could and should exercise the right of eminent domain, in authorizing some other railroad company to condemn it. A new company known as the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company, acquired its property and rights and no further difficulties were encountered.

During the last 10 years of his life, Mr. Cutler gave much attention to the congenial work of compiling a history of the early settlement of Ohio. He became, in 1888, a corporate member of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society, and served as one of its trustees during the remainder of his life. It is not too much to say that to him and Dr. L. W. Andrews was due the great success







*B. F. Hart M.D.*

which attended the Centennial celebration of the settlement of Ohio, which took place at Marietta, April 7, 1888.

Mr. Cutler was married, in 1849, to Elizabeth W. Voris, of Warren township, who, with one daughter, survives him. Three sons and two daughters died in early childhood. Their loss was a crushing blow to their parents, and from that grief neither ever fully recovered.

In summing up the character of Mr. Cutler, his sturdy integrity, his personal independence and adherence to convictions of right and justice, his manly honor and love of country, must not be overlooked. Combined with these were elements which made him a most companionable friend, and a devoted lover of home and family.

**C**APT. M. F. NOLL is a large oil producer, and one of the most influential citizens of Marietta, Ohio. He is a native of Monroe County, where he was reared and educated.

He removed to Washington County in 1889, and up to that time had followed steam-boating on the Ohio River, serving as clerk and also as captain, for a number of years. He is still extensively interested in river business. In 1889 he became prominently identified with the Marietta and Williamstown ferries, and during the same year founded the Marietta Ice Company. The plant was built by Captain Noll, and conducted by him until within the last year, when he sold his interests in it. He has extensive interests in the oil fields of Washington, Wood and Pleasant counties, as well as across the river, and is mainly an individual producer. He is the originator of the Marietta and Williamstown bridge, now being erected over the Ohio River, the company being known as the Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Co., of which he is treasurer.

The subject of this sketch is a Republican, in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His name appears in connection with

many of the important commercial and financial enterprises of Marietta, and he is a business man of extraordinary ability.

**D**R. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HART, fourth son of Deacon Benjamin Hart of Wooster (now Watertown) township, Washington County, Ohio, and Honor Deming, a daughter of Col. Simeon Deming, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, was born January 5, 1823.

Deacon Benjamin Hart was a son of Jehuda Hart and Abigail (Goodrich) Hart, of Kensington, grandson of Deacon Elijah Hart and Mary (Thompson) Hart of Kensington, great-grandson of Deacon Thomas Hart, great-great-grandson of Capt. Thomas Hart, and great-great-great-grandson of Deacon Stephen Hart. The last named came from Baintree, Essex County, England, to Massachusetts Bay in 1632, and located in Cambridge. Dr. B. F. Hart's father was a farmer and rope-maker by trade, and made the cable for the first ship built at Marietta. Dr. Hart's mother died in 1826, when he was two years and 11 months old, and this is his earliest recollection. He was less than four years old when his father was married a second time. As his father was about to depart on his white horse, named "Samp," with a blazed-faced mare, named "Kate," with a side-saddle on, by his side, the son asked to accompany him, but was instructed to go back and he would be brought a new mother. This mother lived but nine years, dying in 1833. In 1834, Deacon Benjamin Hart married Widow Lawrence, who brought with her three children,—a daughter older than the Doctor, a boy, and a younger daughter.

When eight years of age, Dr. Hart drove two yoke of oxen to the plow, and assisted in other chores about the farm. He hired out on a farm when 12 years of age, at \$4 per month, and in the winter of 1835 went to school, working to pay his board. He was 14 years old when he came to Harmar, and his

teacher was Lionel Tenney, in the old school house which stood on the north side of the campus. He sawed wood at 37 cents per cord, and also groomed horses, boardinig himself in the meantime, and doing his own washing and ironing. He made butter of a superior quality, and sold it at 12½ cents per pound, the market price being 10 cents. After his marriage and while living at Harmar, a lady told his wife that the best butter she ever bought was from her husband, when he was a boy attending school. At the age of 18 years, he went to the north part of the State, where he taught school one winter, and tended a saw and grist-mill, driving a team to log and deliver lumber and flour the next winter. He worked on a farm during two summers, and studied at odd times. In the fall of 1843 he gathered his earnings together and returned to Harmar. Putting one spider, one kettle, a little bedding and his clothes into an old chest, he shipped on the deck of a steamboat, for Cincinnati, paying \$1 for his passage, and slept on deck so as to save funds. Reaching Cincinnati, he rented a garret-room on Vine street, bought a sheet-iron stove with one fire hole, and set up housekeeping, doing his own cooking, washing and ironing. He attended medical lectures until March, 1844, and as he was only able to pay for half of his tuition, he gave his note for the balance. He had but \$1.50 left, and paid \$1.00 for deck passage home, sleeping on deck, as before. The steamboat broke a shaft when about half way home. His \$1 was refunded to him, and this he paid to the captain of the "Swift Sure." During this trip, he went for a period of 36 hours without eating, for want of money to buy food. On arriving at Harmar, he found Dr. Seth Hart very sick with pneumonia, and nursed him for three weeks. He was then hired by the latter to care for his practice, at \$10 per month. November 20, 1844, he went to Reno, Ohio, and began to practice for himself. As his practice grew, it became necessary for him to go sometimes to Virginia. He had a flatboat built, eight feet wide and 26 feet long, on which he ferried himself and

horse across the river, during high water or low, night or day, often making the trip when the river was full of floating ice. It was a very perilous proceeding, but the poor state of his finances made it necessary to take the risk. Looking from the present standpoint, he was very poorly fitted for practice, but by using great care and being a good nurse, he had good success. His first amputation was of the thigh of a Miss Alton, who lived about eight miles back of Waverly, West Virginia, on the northwest turnpike. Having no instruments, he took a file to a blacksmith, and got a knife forged, which he ground and sharpened. He took a carpenter's saw for a tenon saw, a tow-string for a tourniquet, put the patient to sleep with chloroform, amputated the thigh before she awakened, and in all his subsequent experience never had a case which did better. In 1863 he took a six-months' course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. He has been in constant practice for over 57 years.

On October 19, 1848, Dr. Hart married Sally Maria Alcock, a daughter of Thomas and Sally Holliday (Wells) Alcock, a granddaughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Alcock, the last named being a daughter of Thomas and Ellen Brown. Thomas and Ellen Brown, who lived in Twambly Green, Cheshire, England, had two children,—John and Sarah. Sarah Brown married William Alcock, who owned a cheese farm in Cheshire, where they lived until July, 1797, when they sailed for America, arriving at Marietta, Ohio, in November, 1797. They bought a farm four miles above Marietta, on the Ohio River. They brought with them to this country large quantities of fine cloth, velvets, etc., which, together with what money he had, Mr. Alcock entrusted to a relative under promise of a large interest, and lost all. This unfortunate occurrence left them in the wilderness, without money or friends. Mr. Alcock died before they had been in this country two years, leaving his widow with seven children.

Thomas Alcock, the eldest of the children, and the father of Mrs. Hart, was but 16 years

of age when he took full charge of the farm. In 1813 he married Sally Holliday Wells, of Winchester, Virginia. He kept adding to his farm, as he could. He also engaged in the practice of loading boats (broad-horns) with produce, and taking them to market at New Orleans. The return trips were generally by vessel from New Orleans to Baltimore; from the latter city he walked across the country to Pittsburg, and from there returned home by canoe. Twice, however, he walked back home from New Orleans, carrying his gold in a leather girdle around his waist, his gun, blanket and skillet over his shoulder, killing what meat he needed, and often sleeping with red men, for whom he never had anything but kind words. He kept the first and only ferry across the mouth of the Little Muskingum, running it until the Marietta and Newport turnpike was built in 1839. He died in March, 1860. His wife died July 7, 1874, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. B. F. Hart, in Marietta, where she had made her home after the death of her husband. Thomas Alcock's eldest son, Thomas, lived in the same house that his father had occupied, and died there April 12, 1878. His widow and her only child, George, with his family, still live at the old homestead, but in a modern house. His youngest son, Richard J., still lives on the same farm, making the fifth generation of the same name to occupy the same farm. Ten children composed the family of Thomas and Sally Holliday (Wells) Alcock, as follows: Margaret; William; Sarah; Thomas; Robert Wells; Mary Ann; Martha; Sally Maria; Richard J.; and Nannie Hillidoy. Margaret, William and Sarah died in infancy during the sickly season of 1822 and 1823. Thomas married Ann Racer, and they had one son, George, who married Easter Smith and had seven children, as follows: Bertha, who died April 29, 1895; Ada; George; Frank; Nannie; Grace; and Louise. Robert Wells, who never married, died in California in 1900. Mary Ann, whose death occurred in 1892, married Dudley Racer, and had three children.—Thomas, Horatio, and Benjamin. Martha

died at the age of 13 years. Richard J. married Cynthia Middleswart, who died December 27, 1884, and they had three children, as follows: Nettie, who married Samuel M. Cary, and has two sons,—Granville and Kenneth; Robert B., who married Mary Rowland, and has a daughter, Annie; and Guy, who married Carrie Ladd. Nannie Holliday married Hon. Dwight Hollister, of California, and they have four children, namely: Charles, Katie, Frank, and Blanche.

To Dr. Hart and his wife were born three children: Mary Franklin, who lives at home; Nannie Holliday, who died in infancy; and Dr. Charles S., a practicing physician of Marietta, who married Julia Logan Holdren, and had two children,—Arthur Holdren, who died in infancy, and James Franklin.

While in Harmar, Dr. Hart served on the School Board, in the City Council, on the Board of Health, and was a member of the Republican Central Committee. He became a member of Lodge No. 115, I. O. O. F., in 1852, and the same year joined the Ohio Medical Society. He joined the American Medical Association in 1876. He was formerly a member of the Sons of Temperance. He joined the Congregational Church in Harmar, in March, 1840, and played the 'cello to lead the singing, for some years. His father was deacon of the church in Watertown township. After moving to Marietta, Dr. Hart served as trustee of the Congregational Church there. His forefathers were Congregationalists, four of them having served as deacons. In the face of much opposition, he assisted in the organization of the present Board of Health, and was health officer for two years.

In 1865 the Doctor had the misfortune of being swindled out of all the wealth he possessed, by trusting a man whom he thought to be honest. The 20 years following were trying ones, and in that time the Doctor and his faithful wife retrieved their losses. In addition to educating their children and contributing for religious purposes, they paid from 10 to 11 per cent interest on a few hundred dollars, and 20 per cent on another sum, in order

to save their creditors,—the experience costing over \$31,000. But thanks to a kind Providence, it was all paid, and by very close economy, and much hard work and privation, they have secured enough to meet their ordinary needs for the balance of their lives. During this period, Dr. Hart attended poor students at college, and those preparing for the ministry, free of charge. He took sick ones from the college to his home and attended them. In two cases, the patients, C. E. Walton and William Cooder, remained at his home for three weeks, each. He gave room to two students, free, for four years. During the Civil War, he was appointed by Governor Brough, military surgeon with the rank of major, and in 1862, went, under the direction of the Christian Sanitary Commission, without pay, to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, Corinth, Washington, Baltimore, Gettysburg, and other places taking care of the men sent from Washington County. After beginning practice at Reno, Dr. Hart taught singing school, to aid in getting funds to meet his indebtedness at Cincinnati for lectures. In September, 1901, he donated to Marietta College, three large cases, or cabinets, containing minerals, shells, and curiosities from many parts of the world, and also a full set of Chinese coins, covering every dynasty up to 1875.



WILLIAM H. EBINGER, a member of the large mercantile firm of Turner, Ebinger & Co., and president of the German National Bank, is one of the foremost business men of the thriving little city of Marietta, and is self-made in every sense the term implies. He was born in 1858, and is a son of Jacob Ebinger.

Jacob Ebinger was born in Heibran, Germany, and upon moving to this country, came directly to Marietta, where he had friends. He embarked in the saddlery, harness and carriage trimming business on Green street, and during the last 15 years of his active life, was located

on Front street. He sold the business to his oldest son, Frederick, who still conducts it. He died in 1895, and his wife died in 1876. They had the following children: Frederick; H. J., who works in the store of Turner, Ebinger & Co.; Mrs. H. B. Theis, whose husband is a prominent hardware merchant of Marietta; David, who is in the furnace business at Columbus, Ohio; William H.; Alfred, who died in 1898; Mrs. Kate Heidrick, recently from Butte City, Montana, who resides in Marietta; and the wife of Rev. Paul Menzel, the pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Washington, D. C.

At the age of 14 years, William H. Ebinger entered business in the employ of the dry-goods house of Turner & Sons, with which he has since been continuously identified. Upon becoming a member of the firm, its name was changed to Turner, Ebinger & Company. He is also president of the German National Bank, which was organized in September, 1899, with a capitalization of \$100,000. It does a general banking business, with domestic and foreign exchange. The other officers are as follows: J. S. H. Torner, vice-president; S. L. Angle, cashier; H. J. Hoffer, assistant cashier; William D. Loomis and Beaman Plumer are the bookkeepers. Following are the directors: William H. Ebinger; J. S. H. Torner; A. L. Gracey; Nelson Moore; William Wendell; William E. Detlor; John Kaiser; M. L. Travis; W. J. Speer; J. A. McCormick; William Harrington; W. H. Burns; Samuel H. Plumer; and S. L. Angle. Although Mr. Ebinger devotes his attention mainly to the dry-goods business, he is interested in and identified with various other enterprises of the city. He is at present serving as trustee of the water works, but has steadfastly refused to accept political offices.

The subject of this sketch married Rose Wehrs, a daughter of J. F. Wehrs, of Marietta, and they have two children, Lenschen and Frederick. Fraternally, Mr. Ebinger is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Order of Elks. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and his wife is a Unitarian.







HON. HIRAM LUTHER SIBLEY.

**H**ON. HIRAM LUTHER SIBLEY, distinguished as a jurist, writer and lecturer, is circuit judge for the Fourth Circuit of Ohio, and a resident of Marietta. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, May 4, 1836. His father was a minister, and in later life a member of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The ancestry of Judge Sibley is traceable directly to John Sibley, of England, who came to America in the "Fleet" in 1629, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. He became a selectman of that town, and a member of the General Assembly of Massachusetts. On the maternal side his ancestors were from Colbrook, Connecticut. His maternal grandmother was a sister of Mrs. Joshua R. Giddings, and her husband was Luther Simons, a school teacher by profession, and a man of scholarly attainments. He frequently did the work of a pettifogger, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Giddings, an able lawyer, once remarked that Mr. Simons was the only man he ever feared to meet in a law suit. He was rendered a cripple by an injured spine, and died while in the prime of life.

Hiram Sibley was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade at the early age of 13 years, and followed it until he was 24 years old. During this time he attended school two terms of six months each, and worked morning and night to defray his expenses. He was always a student, although deprived of school and college advantages, and in his 23rd year, entered upon the reading of law, rising at 4 o'clock in the morning, to study before his day's work began. He was elected clerk of the court for Meigs County, in 1860, and continued in that office until August, 1862. He then became lieutenant of Company B, 116th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., which went into the command of Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy. That officer, in recommending Mr. Sibley for provost marshal of the 15th District of Ohio, in April, 1863, paid him the following tribute: "I have known Lieutenant Sibley for the last six months, while with his regiment in my com-

mand, and have observed that he is an able, energetic and efficient officer; always prompt and active in duty, a true gentleman of high moral character and excellent business talents and habits." June 15, 1863, in the Valley of Virginia, with nearly one half of the command to which he belonged, he was captured by General Lee's army. He was held a prisoner at Richmond, Virginia; Macon and Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, and Camp Sorghum near Columbia, South Carolina. December 10, 1864, he was exchanged, but his health having become too much impaired for field service, he was honorably discharged, January 11, 1865. He was admitted to the bar April 14, 1865, at Pomeroy, Ohio, and in August of that year moved to Marietta, where, except from 1869 to 1874, he has since resided. He served as clerk in the United States Assessor's office one year, and in 1866, became a partner in the law firm of Ewart, Shaw & Sibley. The following year, he was nominated for prosecuting attorney, but with the remainder of the ticket, met defeat. He then formed a partnership with Hon. R. L. Nye, but owing to ill health was obliged to relinquish his practice for one year. During this period of recuperation, he wrote several newspaper articles respecting religious liberty under the Constitution of Ohio, which showed mature reflection and excited much comment, adding no little to his reputation. In 1870, he resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Paine & Sibley, at Pomeroy, Ohio. As a speaker, Judge Sibley stands high. He spoke before a teachers' institute in Meigs County, upon the nature and true end of education, and on Decoration Day, 1877, he delivered an address at Marietta, which was a notable effort, abounding in patriotism and paying a high tribute to the American soldier. During the Presidential campaign of 1880 he made a strong speech upon the question of State's Rights, which was afterward published, upon request of those who heard it.

While practicing law, Judge Sibley's firm was connected with many cases of great importance, some of them involving questions

never before raised in the Supreme Court, and in nearly all of these it was successful. He wrote the briefs and framed most of the arguments of his firm, including an extended and able one in a case in the United States District and Circuit courts, wherein the question arose whether an assignee in bankruptcy could take title to assets subject to equitable liens, good only between creditor and bankrupt. The decision went against him, but the principle in an analogous case was afterward decided as he contended it should be, by the United States Supreme Court. In 1882, Mr. Sibley was elected to the Common Pleas bench in the Seventh District of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1887 and 1892. He was each time nominated by acclamation, and was elected for the third time without opposition. During his long service on that bench, his decisions were but twice reversed by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and he took the initiative in the establishment of some principles which are now recognized as law. The period of limitation, in the foreclosure of mortgages, under the Ohio civil code was for many years held to be 21 years, and it was not until Judge Sibley, after careful investigation, declared it to be 15 years, that the error was seen. His decision, on appeal, was reversed by the Circuit Court, but afterward affirmed by the Supreme Court. Two other important cases, wherein his decisions were affirmed, the doctrines in which had never before been declared by an Ohio court were: *Brundred vs. Rice*, 49 O. S. 640; and *Pride vs. Andrew*, 42 O. L. J. 248. On request of members of the bar, several other opinions of Judge Sibley were reported and carry great weight. In one of them he was called upon to define the right to, cause for, and locus of an action. This he did in an opinion so lucid and forcible as to prompt a Supreme Court justice to write him as follows: "The able manner in which you have applied elementary principles and your analytical distinction of an action, right of action and cause of action, will make the opinion of permanent value to the profession." In 1896 Mr. Sibley was nominated and elected circuit judge

of the Fourth Circuit of Ohio, and began his duties as such in February, 1897. To accept this office, he was obliged to resign as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, after a term of service longer than that of any other judge in that district. He has since ably served as Circuit judge.

Judge Sibley has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1856, and has always taken a prominent part in church work. In 1884 he was a lay delegate to the General Conference. That body, in 1888, provided for the appointment of a constitutional commission to consist of three bishops, seven ministers and seven laymen, and Mr. Sibley was one of those appointed. He was on a like commission selected in 1896. He was a delegate to the Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference held at Washington, D. C., in October, 1891, before which gathering he delivered an address upon the subject of "Marriage and Divorce Laws." The speech was published in full in the report of the proceedings of the conference. By request of the editor, he afterward wrote an article on "The Grounds for Divorce" for the *Methodist Review*, discussing the subject in some wholly new lights. He has been writing upon questions of church laws for many years, and in 1894, published a small volume on "The Organic Law of the Methodist Episcopal Church," which has been highly commended in critical notices. In the *Methodist Review* for July, 1895, the judge published an article, entitled "A Doctrine of Civil Liberty." He has also published a book on "The Right to, and Cause for, Action,"—a strictly professional work. His versatility is evidenced by his lecture on the violin, which has been delivered at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, De Funiak Spring, Florida, Chautauqua, New York, and other places. He has lectured on the subject,—"How Civil Law Came to Be," and is often called upon for speeches and addresses. He has given time to the study of theology, history, philosophy, sociology, and economic problems, and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the laboring classes, and the im-

provement of their condition. His opinions coincide with those of Professor Ely and other political economists of the new school, who advocate putting under government ownership "natural monopolies." His private and professional library is one of the best in the city.

Judge Sibley was united in marriage, April 22, 1858, with Esther A. Ellis, of Racine, Ohio, by whom he has three children. At its commencement in 1878, Marietta College conferred upon him the degree of M. A., and in 1895, Clafin University of Orangeburg, South Carolina, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Both of these honors came without solicitation on his part, and were unexpected tributes to his qualities as a man and abilities as a lawyer. He is a Knight Templar, and belongs to the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion. Although an unswerving Republican, in politics, many Democrats have been among his warmest supporters in his judicial campaigns.



HARLES H. TURNER is a member of the largest dry-goods firm of Marietta,—Turner, Ebinger & Co., wholesale and retail dealers, their establishment being located at No. 165

Front street. This business was established by S. R. Turner, father of the subject of this sketch.

S. R. Turner moved from Connecticut to Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, in 1848, and purchased the store of Captain Wells, on the site now occupied by A. L. Richard's drug store. He operated a general store there under the name of S. R. Turner. Later, he moved to the corner of Front and Ohio streets, now occupied by the First National Bank Building, where he conducted his business until 1862, in which year the bank bought the property. The store was then moved to a building on the site of the one now occupied by the *Zeitung* newspaper office. In 1865, F. S. Turner, son of S. R. Turner, took an interest in the business, the

firm name becoming S. R. Turner & Son. In 1871, the father purchased the building at No. 165 Front street, which now forms a part of the present large store. Charles H. Turner was taken into the partnership at that time, the firm name being changed to S. R. Turner & Sons. The building was then 90 feet deep and three stories in height; at the present time it is 150 feet deep, the front part of the building only, being three stories. In 1881, H. J. Ebinger took a partnership interest, and the firm name became S. R. Turner & Co. In 1893, W. H. Ebinger became a partner, and in 1901, J. E. McGee took an interest in the company. The firm name continued unchanged until the death of S. R. Turner, whose estate retained an interest. He died in 1897, at the age of 83 years. The present firm name of Turner, Ebinger & Company was then adopted and has since continued. Owing to the successful methods employed, and fair dealing, the business has gradually increased until now it is fully double that of any other store of its kind in the city. The store is excellently arranged and equipped, and is a model of completeness, with every facility for expeditiously caring for the extensive patronage. The office is located on one side and back about 100 feet from the front entrance, and in the rear of it is a stock room, 70 feet deep. Arc, incandescent and gas lights are all used in the store. The first floor is fully stocked with a strictly up-to-date line of general dry goods, the second floor is devoted to ladies' waists, wrappers, muslin, underwear, etc., and on the third floor is the cloak and ready-made-suit department, and also the duplicate stock and drapery department. There are 22 salesmen, including the members of the firm, two office girls, and two boys, as parcel carriers, delivering by bicycle.

Mrs. S. R. Turner, mother of Charles H., died a few months prior to the death of her husband in 1897. They were parents of the following children: F. S.; Edward A., of Chicago, president of the Link Belt Machinery Company; Charles H.; and Kate, of Marietta. Charles H. Turner married Miss Ramsey and has two daughters: Hope, and Mary, who is



attending Smith College. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Baptist Church, of which his father was a member for many years. For ten years Mr. Turner has been secretary of the Marietta Reading Club, and has been president of the Merchants' Association since its organization.



ON. WILLIAM H. LEEPER is a native of Anesville township, Athens County, Ohio, and was born March 9, 1850. His parents, Hezekiah and Catherine (Mowrey) Leeper, are now deceased.

Hezekiah Leeper was born May 22, 1824, in Guernsey County, Ohio, near Cambridge, and when he was a child his parents removed to Hocking County, where he was reared, and grew to manhood. He was a business man and farmer. After his marriage, he moved to Missouri, and from 1846 to 1850, conducted a saw and grist mill at Chillicothe, Missouri. In 1852, he removed to Morgan County, Ohio, where he carried on farming for two years, and then embarked in the mercantile pursuits. He sold his store, and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1888, at the age of 64 years. He married Catherine Mowrey, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, and their union resulted in the following offspring: James F., a physician of McConnelsville, Ohio; Caroline, the wife of John G. Carter, a farmer of Morgan County, Ohio; Jane, the wife of Neil McClenahan, of Albany, Athens County, Ohio; Ellen, wife of Harmon Dew, of Athens County, Ohio; and William H. Hezekiah Leeper was an active worker in the Republican party, and held various offices.

William H. Leeper was but two years old when his parents moved to Morgan County, Ohio, where they settled on a farm in Homer township. He received his education in the common and academic schools, and took a course in the business college at Zanesville, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1869. He taught school three years, and in 1873, was

elected clerk of the courts of Morgan County on the Republican ticket. This office he filled with acceptability for two terms, during which time he read law under William B. Crew, of McConnelsville, Ohio, now on the Supreme bench of Ohio. April 5, 1881, he was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in September of that year, he purchased an interest in a large mercantile concern at Waterford, Washington County, and moving to that place, where he took an active part in politics. In 1887 he was elected Probate Judge of Washington County, which office he filled very acceptably for two terms. At the expiration of this period, Judge Leeper entered into a law partnership with Ellenwood & Smith, one of the leading law firms of Marietta, and the business was then conducted under the firm name of Ellenwood, Smith & Leeper. At the November election in 1897, he was elected Representative to the 73rd General Assembly of Ohio.

While Judge Leeper's time, of late years, has been devoted to official and professional duties, he has given some attention to other matters. He assisted in the organization of the Citizens' National Bank, of Marietta, and was elected a member of its first Board of Directors. He has also been, for several years, a director of the Dime Savings Society of Marietta, and was a member of the Board of Education, and its president for a number of years. For several years, Judge Leeper has been a member of the City Board of School Examiners, and of the Board of Trade. In addition to this, he has always been extensively interested in farming, and is well informed on agricultural matters.

On December 26, 1872, Judge Leeper was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Carpenter, of Athens County, a daughter of Squire Carpenter, who was a member of the 62nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was killed in the battle of Fort Wagner. Their children are as follows: Minnie C., the wife of George S. Alexander, who resides in Spencer, West Virginia, where Mr. Alexander is superintendent of the Carter Oil Company; Charles F., who is now taking





W. G. WAY.

a law course at the Ohio State University; Marie Blanche, who is studying art and literature at home under a private teacher; and William F., who attends the Marietta High School.

Judge Leeper has always been an active working Republican since he became a voter, and has shown his loyalty to that party by financial contributions, and as a campaign speaker. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Alladin Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Columbus, Ohio; and also a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Probably no man is better known in Washington County than Judge Leeper, and his reputation as a lawyer is by no means confined to this county. He is an earnest speaker, is possessed of sound judgment and keen perception, and is ranked among the foremost citizens of Marietta.



G. WAY, one of the oldest and most prominent attorneys-at-law of Marietta, Ohio, is the senior member of the law firm of Way & Hancock, with office in the St.

Clair Building, Winfield Scott Hancock being the junior partner. Mr. Way was born at Marietta, July 22, 1842, and is a son of Joshua Way.

Joshua Way was born in Maryland in 1809, and was a boy when he removed with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio. He came to Marietta in 1828 or 1829, and was engaged in carriage manufacturing until 1852, when he removed to Monroe County, where he followed farming until his death, January 28, 1897. He married Lucinda Bishop, a daughter of Nathaniel Bishop. She was born in Marietta, August 30, 1814, and died April 20, 1882. They were the parents of six children as follows: C. B. and George A., deceased; W. G., the subject of this biography; Thomas A., residing in Monroe County, Ohio; J. E., an attorney, of Shelby County, Ohio; and Clara R. (Harmon), of Monroe County, Ohio.

W. G. Way was educated mainly in the schools of Monroe County, Ohio, and took up the study of law in 1867 with Wylie H. Oldham, a prominent attorney of that day. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and continued in connection with his former preceptor, Mr. Oldham, until the latter's demise in 1875. He then practiced alone until June, 1900, when Mr. Hancock became his partner. They have a very large practice.

Mr. Way was united in marriage with Eleanor Patetson, of Columbus, Ohio, while he was a member of the Ohio State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1871. He is a Democrat, in politics, and served three terms as city solicitor. He was also trustee of the Washington County Children's Home. He was formerly active in various fraternal orders. Religiously, he is a member of the Congregational Church. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Marietta Reading Club. He has been the president of the Dime Savings Society for many years.



E. VAN DERVOORT is the proprietor of the "Colonial Book Store," and also vice-president of the Dime Savings Society, of Marietta, Ohio.

He was born in New York, and reared in New England. During the Civil War, Mr. Van Dervoort served in Company B, 14th Reg. Conn. Vol. Inf., participating in some of the hardest-fought battles. He received a severe wound in the left leg at the battle of Fredericksburg.

For several years, Mr. Van Dervoort was engaged in the manufacture of stamped ware, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and upon coming to Marietta he engaged in the dry-goods business on Front street. He sold out and engaged in his present line of business, in November, 1896. He carries a large and full stock of books, periodicals, stationers' supplies, etc., and regularly employs five people to assist him in the store. This store is 100 feet deep, and the goods are displayed in a neat and artistic manner. Mr. Van Dervoort has a large num-

ber of patrons, and every one receives prompt and courteous attention. He is a man of good business methods, and is quite deserving of the success which has attended his efforts.

Mr. Van Dervoort resides in his home on Second street. He is a member of the Marietta Literary Club, and belongs to the First Congregational Church.

**T**HE STRECKER BROTHERS COMPANY. The company, which is located in Marietta, Ohio, manufactures harness, saddles, etc., and does a jobbing trade in saddlery goods of every description. It is the largest concern of the kind between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. It occupies the four-story building at Nos. 117-119 Putnam street.

The Strecker Brothers Company was established in 1881, and incorporated in 1900, with a capital stock of \$100,000, having the following officers: C. F. Strecker, president; B. F. Strecker, vice-president and treasurer; and W. S. Plumer, secretary. These gentlemen, together with A. H. Strecker and Charles S. Schaal, constitute Board or Directors. The business was begun in a small way, and has enjoyed a steady and rapid increase. The company now employs eight traveling representatives to cover the territory of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Eastern Virginia.

The building, which is owned by the Strecker Brothers, is 48 by 100 feet in dimensions, consists of four stories and a basement, and has a floor space of about 25,000 square feet. About 60 men are employed in the building, many of these being skilled mechanics. The first floor is occupied mainly by saddlery, hardware, harness, sole leather and commodious offices, and each floor is connected with the office by a fine telephone system. The second floor is mainly used for the stock room for riding saddles, whips, horse blankets, robes and dusters. There is also a large room for collars on that floor. On the third floor, riding saddles are manufactured,

and boxes for packing harness are made there. The harness stock-room is also on this floor. The fourth floor is lighted from all four sides, is equipped with machinery for the manufacture of harness, and contains also a harness store room.

The above firm contemplates the erection of a six-story building in the rear of their present quarters, as their room is not sufficient for the demands of their rapidly increasing business.

**J**OHN A. GALLAHER, a prominent member of the Washington County bar, is a well-known citizen of Marietta. He was born near Moundsville, in Marshall County, (West) Virginia, and is a son of Silas Gallaher, Silas Gallaher was a farmer, and died some years ago. His wife died in August, 1901, at the age of 80 years. With the exception of John A., all of the children live in West Virginia.

John A. Gallaher spent five years in Marietta College, and graduated in the class of 1869, with Professor Martin R. Andrews, T. B. Bosworth, and Seymour J. Hathaway, all of whom are residents of Marietta. Mr. Gallaher taught school in Marietta from 1869 until 1872, and then went to Cincinnati, where he spent several months in a law office, and took a partial course at the law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1873. He then went to Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, and there practiced until September, 1900. On removing to Marietta, he located in the St. Clair Building, where he devotes his time to a large general practice. He is a lawyer of fine ability, and much of his attention is given to corporation work. Mr. Gallaher has become very well known in legal circles, although he has been practicing but a comparatively short time in Marietta, and he is ranked among the leading citizens of that place.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Laura Woodbridge, of Marietta, and they have two daughters,—Elizabeth, who has been teaching school in New York; and Maria W., who is attending Marietta College.

In politics Mr. Gallaher is a Democrat, and



served as the first city solicitor of Bellaire. He is a trustee of Marietta College, and a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Masonic order.

**R**EV. J. R. NICHOLS, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Watkins, Schuyler County, New York, where he was born in 1854, and is a son of John H. and Esther A. (Townsend) Nichols.

John H. Nichols was born in Schuyler County, New York, and came of sturdy New England stock, from the region of Lake Champlain. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife, whose parents were from Massachusetts, is still living in Schuyler County. Nine children blessed this union, as follows: A. H., who is engaged in the wholesale produce business in New York City; Martha (Goltry), who lives near the old home; Mrs. L. A. Randall, of Rochester, New York; Henry T., who is engaged in the wholesale produce business in New York, in partnership with his brother, A. H.; Charlotte, who lives with her mother; Mrs. Jeanette Robson, the widow of Rev. Seaward Robson; J. R., the subject of this sketch; Charles W., a contractor and builder, of Watkins, New York; and L. L., a physician and surgeon of New York City.

Rev. J. R. Nichols, whose name opens these lines, was educated at Starkey Seminary and Oberlin College, graduating from the latter institution in 1879. He was graduated from Oberlin Seminary in 1883, and during his stay there, was a special instructor in the academy. From 1883 to 1887, he held a pastorate at Garrettsville, Ohio, and for the following four years, he was pastor of a church in Cleveland, Ohio. From 1891 to 1897 he had charge of a church at Medina, Ohio, and in 1897 he removed to Marietta. During that year he received the degree of D. D. from Marietta College. He has since had charge of the Congregational Church in that city, and under his pastorate and supervision much good work

has been done, and the congregation has increased greatly. Rev. Mr. Nichols is a man of dignity and scholarly attainments, and is possessed of many personal attributes which win for him the love and sympathy of those who are associated with him in his work.

In 1881 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Nellie E. Hawley, of Mankato, Minnesota, and they have had five children, namely: Ruth G.; Helen H.; John Herbert; Florence May; and Marian, who died in June, 1900.

Rev. Dr. Nichols is a trustee of Marietta College. He resides in the church parsonage, at No. 300 Fourth street, Marietta.

**C**URTIS CHAMBERLAIN is the well known auditor of Washington County, Ohio. He was born at Harmar, Washington County, in 1863, and is a son of Judge L. W. Chamberlain.

He was reared in Marietta, where he received an academic education, and began his business life in 1882. He became assistant postmaster under Postmaster S. L. Grosvenor, and served as such until April, 1884. On April 21, of that year, he went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining and other pursuits until 1890. Then he returned to Marietta, and resumed his former duties, under Postmaster E. R. Alderman, and during one term of President Cleveland, under Henry Roeser. Mr. Chamberlain became a candidate for postmaster under President McKinley, but M. M. Rose received the appointment. He was elected county auditor on the Republican ticket, in 1890, and assumed the duties of that office, October 15, 1900, succeeding W. A. Patterson. He is now a candidate for renomination. Mr. Chamberlain has served most faithfully as county auditor, and much confidence is placed in his ability. He is conscientious and painstaking, and discharges his duties in a most creditable manner.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Carolyn M. Pugh, a daughter

of Thomas Pugh, of Marietta. The Pugh family is one of the well-known families of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have one daughter, Frances W. Politically Mr. Chamberlain is a Republican. Religiously he is an attendant of the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Chamberlain is a member.



J. RICHARDS, the principal pharmacist and retail prescription druggist in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Marietta, and was born in 1850. He is a son of Thomas

Richards, a native of England.

Thomas Richards was killed before Atlanta, during the Civil War. His widow lives in Marietta, and is 73 years old. She was born in Liverpool, England. Her children are as follows: A. J., the subject of this sketch; Ellen; Margaret; and Edward T., a retail druggist at 23rd street and Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, who was born in 1865, and was practically reared in A. J. Richards's store.

A. J. Richards commenced business life with Buell & Brother in 1870. Five years later he began business for himself and has continued in active duty ever since. He has been longer engaged in the retail drug business in Marietta than any other man, and was first located on Green street, near Second. In 1895 he removed to his present three-story building, where he utilizes all of the three floors and the basement. The store is 40 feet deep, and is supplied with an elevator and all modern conveniences. The first floor is provided with prescription accommodations, a full line of drugs and pharmaceutical supplies, and also a soda fountain. On the second floor is a laboratory, and the third floor and basement are used for storage. The building is located at No. 104 Front street, which is considered the best location in the city for a business of this kind. Mr. Richards's long experience in the drug business, and his knowledge of drugs and all their uses, place him at the head of those in his pro-

fession here, and he is considered one of the expert chemists in this section of the State.

Mr. Richards married Sadie Eggleston, who was born in Philadelphia, and was reared in Marietta. They have one daughter, Anna M. Richards, who is a graduate of Marietta College.

Mr. Richards was a member of the Board of Education for two terms, and is now treasurer of Marietta township, and of the township school funds. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum lodges. He prefers the Protestant Episcopal Church.



C. LORD, who is an extensive oil producer and one of the most enterprising business men of Marietta, Ohio, is general manager of the Cumberland Oil Company. Mr. Lord was born at Limerick, York County, Maine, in 1858, and there was schooled and grew to manhood.

He came to the oil country in 1876, and shortly afterward settled in Elk City, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, where he worked first as a driller and tool dresser. He followed this for several years, and then engaged in the grocery business at Dallas City, McKean County, Pennsylvania, also continuing in the oil business until 1884. He removed to Clarion, Pennsylvania, where he became largely interested in the oil business together with J. A. Cadwallader, of Titusville, Pennsylvania. Still retaining his oil interest, Mr. Lord returned to Maine, and remained there about eight years, during which time, he built several gas plants and waterworks in Maine cities, which he still owns. The corporation is known as the Mousam Water Company, and the concern is under the management of George F. West, of Portland, Maine. This company supplies three towns—Kennebunk, Kennebunk Port and Wells, and does a profitable and progressive business.

The Cumberland Oil Company, the offices of which are located in the St. Clair Building, in Marietta, is operating in Morgan County,





JOHN DANA.

where the company owns 225 wells. It owns about 25 wells in Lawrence and Liberty townships, in Washington County, and a number in Pleasant County, West Virginia, where several wells are now being drilled. In addition to his connection with the Cumberland Company, Mr. Lord has other large oil interests, and is a director in the new Trust Company, recently organized in Marietta. The subject of this sketch married a lady from Maine, and they have three sons—Philip, Charles S. and Henry C., Jr. Mr. Lord recently purchased a fine new home at No. 322 Fourth street. He and his wife attend the Congregational Church.



JOHN DANA, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Belpre, Washington County, Ohio, and a pioneer in the canning industry, is extensively engaged in that line of business. He comes of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the county, and is a son of George and Lucy (Byington) Dana. He was born on the old homestead,—one of the most beautiful farms in this section,—about a half mile from Belpre.

His great-grandfather was Capt. William Dana, a son of William Dana. Capt. William Dana was born at Little Cambridge, now Brighton, Massachusetts, in 1745, and was of French Huguenot ancestry. In 1770 he married Mary Bancroft, who was born in 1752 and died in 1831. After his marriage, he settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and just before the battle of Lexington moved to Worcester. He became a captain in the army and rendered valuable service, but, having sold his property for worthless Continental currency, was obliged to quit the army. For a time he worked on a farm near Amherst, New Hampshire, and labored, during the winter, at the carpenter's trade, that he might supply his family with the necessities of life. Leaving his family at Amherst, he came to Ohio with his two oldest sons in 1788. He made some money in Marietta by burning brick,—the first

brick known to have been made in the Territory. In 1789 he brought his family to Marietta, and later proceeded down the river, where he erected what was known as a salt-box, in which his family lived for a time. Captain Dana settled upon and cleared an excellent tract of land, became influential in the county, and connected himself with many prominent enterprises tending to develop the community. He died in 1809.

George Dana, father of the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day on the farm owned by his grandfather in Belpre township. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, and completed his education in Marietta and Athens colleges. He then returned to the farm, where he remained and looked after his farming interests, which were among the largest in the township. He was exceedingly successful, but withal was a quiet and unassuming man, who never sought public recognition. He served two terms as township trustee. He was well posted on all topics of the day, and in politics was a Republican. He was highly esteemed and in his death, which occurred June 21, 1892, the community lost one of its most enterprising and energetic citizens, who always had its interests at heart. He married Lucy Byington, whose father was the distinguished Rev. Cyrus Byington, author of the "Grammar of the Choctaw Languages." This eminent scholar and missionary, whose name is inseparably connected with the later history of the Choctaw Nation, was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 11, 1793. He was one of nine children, and as his father was a small farmer and a tanner, his educational advantages were limited. When a well-grown lad, Mr. Byington received instruction in Greek and Latin from Joseph Woodbridge, with whom he afterward read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1814, but abandoned his practice for missionary work. With this object in view, he entered the theological seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, and was licensed to preach in September, 1816. He preached in various



churches in his native state for about one year, and then upon the request of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. Byington took charge of 25 persons and piloted them by land to the Choctaw Nation in Mississippi. Thus commenced his life among the Choctaws. He continued in this work for nearly fifty years, the result being that the tribe was practically redeemed from drunkenness and immorality. From the first he worked assiduously in learning their language, in order to render it available for the missionary student. The first draft of his grammar was completed in 1834, and was rewritten and rewritten until at the time of his death, which occurred in Belpre, Ohio, December 31, 1868, he was at work upon the seventh revision. Rev. Mr. Byington was united in marriage with Sophia Nye, the mother of Mrs. Dana.

John Dana was born February 10, 1856. He obtained his mental training in the schools of Belpre and at Marietta College, completing his education in 1878, and received his degree in 1885. Immediately thereafter he became interested in the canning business, together with his farming. He learned the business thoroughly, and in 1887, with his father and brothers established in Belpre township a large canning plant, having previously conducted the same business on a large scale in Milford, Delaware, whither he had gone to learn all the details in relation to the production of material, and the output of his industry. He also learned the trade of manufacturing cans, and in connection with the canning industry he was extensively engaged in making the cans, in which he had a large trade. New conditions having arisen, however, this branch of the business was sold. Mr. Dana is also interested in the real estate business, and has platted about 75 choice building lots, known as "Dana's 1st, 2nd and 3rd Additions."

Mr. Dana employs a force of 150 men, a larger number than are employed in any like business in Washington County. He is also well posted in the nursery business, having had considerable experience in that line in his younger days. He still has under his super-

vision the fine old farm of 150 acres, cleared and cultivated by his great-grandfather. His residence in Belpre is one of the most beautiful in the city.

Mr. Dana was joined in marriage with Anna E. Lockwood, a daughter of Jacob E. Lockwood, of Belmont County, her father being one of the old Ohio River men. This union was blessed by the birth of six children. The subject of this sketch and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Dana is a Republican, in politics, but like his ancestors, has never sought public office.

**J**OHAN MILLS, president of the Marietta Chair Company, is one of the most influential business men of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio. The company of which he is president is the largest manufactory of Marietta and between four and five hundred men are there employed. Its lumber yards and buildings cover 11 acres of ground. The plant has a floor space of 168,500 square feet, and a capacity of 10,500 chairs per week.

This chair business was established in Marietta in 1820. The present organization was formed in 1866, the company being incorporated January 24, of that year. The officers were: Col. John Mills; J. F. and J. W. Stanley; William Finley; Thomas W. Ewart; J. M. Edls; S. A. Cooper; Aaron Fuller; Samuel Shipman; E. G. Toothaker and Anthony Garry. The first meeting of this company was held, February 24, 1866, and the following officers were chosen: Col. John Mills, president; and S. A. Cooper, secretary. Colonel Mills died March 14, 1882, having served up to that time, and was succeeded by John Mills, who was elected president March 18, 1882, and has filled the office up to the present time. The present officers of the company are: John Mills, president and treasurer; and S. M. Thurlow, secretary. The directors are as follows: M. D. Follett; A. D. Follett; George R. Grafton; W. W. Mills; and John Mills. The orig-

inal five directors were chosen from the incorporators and were, Col. John Mills; Thomas W. Fawcett; J. M. Ellis; Aaron Fuller; and Samuel Shipman.

The concern has a record of "no strikes." The Marietta Chair Company, through its catalogue, does much to advertise the city, and the magnitude of its operations has been a great factor in the prosperity of the city. The company is excellently managed, its officers being men of progressive and up-to-date methods. In addition to the chair plant, a sawmill is owned and conducted by the company. It has besides a wholesale warehouse in Pittsburg and one in Cincinnati.

**F**RED TYLER PERRY, A. M., D. D., sixth president of Marietta College, has in the short space of two years risen to the foremost rank among the educators of Ohio. He has the qualities which combine to make a successful college president, and his administration of the affairs of Marietta College has been such as to inspire the greatest confidence in his ability, and in the future growth of the institution.

President Perry was born at Geneseo, Illinois, August 19, 1858, and was in his childhood when the family moved to North Adams, Massachusetts, where he received his preliminary education. He is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1880, and of Hartford Theological Seminary, class of 1885. In 1891 Williams College gave him the degree of A. M., and in 1901, that of D. D. Before taking his theological course, he had some experience in the lumber business, and spent a year in railroad surveying. He was assistant pastor of the Memorial Church, of Springfield, Massachusetts, during 1886, and held the pastorate of the East Congregational Church at Ware, Massachusetts, during the next four years. January 1, 1891, Professor Perry returned to Hartford Theological Seminary, as an instructor, and in 1899, was inaugurated as full professor of bibliology. He also served as librarian and instructor in ecclesiastical polity there.

President Perry was elected president of Marietta College in June, 1900, and assumed the duties of his position in September, 1900. The *Marietta Daily Times*, bearing date of June 15, 1900, paid the following tribute to his character and ability: "The new president is a scholar of high rank, a popular preacher, has unusual executive ability, knows college conditions, and is full of resources and new ideas. He is enthusiastic, devoted, persistent and tactful. He is an earnest, consecrated Christian man. President Perry is a clever speaker, and has ways that are very attractive. His experience will prove invaluable in the conduct of a college, and there seems to be no cause for doubt that he is just the man for the position to which he has been elected."

President Perry was married, in 1887, to a daughter of the late Jonathan F. Morris, of Hartford. Mrs. Perry is a lady of rare accomplishments, and is in full sympathy with her husband's work. They have two sons, aged 12 and five years, respectively.

**R**ODNEY KEENE SHAW, one of Marietta's oldest and most successful lawyers, was born at Copenhagen in the town of Denmark, Lewis County, New York, December 13, 1829, and is a son of Zenas and Adelia (Keene) Shaw.

Zenas Shaw was a merchant for many years, and a prominent business man. He moved to Parkersburg, (West) Virginia, and there lived until a short time before his death, in 1859, when he returned to New York State. He married Adelia Keene, who was born at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, and died in 1873, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, at the age of 69 years. They were the parents of five children, as follows: The eldest, who died in infancy; Rodney Keene; Capt. Sydney F., of Parkersburg, who served throughout the Civil War, was major at the close, and was acting chief engineer of the Army of West Virginia; Lucy M.; and Fanny L.

Rodney Keene Shaw was reared and

schooled in New York State, and remained there until he was 20 years of age, when he went south. During the winter of 1850-1851, he taught school at Belleville (West) Virginia, and in May, 1851, went to Carroll County, Mississippi, where he remained but one year. He then returned to New York and attended Union Academy at Belleville, and Lowville Academy, of Lewis County. In addition to pursuing his studies, he taught a part of each year until 1855, securing a life certificate for the State of New York. He began the study of law at the age of 20 years, continued until past 25 years, being examined by Joshua A. Spencer, chairman of a committee of five in Oneida County. He was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court of New York, January 2, 1855, and was engaged in practice in Lewis County until the fall of 1858. He then went to (West) Virginia, intending to go from there to Nebraska. His plans were suddenly changed because of the illness of his father, whom he followed back to New York State, and remained with him until the latter's death, which occurred in October, 1859. Mr. Shaw then returned to (West) Virginia, where he remained during the winter of 1859-1860. He came to Marietta in the spring of 1860, and became a clerk in the office of Hon. Thomas W. Ewart, with whom he continued one and a half years. He then became captain of Company G, 63rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served as such until discharged on account of disability in the fall of 1862. He resumed his law business in December, 1863, as a partner of Mr. Ewart, under the firm name of Ewart & Shaw. In 1867 Hon. Hiram L. Sibley became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Ewart, Shaw & Sibley, and continued as such until the junior partner retired. The title of Ewart & Shaw was once more resumed, and continued until 1870, when Mr. Shaw retired and was succeeded by Hiram L. Gear. Mr. Shaw has since continued alone, success attending his efforts on every hand. He has enjoyed a large general practice, doing a large amount of pension business, and also attending to office accounts. Although past 72 years of

age, he is possessed of all his mental vigor, and has the strength of a man many years his junior. In private life he is a pleasant man to meet, and numbers his friends by the hundreds.

December 22, 1859, Mr. Shaw was joined in marriage with Lovina S. Clark, who was born in the town of Denmark, Lewis County, New York, and died March 22, 1893. They had four children, as follows: Charles Philip; Leonard Clark; Robert Anderson; and Emma Louise, who died at the age of five and a half years.

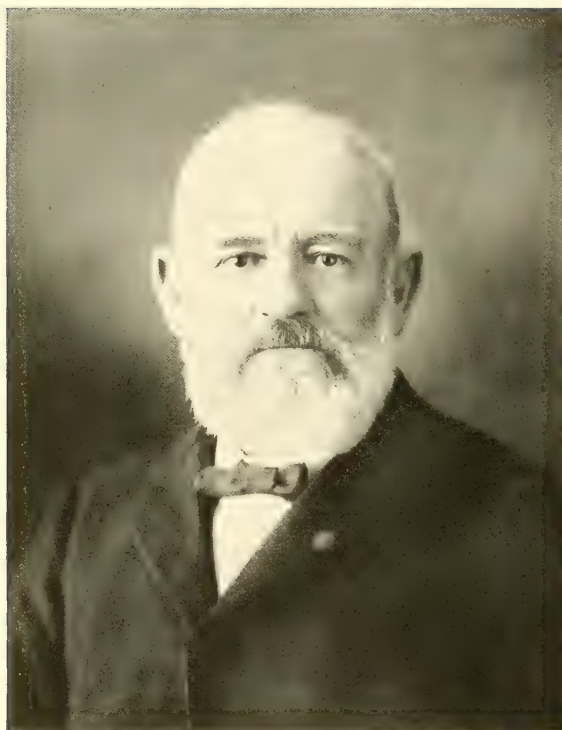
Charles P. Shaw was graduated from Marietta College in 1887, and is now located at Huntington, West Virginia, where he is a bookkeeper in the water works. He married a daughter of Dr. Edgerton, of Rockwood, West Virginia.

Dr. Leonard Clark Shaw was born at Marietta, April 14, 1869, and was graduated from Marietta College in 1889. He then accepted a position as clerk in the post office at Huntington, West Virginia. Later he became chief clerk, and remained there until the fall of 1894. He then entered the Ohio Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of D. D. S. He practiced at Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, three years, and in August, 1900, came to Marietta, where he has established a nice practice. December 31, 1901, he married Caroline Stroud, of Wilmington, Delaware. He is a member of the dental fraternity of Phi Alpha Chi, and Marietta Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. He won a prize in his first year in the Ohio Dental College, and was president of his class.

Robert Anderson Shaw was graduated from Marietta College in 1890, and immediately afterward read law with his father's former preceptor, Judge Eliada S. Merrill, being admitted to the bar, at Syracuse, in 1893. He is now with the strong legal combination of Phillips & Avery, of New York City, with offices in the Tribune Building.

Rodney Keene Shaw is a Republican in politics, although he has never been a politician in the true sense of the term. He served





SAMUEL H. PUTNAM.





*Douglas Purman*



is a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission for three years, and then declined reappointment. He is a member of Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R.; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist Church, as were his father and grandfather before him.



AMUEL H. PUTNAM, a retired business man and extensive land-owner of Washington County, Ohio, lives in the old family residence, located at No. 519 Fort street, Marietta. He was born at Harmar, Washington County, Ohio, in 1835, and is a son of Douglas and Mary Ann (Hildreth) Putnam.

The Putnam family originally was from Buckinghamshire, England, and upon coming to America located in Salem, Massachusetts. Maj.-Gen. Israel Putnam was born at Salem village, near Danvers, January 7, 1718, and his son, Col. Israel Putnam was also born at Salem, January 28, 1740. The latter had a son, David Putnam, born February 24, 1769, who was the grandfather of Samuel H. Putnam, and was a native of Connecticut. David Putnam was a single man when he removed to Washington County, Ohio, in 1790, but six years later he returned to Connecticut, and was married. He was a clerk in the Ohio Company's Purchase office, and was one of the first employed by Gen. Rufus Putnam. He was a lawyer and also dealt extensively in real estate, leaving a large amount of property when he died. He also held the office of postmaster. He married Betsy Perkins, of Plainfield, Connecticut, September 16, 1798, and they had 12 children, of whom Douglas Putnam, father of Samuel H., was the last to die.

Douglas Putnam was born in Washington County, Ohio, April 7, 1806, and died in 1894, at the age of 88 years, eight months and 13 days. He was engaged in the real estate business and was also connected with the bucket factory for many years. He assisted in the

construction of the first railroad between Marietta and Parkersburg, which was later sold to the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. He was a very prominent man in and about Marietta. On February 16, 1831, he married Mary Ann Hildreth, a sister of Dr. S. P. Hildreth. She died October 24, 1842, leaving five children, namely: Benjamin, deceased; Samuel H.; Douglas, president of the iron works at Ashton, Kentucky; and John Day and Harriet Day, both of whom died young. On May 16, 1844, Douglas Putnam married, as his second wife, Mrs. Ann Eliza Tucker, a daughter of Levi and Eliza Whipple. She died September 9, 1862, leaving two children,—Mary Hildreth, who married Dr. Frank H. Bosworth, of New York; and Eliza Whipple, wife of C. S. McCandlish, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. Douglas Putnam was married a third time, January 24, 1867, wedding Sarah C. Diamond, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who now lives in Wichita, Kansas.

Samuel H. Putnam was reared at Harmar, and was engaged as a clerk for some time. In 1856, his connection with the bucket factory began, and continued for many years. He was a member of the State militia, and in 1861 enlisted in Company L, 1st Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., the first regiment of cavalry raised in the State. He rose to the rank of 1st lieutenant, and for a time was with the escort of Gen. George H. Thomas, commander of the 14th Army Corps. He served nearly three years, and then returned home to attend to his factory interests. He was identified with the bucket factory until 1885, and has since lived practically a retired life, although he still conducts a farm. He has three farms in Washington County, Ohio, 400 acres in Illinois, and other farms in Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado.

On October 18, 1866, Mr. Putnam married Abigail Fobes Mixer, who was born April 12, 1839, at Unionville, Lake County, Ohio, and they have three children, namely: Samuel Hildreth, Benjamin Barnes and Mary Dorcas. Samuel Hildreth was born January 10, 1869,

he is identified with the Assets Realization Company, of Chicago. He was married March 31, 1902, to Clara Louise Mooney, of Rochester, New York. Benjamin Barnes, born November 5, 1871, is in the real estate business at Marietta. On September 18, 1894, he married Lucy Eleanor Hay, who was born in Fairfield, Illinois, July 12, 1872. They have three children, namely: Benjamin Hay, born July 6, 1895; George Hildreth, born May 1, 1897; and Samuel Torrence, who was born October 13, 1899, and died February 18, 1901. Mary Dorcas was born May 21, 1879. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R. He belongs to the Harmar Congregational Church. The family residence, at No. 519 Fort street, was built by David Putnam in 1798, and is now occupied by Samuel H. Putnam and his family.



R. VAN METRE, the subject of this sketch, was born at West Liberty, (West) Virginia, August 8, 1836, on the old Van Metre homestead, which has been in the family over 100 years, and on which the original orchard is still bearing fine fruit. He came to Ohio when a young man, and engaged in teaching school, steam-boating and clerking, and afterward in the dry goods business in Malta, Ohio, the firm being Palmer & Van Metre. In 1876 he removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in the clothing business.

In 1862 he married Josephine Johnson, daughter of Isaac Johnson, born in Elmira, New York, and Laura Johnson (nee Stanton), born in Massachusetts. To them were born three children—Laura, Mary and Wyllis Vincent. Mary Van Metre married Capt. O. J. Stowe (who built the steamers "S. R. Van Metre" and "Harry D. Knox.") Wyllis V. married Grace Applegate, of Beverly, Ohio. He was educated in the schools of Marietta and Oberlin, Ohio, and is now a partner with his father in business.

Besides his business interests in Marietta,

S. R. Van Metre owns a fine stock farm of 300 acres, five miles south of Beverly, Ohio, where he and his family spend considerable time every year enjoying country life. They are all members of the First Congregational Church of Marietta, Ohio.

S. R. Van Metre had one brother, Joseph W. Van Metre, who was associated with him in business for several years and died in 1895; and three sisters, two of whom, Henrietta and Margaret, are dead; the third, Sara (Van Metre) Walbridge, lives in Appleton City, Missouri.

Robert Van Metre, father of S. R. Van Metre, was born in 1803 and died in 1893. He had two brothers, Joseph W. and Vincent H. Van Metre, and one sister, Sara (Van Metre) Duncan. (Vincent H. Van Metre was born, lived and died on the old homestead.) Their father, Joseph Van Metre, grandfather of S. R. Van Metre, was the original owner of the Van Metre homestead. He had five brothers, Abisha, Josiah, Asahel, Abraham and Isaac, and three sisters, Ruth, Naomi and Elizabeth, all of whom settled in Kentucky and Ohio. Their father was Abraham Van Metre, son of John Van Metre, son of Abraham Van Metre, who with his brother Jan Van Metre, obtained from Governor Gooch, of Virginia, a grant of 40,000 acres of land in the valley of Opequan Creek and on the south branch of the Potomac, in 1730.

Their father was Jan Gysbesten Van Metre, son of Jan Gysbesten Van Metre, founder of the family in America, who emigrated to New York from Bommel, a city in Holland, in 1663.

The family was very patriotic, Abraham and 10 other Van Metres from Virginia, and as many more from New Jersey, having served in the Revolutionary War.

John Van Metre, great-great-uncle of S. R. Van Metre, took up 1,400 acres of land where West Liberty, Ohio County, West Virginia, now stands, and had a fort built, called "Black's Cabin." Joseph Van Metre, his brother, built Fort Van Metre on the south branch of Short Creek, eight miles from Wheeling, West Virginia. Abraham Van Metre afterward owned the land where West Liberty

now stands, and sold two acres to Ohio County for £20, to be used for public buildings.

It is a curious fact that Elsie Van Metre, one of the daughters of Jacob Van Metre, grandson of Jan Van Metre, one of the grantees of Governor Gooch, married Walter Applegate, and their son was named Abraham Van Metre Applegate, and now after a period of over 100 years the Van Metres and Applegates again intermarry, Wyllis V. Van Metre marrying Grace Applegate.

The descendants of Jan Gysbesten Van Metre are now found in all parts of the United States.

**G**EORGE MORGAN COOKE, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Marietta Leader*, was born January 21, 1861, in one of the oldest houses of Marietta, Ohio, built about 80 years ago. He is a son of Jonathan Russell and Susanna Morgan (Dodge) Cooke, grandson of Rev. Pardon Cooke, and great-grandson of Joseph Cooke, who was born in Wood County, (West) Virginia, and came of Massachusetts stock.

Rev. Pardon Cooke was a Methodist minister, and was one of the early circuit riders of Southeastern Ohio. His son, Jonathan Russell Cooke, was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 15, 1821, and early in life was a merchant of Monroe County. Later he operated a planing mill on lower Third street, Marietta, in association with J. E. Hall and W. L. Rolston. His death occurred December 26, 1861. His wife, Susanna M. (Dodge) Cooke, was born August 13, 1821, and died December 2, 1900. Maternally she was descended from the Halls, who at an early day came to Washington County from Connecticut, the family being conveyed across the mountains by one horse, "Old Charlie," which made three journeys over and back again. The Dodge family came from Massachusetts. Jonathan Russell Cooke and his wife had the following children: John, who died in infancy; Russell D., of Marietta; Edward P., M. D., of Barlow, Ohio; Charles Foote, who died in in-

fancy; Jessie, who died young; and George Morgan, the subject of this biography.

George Morgan Cooke was reared in his native city, and attended the Marietta public schools. He learned the trade of a job printer, and after a time opened a small job printing office on Front street, which he conducted until 1885. In that year he began to work for Theodore F. Davis, on the *Marietta Leader*, and continued thus until November, 1890, when he purchased the business. He changed it to a semi-weekly publication, and in 1894, issued it tri-weekly. It was published as such for a period of eight months, and its success warranted him in converting it into a daily. This he did April 1, 1895, and conducted it as sole owner and editor until August 1, 1900, when he sold it. He was the first to install a linotype in Southeastern Ohio.

Mr. Cooke was married December 30, 1890, to Alice Lovia Hodgkinson, a daughter of the late Matthew Hodgkinson, who was a native of Manchester, England. She was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 4, 1871. They have one daughter, Margaret Colman, who was born April 17, 1892. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican. He is a member of American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of Marietta. Religiously, his family are Episcopalians, and he is an attendant and supporter of that Church.

**C**APT. WILLIAM T. BLAKE, who is the proprietor of the Muskingum Valley Mills at Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, was born at Stockport, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1859. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Callaghan) Blake.

Thomas Blake was born in Marshall County, Virginia, October 13, 1826, a son of James and Hannah Blake, and at the age of two years, his mother moved with him to Morgan County, Ohio. There she married Roswell Whipple, a farmer who has been dead a number of years. She died at the age of 86 years. Thomas Blake married Margaret Callaghan, a daughter



of Thomas Callaghan. She was born in Brooke County, (West) Virginia, in 1824, and is now living at Swifts, Washington County, Ohio. Her father, Thomas Callaghan, was one of seven deserters from the British army of Canada. When he, in company with six others, plunged into the river, to swim for liberty, but one companion reached the shore with him, the others being either shot or drowned.

The two separated on the shore of freedom, and each struck out for himself. Callaghan, who was about 17 years old, reached Wheeling in safety and went to work in a woolen factory. He married a lady by the name of Rush. Thomas Callaghan died at the age of 65 years, in Windsor township, Morgan County, Ohio.

Thomas and Margaret (Callaghan) Blake had eight children, namely: Mary, who is living with her mother; James, also living with his mother; Charles, who died in infancy; Clara, who is at home; William T., the subject of this sketch; Laura, who married Charles E. Burrows, a retired merchant, of Marietta; Ella, who married James McConnell, and died in 1885; and Florence, who married John H. B. Danford, a merchant of Pleasant City. Thomas Blake enlisted in the Civil War, at the last call, enlisting from Marietta in Company C, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and serving until the end of the war. He was a saddler by trade, and later in life farmed. He was a member of the Universalist Church. He was a Democrat, in political views. His death occurred May 30, 1890.

Capt. William T. Blake received his mental training in the schools of Stockport, and after leaving school learned stone-cutting. He worked at that trade for 15 years, and in 1893 commenced steamboating, being one of three who built the steamer "H. D. Munson," at Marietta. This was the first compound engine boat built in Marietta, and was used for the Marietta and Zanesville trade. Captain Blake acted as clerk on the boat for three months, that being the length of time she plied on the Muskingum River. She was taken south, where she plied on the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. The boat was sold, in 1895, at Evansville, Indiana, to the United States government, and

is now running in government service under the name of "Search." In 1895 Captain Blake returned to Marietta, where he took contracts for brick work for some time, in company with Anthony Brown. They built the gas reservoir for the Marietta Gas Company. In 1896 Captain Blake bought a half interest in the packet boat "Sonoma," plying between Marietta and Beverly, and acted as clerk on that boat until February, 1900.

In the summer of 1900 he purchased the Muskingum Valley Mills at Beverly and is now running them to their full capacity, which is 50 barrels per day. He has a big trade in grist and feed, and his standard brand, which is called "Tip Top," is known throughout Washington, Muskingum and Morgan counties. Captain Blake has the happy faculty of making a success of anything to which he turns his hand. He holds a United States license as captain and pilot.

Captain Blake was married in 1884, to Samantha Mathews, a daughter of Jarvis and Samantha Mathews, of Morgan County. She died in 1886. He married, secondly, April 18, 1896, Laura Sheridan, a daughter of Thomas and Edith Sheridan, who was born at Muttonburg, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1859. She is a member of the Christian Church. Captain Blake is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment. In politics he is a Democrat.



**B**ENJAMIN DANA SHAW, who is living on his farm a mile and a half northwest of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, is one of the influential citizens of that section of the county. He was born near where Fort Fry stood, in Waterford township, August 19, 1838, and is a son of Augustus Warner and Lydia M. (Hayward) Shaw, grandson of Peter and Clarissa Warner (Parker) Shaw, great-grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cushing) Shaw, and great-great-grandson of Peter and Elizabeth Shaw.

It has never been definitely decided whether





DR. OSCAR A. LAMBERT.

the Shaw family in Washington County is descended from the family that originally settled in Deham, or the one that settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Peter Shaw, the great-great-grandfather, was born in 1730, and died in 1823. The family of the subject of this sketch has in their possession a spoon marked thus: P. & E. S., which was presumably used by their ancestors, Peter and Elizabeth Shaw.

Benjamin Shaw, the great-grandfather, was born in 1753, and died in 1838. His wife's mother was a Sumner, from Beverly, Massachusetts. Benjamin Shaw was a Revolutionary soldier, and was one of the original 48 who landed at what is now Marietta, April 7, 1788. His wife's brother, Samuel Cushing, was also of this number. In the "History of Washington County," mention is made of Mr. Shaw's taking refuge in Fort Fry, with his wife and four children—Sarah, Elizabeth, Peter and Cushing—Boilston having been born at a later period.

Peter, the eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cushing) Shaw, and grandfather of Benjamin Dana Shaw, was born in 1788, and died in 1825. He married Clarissa (Warner) Parker, a daughter of William Parker, of Meigs County, Ohio, and their only child was Augustus Warner Shaw.

Augustus Warner Shaw was born August 24, 1813, and when a boy he came to Washington County, where he was reared by Winchester and Sarah (Shaw) Dana, the latter his father's sister. As Augustus Warner's mother died at the early age of 21 years, the infant son was at first left in the care of her unmarried sister, but was afterward cared for as a foster son of Winchester Dana and his wife. Augustus Warner Shaw's mother's grandfather was an Upham, of New England. The late Mrs. Sarah (Cutler) Dawes, mother of Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, was a cousin of Augustus Warner Shaw. Their respective fathers, Ephraim Cutler and Peter Shaw, married daughters of William Parker, before mentioned. While Mrs. Sarah (Cutler) Dawes and Mrs. William (Parker) Cutler were Augustus Warner Shaw's maternal cousins, Mrs. Caroline (Dana) Dawes, Mrs. Eliza Fearing and Win-

chester Dana were his paternal cousins. Augustus Warner Shaw died in 1851, at the age of 38 years. He was a farmer, and also held stock in the Marietta Bucket Factory, where he worked for some time. He owned the farm on which Benjamin Dana Shaw was born. He was an old-time Whig and later a Republican. He was a member of the Harmar Congregational Church. June 12, 1838, Mr. Shaw married Lydia Minerva Hayward, who was born in Waterford township, June 12, 1816, and was an only daughter in the large family of Rotheus and Panthea (Nye) Hayward. She died February 6, 1875, leaving five children, namely: Benjamin Dana, the subject of this sketch; Rotheus Warner, deceased; Panthea Georgiana, who lives in Waterford township; Charlotte Virginia, deceased; and Caroline Augusta, who lives with Panthea Georgiana.

Benjamin Dana Shaw, whose name opens these lines, was married in 1860 to Elizabeth Ann McCollum, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and is a daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Drake) McCollum; she is descended from Sir Francis Drake.

Benjamin Dana Shaw went with the Home Guards in pursuit of the Morgan raiders, but his war experiences were very meager. On his farm of 146 acres of land, located on the Muskingum River, one and a half miles from Beverly, he carries on general farming, in which he is very successful. He is a well-informed man, interested in local and national advancement, and possesses excellent qualities. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Politically he is independent.

**D**R. OSCAR A. LAMBERT, mayor of Marietta, and a physician of much prominence in the city, is a native of Morgan County, and was born near Plantsville, in 1867.

In Morgan County he received his primary education, and later, attended Bartlett Academy. He taught school in Morgan and other counties, during which time he read law. He also read law two years at McConnelsville

preferring this as a profession, but owing to his parents' opposition, gave up the idea of becoming a lawyer. His parents were Quakers, and at their request he applied himself to the study of medicine. Previous to this, however, he went into merchandizing, in partnership with Mr. Fawcett, locating in Plantsville, Ohio. Later, his father bought Mr. Fawcett's interest, and for four years, they conducted the business together very successfully. Dr. Lambert began the study of medicine under the family physician, and in the spring of 1894 graduated from Starling Medical College with first honors and two prizes.

He practiced for two years in Chesterville, and then removed to Marietta, where he opened an office on the corner of Fourth and Green streets. He is now located at No. 196 Front street, where he has a fine suite of offices. Dr. Lambert has a large and lucrative practice, and being of a studious turn of mind and of a progressive nature, keeps well abreast of the advancement made in the science of medicine.

Dr. Lambert was united in marriage with Miss Lewis, of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and they have two sons,—Earnest, aged 12 years; and Harold, aged six years. The Doctor has received nominations for State Senator and also for State Representative. He is a Democrat, in politics, and is deeply interested in local and national political affairs. Early in 1902 a public meeting of the citizens of Marietta who favor good government, was called, and a little later a committee was appointed to select a suitable candidate for mayor. This committee, consisting of representative men, irrespective of party, recommended Dr. Lambert as the candidate of the Good Government League, and their choice was ratified by two-thirds of the voters at the spring election.

Dr. Lambert contemplates the erection of a fine new home on the corner of Second and Sacra Via streets. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society; Washington County Medical Society; and the Marietta Medical Society. He is a member of the K. of P.; and I. O. O. F.

and is examining physician of the M. W. of A. organization. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Church. He stands very high in Marietta, both in a business and social way.



THOMAS GREENLEES, one of the farmers and land owners of Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, is now pursuing his chosen calling on his native place, a farm of 428 acres, located about a mile from the little village of Watertown. There he was born June 11, 1846. He is a son of David and Agnes (Breckenridge) Greenlees, and a grandson of Robert and Sarah (Templeton) Greenlees, his ancestors being natives of Scotland.

David Greenlees was a native of Argyle-shire, Scotland, where he was born March 16, 1808. His life continued until October 4, 1892. On June 3, 1832, he came from his native country, landed in the United States and went to Watertown, making his home there a short time after the arrival of the Breckenridges and Wolcotts. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he chose for his wife, Agnes Breckenridge, born October 13, 1815, in Campbelltown, Scotland. She was the mother of six children, as follows: Sarah, a resident of Watertown; Andrew, living in Barlow township; Jane, who became the wife of William Andrew, of Dunham township; Robert, who is deceased; Thomas; and Agnes, who married Joseph Arnold, of Barlow township. The family attend religious worship in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Greenlees was a Republican, of strong, firm opinions. His beloved wife departed this life July 7, 1890.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Adelaide H. Arnold in 1888. She is a daughter of Albert and Harriet (Dunham) Arnold, and a granddaughter of Joseph Arnold, who was a native of Rhode Island and became a resident of Washington County at an early day. He was a millwright by occupation, and lived to a good old age. He built the first mill on the south branch of Wolf Creek. Albert Arnold was born in 1820, in Water-



town township, and is a cabinet maker by trade, although he also taught school in Marietta, where he still resides. He married Harriet Dunham, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Dunham, born in 1822, in the State of Pennsylvania. They had nine children, namely: Frank; Margaret; Mary Ann; Adelaide; Emma; Albert; Edward; Ida; and William.

Mrs. Greenlees is a native of Marietta, where she was born in 1850. She and her husband have one child, Albert, who was born in 1889. The family attend the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Greenlees is an active member. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in political opinion. He is kept constantly busy in the work of farming, and his place is a model of neatness and productiveness.



WILLIAM HILLIS UNDERWOOD, conspicuous among the leading farmers of Wesley township, Washington County, Ohio, has been for many years past a hard worker, directing his energies in a manner superior to the ordinary farmer. He was born December 27, 1839, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and his parents were Israel and Sarah (Hillis) Underwood, of whom further mention is made in the sketch of his brother, Horace G. Underwood, which appears in this volume.

William Hillis Underwood enlisted as a private September 10, 1861, in Company D, 19th Reg., Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., at Alliance, Ohio. He was promoted to be orderly sergeant, and was later commissioned as a lieutenant. After serving about two years and three months, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served until November 24, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, at San Antonio, Texas. During the war Mr. Underwood participated in about 30 battles and engagements—many of which were the hardest fought in the Southwest. With the exception of a very few days, he never missed a roll-call. His parents having moved to Washington County, Ohio, while he was in the

army, he joined them in Wesley township. There he made his home, purchased his fine farm, and followed agricultural pursuits. He owns 125 acres of very productive land, which is located two and a half miles southeast of Bartlett. He has labored zealously, and is now reaping his just reward. In his work for the Republican party he is scarcely less energetic. He has served his township as trustee for some time, and is now holding the offices of justice of the peace and school director.

On June 21, 1868, Mr. Underwood was joined in marriage with Mary A. Quinn, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Black) Quinn. She was born in Augusta County, Virginia, September 17, 1836, and departed this life July 11, 1900, leaving her sorrowing husband and two children—Rufus A. and Sarah Margaret. The former was born November 3, 1869, and is now practicing law at the Marietta bar, while the latter, born April 26, 1873, was united in matrimony with George G. Phipps, and makes her home in Wesley township.

Mr. Underwood is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and socially, he affiliates with the G. A. R. Post at Cutler. In township and county affairs, there is no more earnest worker or more devoted citizen than the subject of this sketch.



PHILIP MATTERN, one of the most worthy citizens of Lowell, Ohio, is now retired from active business life. He was born in Mannheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, July 10, 1828. His father, Henry Mattern, was born in the same place, in 1790, and died in 1861, when 71 years old. Henry Mattern and his family left their home in Germany in 1836, traveled in France, passing through Forbach, Metz and Paris to Place de Grace, where they embarked for New York, arriving there in June, after being on the water for 42 days. From New York City they went to Buffalo, and thence to Erie, Pennsylvania. After remaining there six weeks they engaged a team to convey them to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, whence they

intended to go by boat to Marietta, but found the stage of water so low, that they were obliged to go by land to Wheeling, West Virginia. From Wheeling they came to Marietta by water in September, 1836, after journeying for about five months.

Henry Mattern married Kathrine Breohm, who was born in 1792, and departed this life in 1870. She was the mother of four children, namely: George; Christina; Magdalena; and Philip. Magdalena died in Germany; Christina is the widow of Peter Rice, and lives in Lowell; and George lives in Salem township, on the old farm. Both parents were members of the Evangelical Protestant Church. Mr. Mattern was a Democrat, in political affairs, until 1852, when he joined what is now the Republican party. He was a farmer all his days, and after his arrival in the United States, in September, 1830, he was located on his farm in Salem township, two miles from Lowell.

Philip Mattern was united in marriage with Mary T. Chandler, in 1856. She died in 1871, leaving two children—John H., living in Lowell; and Philip F., deceased. Mr. Mattern married a second time, June 19, 1873, having chosen Christina M. Minch, a daughter of Adam and Margaret Minch, for his wife. She was born in Adams township March 10, 1851, and they had two children,—Clarence W., a railroader; and Maria Josephine, who is at home.

Mr. Mattern was a very prominent business man from 1856 to 1890. He was a merchant and was extensively engaged in packing wool, as well as pork. In 1890 he retired from active pursuits, and at the present time is building a handsome new residence on his home place in Lowell, Ohio, facing the Muskingum River.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, of prominence. He was elected county commissioner and served six years as such, during which period he instituted many improvements, among them the building of three large bridges across the Muskingum River at Marietta, Lowell and Beverly. The Washington County Infirmary was also built

during his term of service. During the administrations of Lincoln, Grant and Hayes, he efficiently as postmaster of Lowell. He has also served his town several years as mayor and councilman. He is a member of the Evangelical Protestant Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, having joined American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., at Marietta, Ohio, in 1852, and being a charter member of Lowell Lodge, No. 436.



LEWIS NICKOLAUS, the present efficient postmaster of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, is now filling his third term in this capacity, and is among the most esteemed residents of the town.

Mr. Nickolaus was born in New York City June 27, 1817, and is a son of Fred and Rachel (Peffer) Nickolaus, both natives of Germany. They came from the parent country, and settled in New York, where their marriage took place. The elder Nickolaus followed the shoemaker's trade, in which he was an adept. His closing years were passed in Monroe County, Ohio, whither the family had moved. He and his wife reared eight children, as follows: Fred, deceased; Henry; Lewis; Valentine; John; Louisa, now Mrs. Schnegg; Catherine, now Mrs. Zink; and George.

Lewis Nickolaus grew to manhood in Monroe County, Ohio, and after finishing school learned the shoemaker's trade with John Burge, at Powhattan Point, Ohio. Subsequently he was engaged in clerking for some time. He first located in New Matamoras in 1874, and remained there one year. His marriage took place in 1875. Ella Richardson, a native of Monroe County, became his wife, and they have reared four children, namely: Clara, widow of F. Kirkbird, who is employed in the post office at New Matamoras, Ohio; Forrest C., who is in the employ of the Mountain State Gas Company; Buena V., who, for three years, served as assistant postmaster in the home post office with her father, and on June 17, 1901, secured a position in the post office at





D. B. TORPY.

New Martinsville, West Virginia; and Adella F. In 1883 Mr. Nickolaus returned to New Matamoras and conducted a grocery business until 1884, when he was appointed postmaster. He was first appointed to that office during Harrison's administration, and was reappointed under McKinley, in 1897. He is a Republican, as may be inferred from his position, and has proved to be a most capable public servant. He has also served as clerk of New Matamoras for two terms. Fraternally he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, and his preference in religious matters is given to the Presbyterian Church.



D. B. TORPY, president of the Phoenix Mill Company has been a life-long resident of Marietta, Ohio. He was born April 22, 1846, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Burke)

Torpy.

Michael Torpy, immediately after his marriage, on April 7, 1841, moved to Marietta, from Zanesville, Ohio, having previously come from Ireland in 1839. He died in Marietta February 14, 1882, and his wife died here February 10, 1896. They reared three children, as follows: D. B.; Mary E.; and John B. Mary E., who died in 1880, was the wife of Dr. William P. Russell, for many years a physician of Marietta, who died at Covington, Ohio. John B. was born August 22, 1851, and died July 21, 1899.

D. B. Torpy attended the public schools of Marietta until he was 11 years old, and then attended a parochial school one year. On October 31, 1858, he went to work in the store of John M. Woodbridge, with whom he remained for six years. He was next with the firm of Best & Brother for four and a half years. Prior to 1871, he served three years as city clerk, and on September 10, 1870, established a retail grocery on Greene and Second streets, which he conducted until October, 1871. On October 11, 1871, he was elected clerk of the courts, was re-elected in 1874, and

served until 1877. He was then deputy clerk for one year, assisting C. A. Etz. He resigned his position, and in 1878 resumed his grocery business. In October, 1880, he was elected sheriff of Washington County, and was re-elected in 1882. Prior to the expiration of the latter term, he purchased an interest in the Phoenix Mills.

The Phoenix Mills were established in 1838, by John O. Cram, and were known for many years as Cram's Mills. They have always been located on the present site, on the bank of the Muskingum River, at the foot of Butler street. The plant was originally conducted as a custom mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1856, 1860, and 1900, but each time was rebuilt on a more extensive scale, and provided with better equipment. When Mr. Torpy became identified with it in 1884, the officers of the concern were: W. L. Ralston, president; D. B. Torpy, vice-president; and D. R. Greene, secretary and treasurer. The Board of Directors included T. W. Moore and C. B. Hall, in addition to the officers named. The present officers are: D. B. Torpy, president; C. C. Torpy, treasurer; and O. C. Wilson, secretary. These officers are directors, together with Charles Krigbaum, H. Eberle, and Charles Groves. Mr. Krigbaum is mill-manager. The capacity of the mills is 150 barrels per day, and nine men are employed, including Mr. Torpy as president and general manager. It is a water-power mill, and cheapness of power and exceptional railroad facilities are factors in the splendid success achieved. "Guiding Star" and "Phoenix Patent" are the leading brands, and are extensively sold in Ohio, West Virginia, and, to some extent, as far distant as Boston, where the product is well known. Five hundred thousand bushels of wheat are raised in Washington County, and the Phoenix Mills are the only ones operated continuously.

Mr. Torpy married Kate McGinty, who was born at Syracuse, New York, and came to Marietta when a child. They have one son, C. C. Torpy. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Torpy is a



Democrat, in politics, and in 1888 was a presidential elector. He was a member of the City School Board three years. He is vice-president of the Citizens National Bank, a trustee of the Public Library, and is engaged in the oil business in Ohio and West Virginia.

The subject of this sketch was treasurer of the Royal Glass Works until that concern was sold to the National Glass Company. He is now president of the Stevens Organ Company, and is interested in companies and corporations at different points in Ohio and other states.



WILLIS H. THORNILEY, one of the most progressive farmers and business men of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, was born October 29, 1841, and is a son of Philip Van, grandson of William, and great-grandson of Caleb Thorniley.

Caleb Thorniley came from England to America in 1795, landing at the port of New York, and in July of the same year, came to Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio. He married Mary Alcock, and both died in August, 1807. They reared a family of seven children, namely: William; Samuel; Caleb; Mary; Harriet; John and Thomas.

William Thorniley was born in England, and after coming to America, farmed during the remainder of his life, in Marietta township, where he died April 20, 1827. He resided on Sand Hill, Marietta township. He married Elizabeth Markham, a native of England, and they reared the following children: Philip Van; Caleb; Augusta E. (Beswick); William; and Thomas.

Philip Van Thorniley was born December 14, 1799, in New York City, and was reared in Marietta township, where he followed farming all his life. He was a very successful man and became an extensive land owner. Politically he was a Democrat. He died April 26, 1881. His wife, Nancy C. Martin, was born in Tyler County, Virginia, May 6, 1811, and died September 5, 1883. They reared the following children: William, a resident of Mar-

ietta township; Walter Stanley, who resides in Wayne County, West Virginia, and Augusta E., deceased, who were twins; Thomas W., deceased; George W., who died at an early age; Philip V., who also died young; Samantha M., wife of Samuel H. Dorman, of Wood County, West Virginia; Willis H.; Irene B., who died young; and Joseph W. and Willard, of Marietta township.

Willis H. Thorniley was born in Marietta township, where he received his preliminary education, and afterward entered the Marietta High School, in 1861. He left school to enlist in Company B, 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., November 5, 1861. He served in the Army of the West under General Grant, and was in numerous engagements, being wounded in the battle of Shiloh. He served until December 12, 1864, when he was mustered out as a corporal. Mr. Thorniley then returned to Marietta township, where he resided and farmed until 1882, and then moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he resided for a period of 10 years. In the spring of 1892, he returned to Marietta township, where he has since been located. In Iowa he was engaged in stock raising, but is now occupied in general farming. He was one of the promoters of the Mutual Assurance Association of Washington County, organized April 9, 1897, and has since been one of its directors. He was one of the first subscribers of the local telephone company, and was among those who agitated the building of the electric railway from Marietta City to the town of Newport.

On September 12, 1869, Mr. Thorniley married Minerva Beswick, who was born December 22, 1846, and is a daughter of James Beswick of Marietta township. They had the following issue: Paul Van, born August 13, 1870, and now in Dominion Creek, Klondike, who on January 12, 1892, married Allie J. Keck, a daughter of Joseph A. Keck, of Van Buren County, Iowa; Thomas B., born December 25, 1871, who on April 14, 1898, married Mary J. Olds, a daughter of William Olds, and has two children: William Olds, born January 30, 1899; Philip Van, born July 16, 1901; Willis T., born September 14, 1873, who died

March 10, 1884; Willard J., born October 11, 1875; Myrtle Augusta, born October 21, 1877, deceased July 31, 1897; Frances P., born December 6, 1879; and John A. Logan, born September 18, 1886. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Iowa, represented his county in the 22nd General Assembly. He is a member of Perry Newell Post, G. A. R., of Birmingham, Iowa.

**THE CORNER FAMILY.**—George Corner, with his wife, Martha (Dumville) Corner, their three sons, Matthew, William and George, and a son-in-law, Samuel Mellor, together with their respective families, numbering altogether about 30 persons, came from England to America in 1795.

They left their homes in Eastern Cheshire, in March, of that year, their purposed destination being the Green River country in Kentucky, where they had purchased a large tract of land. They spent nine weeks on the ocean, and the journey from Baltimore to "Fort Pitt," (Pittsburg), occupied about the same length of time. The greater part of the month of August was spent in Pittsburg, from which point they floated down the Ohio River in keel-boats, reaching Marietta in the fall.

They were well pleased with the country, and warmly welcomed by the people; and as they were worn out by long travel, and doubtless discouraged by the certain prospects of greater hardships to come, they decided to go no further, and accepted the liberal offer made by the Ohio Company to all male settlers of the age of 18 years and upwards.

Accordingly, George Corner, his sons, Matthew and George (William having died on the way), and Mr. Mellor, settled on lands extending along Wolf Creek Valley, in what is now Waterford township, and in that part of Washington County afterward set off into Morgan County. Here they were soon joined by another son-in-law, John Bacon, and his family, who had followed the others from England.

The little colony thus formed proceeded with quiet, sober industry, to convert the wilderness into homes for themselves and their children. They prospered and multiplied, and their descendants are numerous throughout Morgan County and the western half of Washington County, and are found in many parts of the Union.

The family are mainly Methodists and have given several ministers to that denomination. The elders of the emigrant party were converts and followers of John Wesley and soon formed a Wesleyan Church on Wolf Creek. About 1820, this became a Methodist Episcopal Church. George Corner, the father, who died in 1804, gave 40 acres of land for church, cemetery and school purposes, and his body, with those of his wife and many of their descendants, rests in the beautiful country graveyard that he had established.

George Corner was a son of William Corner and was born July 9, 1734, in England; he died October 5, 1804. His wife, Martha (Dumville) Corner, died October 6, 1803, aged 72 years. Their children were as follows: Mary; Ellen; Matthew; William; George; Martha; Elizabeth; and Sarah—all born in England.

Mary, who was born November 26, 1755, and died in Waterford, Ohio, May 24, 1835, was the wife of Samuel Mellor, who died in Waterford, July 30, 1825, aged 76 years. They had seven sons and five daughters, namely: Ellen, born February 12, 1757, married John Brentnell, and remained in England. Her son, John Brentnell, Jr., came to America and married his cousin, Maria Bacon. Matthew was born October 16, 1759, and died in Indiana, about the year 1836. His first wife was Hannah Horsman, to whom he was married in 1780, and who died in London, England, leaving three children. On July 4, 1805, he married Ann Ashcroft, in Waterford, Ohio. She died January 31, 1831, at the age of 55 years, leaving three sons and three daughters. George married Ann Clark, in England, and settled in Morgan County, Ohio; he had a son and a daughter, born in England, and other children, born in this country. Martha died in 1795, in

Baltimore; her husband was a Mr. Percy, who remained in England. Sarah was born September 8, 1775, and died in Waterford, Ohio, February 25, 1852. She was the wife of John Bacon, who was born April 22, 1764, and died in Waterford September 9, 1854. They were married November 9, 1794, and had five sons and eight daughters, all born in this country.

William Corner, second son of George and Martha (Dumville) Corner, was born October 23, 1761, in Cheshire, England. He died of a fever, July 16, 1795, in the mountains of Pennsylvania, before the family had reached Pittsburgh. His widow, Mary (Broadhurst) Corner, was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Percival) Broadhurst, of Bosley, Cheshire, England, where she was born October 10, 1764. She continued the journey to Marietta, with the rest of the party. There she remained, although the eldest of the children was under 12 years of age, and mother and all were debarred, by sex or age, from profiting by the Ohio Company's offer. In 1796 the mother married Capt. Israel Stone, of Rainbow, Ohio, a widower with a large family. He was born at Rutland, Massachusetts, July 15, 1749, and died July 13, 1808, at Rainbow. She afterward made her home with her son, George Corner, of Cornerville, where she died July 8, 1825. In 1799 she united with the First Congregational Church, of Marietta, and most of her descendants have been Congregationalists, while the other branches of the family were Methodists. The children resulting from the two marriages of Mrs. Stone were as follows: George, Sarah, Mary, William, Ann Maria, Edwin and Emma, Corner (the last of whom was born on the voyage, and died at the age of two weeks); and John Broadhurst Stone.

George Corner, son of William and Mary (Broadhurst) Corner, was born in Cheshire, England, December 12, 1783, and died December 29, 1844, in Cornerville, Ohio. In 1795 he was placed in the family of Gen. Rufus Putnam, where he remained until his marriage, in 1807. From General Putnam he learned surveying and made considerable use of such knowledge in after life. In 1809 he moved his

family from Marietta to lands on the Little Muskingum River, which he had purchased before his marriage, and for the next 20 years devoted himself to the development of his farm, making two visits to England in the meantime. He was early joined in his location by his brother, William Corner, his brother-in-law, James Flagg, and later, by his cousins, Thomas J. H. Sandford and John Broadhurst, from England. The place, from the first, was known as "Corner's Settlement," in accordance with the usage of the times. After the erection of the mills, in 1830, the place assumed the name of "Corner's Mills," which was also according to custom. Since the death of its founder, in 1844, it has been known as "Cornerville." In connection with Richard and Stephen Alcock, his neighbors in America, as in England, he built, in 1829-1830, the "Clay Bank Mills," on the Little Muskingum River. These consisted of a gristmill and sawmill, and for a number of years were operated quite successfully, supplying the needs of an extensive territory.

On November 29, 1807, George Corner was married, at Marietta, Ohio, to Susanna Burlingame, daughter of Christopher and Susanna (Putnam) Burlingame. She was born June 5, 1790, at Rutland, Massachusetts, and died April 4, 1864, at Cornerville, Ohio. Their children were as follows: Henry Hurst; Rebecca Burlingame; Ann Maria; Persis Rice; Sarah Flagg; George Sandford; John Broadhurst; Melville Rufus; Mary Stone; Edwin Locke; Susan Burlingame; and Elizabeth Putnam. Henry Hurst Corner, born February 17, 1809, and Rebecca Burlingame Corner, born October 22, 1810, died in childhood. Ann Maria Corner was born November 3, 1812, and died November 18, 1845. She was married September 6, 1836, to David Chestnor Racer, who was born December 19, 1805, and died August 9, 1891. Persis Rice Corner was born October 27, 1814, and died December 27, 1881, at York, Nebraska. She was married April 13, 1838, to Albert Barstow and removed to Iowa, where her husband died. Sarah Flagg Corner was born November 20, 1816, and died April 29, 1865. She was married April 6, 1836, to

Thomas Percival Flagg, and moved to Delaware County, Ohio. George Sanford Corner was born January 26, 1819, and died April 11, 1902. His whole life was spent upon the farm where he was born. For nearly a score of years, it was his annual custom to make a trip to the New Orleans markets, with flatboats loaded with the products of the farm, as river traffic was then conducted. He also built, in the old "boat yard" on his place, a great many flatboats for himself and for others, and old boatmen still remember many improvements which he made in their construction, which were widely adopted by river men. On March 12, 1848, he married Emeline Putnam Blancett, who was born December 22, 1829, and died April 19, 1878. John Broadhurst Corner, son of George and Susanna (Burlingame) Corner, was born July 7, 1821, and resides in Petersburg, Virginia. On November 26, 1843, he married Mary Maria Miner, who was born November 7, 1825, and died August 1, 1847. On December 16, 1849, he married Mary Eliza Flagg, who was born October 17, 1829. Melville Rufus Corner was born August 30, 1823, and died November 18, 1876, at Lincoln, Nebraska. On October 17, 1844, he married Lydia Rood, who was born June 25, 1825. She married, for her second husband, Dr. S. D. Hart, of Marietta, Ohio. Mary Stone Corner was born November 27, 1825, and is living at Eddyville, Iowa. On November 1, 1849, she was married to John Legett, who was born March 9, 1827, in Waterford, Ohio, and died at Eddyville, Iowa. Edwin Locke Corner was born December 22, 1827, married Mary Ann Wood, September 6, 1858, and moved to Oregon, where he now lives at Portland. Susan Burlingame Corner was born January 8, 1830, and died September 12, 1891. She was married April 17, 1851, to James Mackey, who was born December 12, 1814, and is deceased. For many years Mr. Mackey was a deacon and trustee of the Little Muskingum Congregational Church, and his wife was a devoted worker in church and Sunday-school. Elizabeth Putnam Cor-

ner was born February 27, 1832, and was married, March 4, 1855, to Mariner Rood, who was born March 10, 1821, and lives at Cornerville.

Capt. James Flagg, a blacksmith and farmer, was born May 17, 1779, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and died August 21, 1854, at Cornerville, Ohio. In 1843 he was instrumental in organizing the Little Muskingum Congregational Church, at Cornerville, of which he was a deacon until his death. On December 4, 1863, he married Sarah Corner, who was born May 15, 1785, in Cheshire, England, and died January 21, 1868, at the home of her son Thomas, in Delaware County, Ohio. Their children were as follows: Edna Partington; William Corner; Gershom James; Thomas Percival; Susan Corner; Catherine Putnam; Emma and Edwin; Sarah Maria; and Mary Eliza. Edna Partington Flagg was born in 1805, and died in 1868, in Delaware County, Ohio. She married Silas Richardson. William Corner Flagg was born in 1806, and died near Lowell, Ohio, at an advanced age. In 1830 he married Valeria Hays, of Newport, Ohio; his second wife was Elizabeth Sherfick. Gershom James Flagg was born in 1808, and died in 1865, in Paulding County, Ohio. His first wife was Margaret Cisler; his second, Elizabeth Ann Cisler; and his third, Mary Wright. Thomas Percival Flagg was born in 1812, and died in Clayton, Illinois. He first married Sarah Flagg Corner, and his second wife was Mrs. Carrie J. Jones. He lived in Delaware County, Ohio. Susan Corner Flagg was born August 18, 1818, and died January 29, 1877. She married David C. Racer, January 30, 1848, as his second wife. The next daughter, Catherine Putnam Flagg, who was born in 1819, and died in 1854, was the wife of James Rood, and left one daughter, Charlotte, who married Rufus Rowland, and lives at Hutchinson, Kansas. Emma and Edwin, twins, were born in 1822, and died in infancy. Sarah Maria Flagg was born in 1826, and died in 1853. She was the first wife of Mariner Rood. Mary Eliza Flagg was born October



17, 1820, and lives in Petersburg, Virginia. Her marriage to John Broadhurst Corner occurred December 16, 1849.

Mary Corner, daughter of William and Mary (Broadhurst) Corner was born February 5, 1787, and died at Yankeebug, Ohio, September 27, 1852. On February 23, 1806, at Marietta, Ohio, she married Whittington Williams Whitney McGrath, who was born May 3, 1779, in Maryland, and died November 22, 1813, at Marietta. On January 26, 1816, she married, for her second husband, Oliver Woodward, Jr., of Yankeebug, Ohio, who was born September 30, 1780, in Vermont, and died at his home February 20, 1853. Her children were as follows: Mary Broadhurst McGrath, born February 5, 1807, who married John Broadhurst August 16, 1824, and died in Barlow township; William McGrath, born April 19, 1811, who married Mary Ann Howe, and moved to McConnelsville, where both died; Harriet Corner McGrath, who was born October 8, 1813, and died in Barlow township; Caroline Amelia Woodward, born in 1816, who married Henry Barstow; Emma Maria Woodward, born August 25, 1819, who, on October 18, 1849, married Benjamin Patterson Roach, and died in 1894; Vesta Elizabeth Woodward, born in 1821, who married Merit Byard; Persis Clarinda Woodward, born in 1824, who married Jacob Cooper; John Broadhurst Stone Woodward, born in 1827, who married Mary Ann Cain; and Edwin Corner Woodward, born in 1830, who married Lucy Carver.

William, second son of William and Mary (Broadhurst) Corner, was born February 3, 1780, in Cheshire, England, came with his parents to America, in 1795, and died August 17, 1878, at Cornerville, Ohio. On November 21, 1811, he married Sallie Maxson, who was born March 4, 1792, and died December 16, 1854. On July 7, 1857, he married Mrs. Lucinda (Minot) Wright, a native of New England. Their children were as follows: Henry William; Erwin Sallust; Lucy; Julia; Celinda; and Mary Elizabeth. Henry William Corner was born October 26, 1812. On February 9, 1837, he married Lucinda Rob. He lived many

years at McConnelsville, later, at Cornerville, and removed to Kansas about 1879, where he and his wife died. Erwin Sallust Corner was born in 1814, and died the following year. Lucy Corner was born March 19, 1816, was married to James Franklin Anderson, moved to Cheshire, Meigs County, Ohio, and died there. Julia Corner was born in 1817, and died in 1819. Celinda Corner was born January 17, 1822, and married John Percival Sandford, February 7, 1844. They live in Cornerville, at the old Sandford home. Mary Elizabeth Corner was born December 20, 1864. She was married, November 15, 1852, to Benjamin Posey, and moved to Williams County, Ohio, where Mr. Posey is a prosperous farmer.

Ann Maria Corner, daughter of William and Mary (Broadhurst) Corner, was born January 8, 1791. In 1810, she married Richard Miner, and died the following year.

Edwin Corner, son of William and Mary (Broadhurst) Corner, was born in Cheshire, England, June 16, 1793, and died March 11, 1881, at Columbus, Ohio. On November 19, 1820, he married Rachel Howe, who was born March 10, 1803, and died March 10, 1835. Her children were as follows: William Merrill, who was born in 1822, at McConnelsville, and died in 1900, at Cleveland; and Elizabeth and Eliza, both of whom died in infancy. On October 7, 1835, Edwin Corner married, for his second wife, at McConnelsville, Belinda Convers Devo, who was born December 31, 1806, and died February 20, 1874, at Columbus, Ohio. The offspring of the second marriage was as follows: Edwin Cook, born in 1837, and Charles Benjamin, born in 1842, both of whom died in childhood; Alice Belinda, born in 1839, who, in 1862, married Louis William Brown, of Athens, Ohio; and Cassius Clay, born in 1845, who married Sarah Carlisle, and and resides in Columbus.

John Broadhurst Stone, son of Capt. Israel and Mary (Broadhurst) (Corner) Stone, was born September 16, 1797, at Rainbow, Ohio, and died April 13, 1880, at McConnelsville, where he had made his home. He married, first, Selina Bosworth, and his second wife was Sarah Taylor.





WILLIAM A. DEVOL, a well-known, prosperous and respected farmer of Adams township, Washington County, Ohio, was born on his present farm February 23, 1834. The Devol family originally belonged to Tiverton, Rhode Island, and there Daniel Devol, the great-grandfather of William A., was born. In 1795, a marriage license was issued at that place, by Justice Tillinghast Atly, to Allen Devol and Ruth, daughter of John Bennett, of Tiverton. This document is a valued possession of William A. Devol.

Soon after his marriage, in 1795, Allen Devol brought his young wife to Washington County, Ohio, and they first located in Waterford township, but later removed to Adams township, where Simeon, the father of William A., was born, in 1800. Simeon was a farmer and also ran a flatboat on the river. He supported the Democratic party, and was a leader in agricultural movements. He belonged to the Christian Church. He married Ruby Sprague, daughter of William and Experience (Buck) Sprague, who was born in the old block-house in Waterford township, in 1795. They reared a large family, as follows: Emeline, who married John C. Farnsworth, Silas, who was drowned in the Muskingum River, when a baby of two years; Ruth, who married Pierson Jaquett, of Adams township, and whose second husband was A. Gorrrell; Lucena, who married Benjamin O. Sprague, and whose second husband was William A. Howell; Rhoda and Simeon, deceased; William A.; Experience, deceased; Betsey, deceased, who was the wife of Marshall Coffey; and Adelia, who married Irvin Hall, and resides at Coal Run.

William A. Devol has followed farming all his life and his property of 90 acres, located within five miles of Lowell, is one of the best cultivated farms in Washington County. For a number of years, he was prominent in Grange movements. In politics, he has been a lifelong Democrat. On September 25, 1859, he married Catharine Angle, a daughter of Peter and Mary C. (Perkins) Angle, who was born June 3, 1840, in Watertown township. They are

the parents of three children, namely: Eva E., born August 2, 1860, who married Russell A. Humiston, and resides in Waterford township; Roscoe G., born October 19, 1863, who married Carrie Hagerman, a daughter of George W. Hagerman, and resides on the home farm; and Howell S., born December 17, 1868, who is the popular postmaster of Equity, Ohio, having been appointed by the late President Harrison.

Peter Angle, the father of Mrs. Devol, was born in 1817, and died in 1897. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Washington County when 18 years of age. He married the widow of James Woodmansee, of New London, Connecticut, where she was born, on August 26, 1812; she died in January, 1877. They had the following children: Catharine, who became Mrs. Devol; Joseph W., born October 16, 1841; George W., born April 30, 1843; Louisa J., born September 13, 1845; Nancy A., born November 15, 1846; Charles, born June 20, 1848, who died in infancy; Ermina Ellen, born October 23, 1849, who died in infancy; John H., born in February, 1851; Peter R., born May 18, 1853; and Isabel, born August 15, 1856.

These families represent some of the best, most reliable and substantial people of Washington County.



WILLIAM MITCHELL, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon, of Marietta, Ohio, with office at No. 128 Front street, was born March 9, 1851, in Monroe County, Ohio, and is a son of John Julius and Lydia (Wilkerson) Mitchell.

Dr. William Mitchell was but one year old when his parents moved to Washington County, Ohio, and here he has since lived. After completing his preliminary schooling, he took a course in the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he was graduated June 7, 1881. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of medicine with marked success, and his son, Dr. Frank G. Mitchell, is now associated with him.

May 21, 1876. Dr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Belle Moore, they had the following children: Frank G., born May 26, 1877; Fred W., born October 12, 1878; Forrest M., born June 22, 1880; James H., born March 18, 1884; and Raymond, who was born May 27, 1888, and died at the age of six weeks. Mrs. Mitchell died October 21, 1890. The Doctor was married December 10, 1891, to Mary A. Miller, and they have one son, Robert Taylor, who was born April 20, 1893, and named Taylor, after his great-grandfather, Colonel Taylor, the first soldier buried in Mound Cemetery. William Mitchell has one grandchild, Lloyd William Mitchell, who was born August 28, 1901, and is a son of Frank G. and Ida (Fitch) Mitchell. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. F. G. Mitchell resided in Cincinnati, Ohio. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Republican. Socially, he belongs to American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife is a Baptist.

**J**OSEPH C. BRENNAN, now serving his second term as prosecuting attorney of Marietta, is law partner of Hon. C. C. Middleswart, the firm being one of the strongest legal combinations of the county. He was born at Marietta and is a son of J. J. Brennan.

J. J. Brennan came to this country from Ireland in 1841. He was a Republican in politics. He died in the summer of 1900, at the age of 71 years. He married Eliza J. Richards, who was of English parentage. Her father, John Richards, an early merchant of Marietta, died in 1885. Six children blessed this union, namely: Joseph C.; Rev. Edward H., pastor of the Unitarian Church at Warwick, Massachusetts; Frederick F., who is identified with the Standard Oil Company, at Charleston, West Virginia; Carl L., a druggist, of Cambridge, Ohio; Bayard R., assistant cashier in the freight offices of the "Big Four" Railroad, at Columbus, Ohio; and Laura E., who is attending Marietta College.

Joseph C. Brennan pursued academic and collegiate courses at Marietta, graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1891, and was admitted to the bar of Washington County the same year. He then began the active practice of law and has since continued with great success. He was city solicitor during 1894 and 1895, and is now serving his second term as prosecuting attorney. He is a Republican in politics. In November, 1900, he formed a partnership with Hon. C. C. Middleswart, and the firm commands a large practice. Socially, Mr. Brennan is a member and past master of American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of Marietta; a member of Marietta Commandery, No. 50, K. T.; and of Syrian Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In religious attachment, he is a member of the Unitarian Church. Mr. Brennan was married in 1898 to Stella H. Harper, of Marietta, Ohio, and has one child Francis V.

Hon. C. C. Middleswart was born September 11, 1870, in Warren township, Washington County, Ohio, and is a son of A. A. and Sarah (Dye) Middleswart. He was educated in the common schools of Warren township, Harnar Grammar School, Marietta Academy, and in Marietta College, from which he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of A. B. He was superintendent of schools of New Matamoras, Ohio, from 1894 to 1896. He attended the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, during 1897, and afterward spent one year in Ohio State University, where he graduated in 1898, with the degree of LL. B. Since then he has practiced law at Marietta. He first formed a partnership with Hon. W. E. Sykes, which continued from August, 1898, to November, 1900, when he became associated with the subject of this sketch. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1899, and was re-elected in 1901, serving with honor and credit, and to the satisfaction of the most exacting of his constituents. Mr. Middleswart was married, September 10, 1900, to Bell L. Otis, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1897. They have a daughter, Helen May, born January 30, 1902. They reside at No.





A. T. NYE.

410 Sixth street. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.; Knights of Pythias; Odd Fellows; and Sons of Veterans. Religiously, he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.



T. NYE is general manager of the A. T. Nye & Son Company, which operates a large foundry and stove manufacturing plant at the corner of Ohio and Muskingum streets, Marietta, Ohio.

The business now conducted by this company was established more than 75 years ago by A. T. Nye, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. It was managed by A. T. Nye (2), his son, from 1854 until his death in 1899, when the present company was formed and incorporated with the following officers: G. L. Nye, of St. Paul, Minnesota, president; H. B. Nye, of Cleveland, treasurer; M. C. Nye, of Marietta, secretary; and A. T. Nye (3rd), general manager, in active charge of the business. The first site of the original foundry and machine shop was on the west side in Marietta, where a few Franklin stoves were manufactured. In 1867 A. T. Nye (2nd) bought a woolen-mill plant, which forms a part of the present plant at the corner of Ohio and Muskingum streets, where, with the exception of three small lots, they now own an entire city block. The office building contains three stories, and is of brick, the dimensions being 40 by 120 feet. The first floor is devoted to mounting cast-iron stoves and ranges; the second floor is equipped with modern appliances for manufacturing steel stoves and ranges, and the offices are also located on this floor. The third floor is used for storage and an iron-pattern shop. The central building is 125 by 60 feet in dimensions, and five stories high. The first floor is the shipping department, the second floor the nickel-plating and wood-pattern shop, and the third, fourth and fifth floors are for storage of manufactured stock. The foundry building is partially of two stories, its di-

mensions being 60 by 140 feet, and is used entirely by stove moulders, and for the storage of flasks. Two sheet-iron buildings, of two stories each, contain the shipping clerk's office, and storage room for patterns and stove trimmings. The plant is located near the Ohio River, and within convenient distance of the depot. This is the only exclusive stove factory in the city, besides being the pioneer foundry. Traveling representatives cover a territory reaching from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River, and from 60 to 75 skilled laborers are employed in the plant.

A. T. Nye, the subject of this biography, was born at Marietta, as was also his father, who died in 1899. He was reared at Marietta, and until he was 21 years old was associated with his father in the business. He then accepted a position with the Perry Stove Company, at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and remained there until 1892, when he returned to Marietta. He was then a traveling salesman for a number of years, and in 1899 became general manager of the A. T. Nye & Son Company. He possesses unusual ability, and has had wide experience in this industry. He has given his entire time to the success of the enterprise, and the amount of the company's business has increased fully 75 per cent in the past five years.

A. T. Nye married a daughter of Capt. S. B. Hempstead, who owned the Excelsior Stove Works at Hanging Rock, Ohio, and they have three sons—Walker H.; Allen T.; and Dudley D. Fraternally Mr. Nye is a member of the B. P. O. E.



WILLIAM JOHNSON CRAM. The family of Cram is an early one in Marietta, the first, Jonathan Cram, having settled in Marietta with his family in 1816. The American Crams descend from European family of Von Cramm, through Hans Von Cramm, a younger son, who went from Germany to England in 1528. The family records in Europe are verified to 1246. The baronial standing of the



family in Europe has been recognized from an early date. The tombstone of Hans Von Cramm, the head of the English branch, is built into the side of the entrance of the south porch of the old church at Jarrow, England. His birth is recorded in 1504.

John Cram came from England to Boston in 1635. In 1638 he joined the adherents of the "Independent Old Puritan," Rev. John Wheelwright, and with him and his followers went to Exeter, New Hampshire, where the colony adopted a code of laws styled a "Combination," now historic. John Cram was one of the signers of the "Combination." He was a selectman at Exeter, but afterwards he purchased land at Hampton Falls, near Exeter, which he many years resided on and cultivated and where several succeeding generations of his family lived. He is styled in historic annals, "a judicious and honest man." The record of his death on the "town book" at Hampton Falls is as follows,—*"5 March, 1681-2" "Good old John Cram, one just in his generation."*

Jonathan Cram was the great-grandson of John Cram, of Exeter and Hampton Falls. He inherited the homestead at Hampton Falls and resided there after his marriage to Sally Dodge, in 1804, until 1816, when he came to Marietta. The old Cram dwelling at Hampton Falls, erected by John Cram over 250 years ago, is still standing. It is a fine specimen of early New England architecture, with the large chimney in the center of the building, spacious rooms, wainscoted to the ceilings with handsome panels, and containing many other interesting features of the dwellings of that period.

The father of Jonathan Cram was Col. Jonathan Cram, of the Revolutionary Army, a resident of Hampton Falls. Jonathan Cram was one of the early merchants of Marietta, where, upon his arrival, he engaged in the general mercantile business with his brother-in-law N. Dodge. The location was on Ohio street, then the business part of Marietta. His father-in-law, Nathaniel Dodge, a pioneer settler of Marietta, in 1804, owned the ferry privileges between Marietta and Harmar on the Muskingum River, and Mr. Cram moved his

business near to the eastern landing of the ferry. In these stores every merchantable article, from a needle to a plow, was kept. Early pictures of Marietta show his store building, located near where the United States government lock-building now stands on the commons below Putnam street. While yet a young man and in the full tide of a successful business life, Mr. Cram, who was born in 1779, died in Marietta in January, 1821, aged 42 years. He left a widow and four children. The children who survived him were,—Jonathan Augustus, John Oliver, Jacob, and one daughter, Rebecca Dodge, who became the wife of Anselm Tupper Nye, of Marietta.

Jonathan Augustus Cram was reared in Marietta, and received the most of his education at Ohio University at Athens. At a suitable age, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Marietta and elsewhere. Later in life he moved to California, where he died at the advanced age of 82 years. He was married three times, but left no children.

John Oliver Cram, like his brother, was reared in Marietta and obtained his education chiefly at Ohio University at Athens. Arriving at manhood, he engaged in business at Zanesville, but returned to Marietta in 1836, for permanent residence. He became one of the active business men of the town, and "to him, probably, more than to any other citizen, Marietta owed its public improvements up to the time of his death." The "Cram Surveys" of the city are still the standard surveys and occasional attempts at deviations from the lines then laid down have always ended in errors, troublesome to the city. Mr. Cram established and operated the flouring and sawmills now known as the "Phoenix Mills," and rebuilt them twice after they were destroyed by incendiary fires. He was one of the promoters, and a director, of the old "Plank Road," and was also a promoter and director of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. He rendered financial assistance to Marietta College. "To an uncommon degree, he impressed his views and his personality on the community in which he lived." He died November 2, 1860, at the early age of 48 years. His wife and five daugh-

ters survived him, and the latter have married and settled away from Marietta.

Jacob Cram, the father of William Johnson Cram, was born August 3, 1820, in Marietta where he was reared and educated. His father, Jonathan Cram, died when Jacob was but six months of age. From the time that he arrived at manhood, Jacob Cram was actively engaged in business affairs, a part of the time in the milling business with his brother, John Oliver Cram. He was also interested in a commission shipping concern and in ship-building. In 1847, the brig "Walhonding" was built by a company at Marietta. Upon the completion the vessel carried a cargo of pork to New York, Capt. Jacob Cram going as supercargo. After a second trip from New Orleans, the vessel was sold in New York. Jacob Cram was a man of standing and influence in Marietta, and was always alive to the interests of his native town. Through his business connections, he had a large acquaintance in the South. In the years preceding the Civil War, he had a keen foresight of the dreadful conflict which was imminent, and although he was in every way opposed to war, when it at last came, his patriotism and loyalty allowed no question as to where he stood. He was a true patriot. The whole country was *his* country, and the United States government was the one to which his allegiance held firm. Unable, because of ill health, to go with others to the front, he took an active part at home in the support of military operations. A military hospital was established in Marietta on Second street, above Montgomery street. Soon, sick and disabled soldiers were gathered there, and there in his care for them Mr. Cram contracted typhoid pneumonia, which nearly cost him his life, and left him with permanent ill health. In 1863, the Rebel general Morgan, entered the State of Ohio with hostile troops. A call was made for troops to repel this invasion. Mr. Cram, although entirely unfit for hardship, raised a company of cavalry and called them the "Putnam Guards," in honor of Col. William R. Putnam, commandant of the post. On July 16, 1863, they left Marietta and were assigned to Captain Wood's command. On the night of July 17, they went to the fords

at Buffington Island, where Morgan, hotly pursued by Hobson, was aiming to cross the river. Captain Cram's company was there assigned to duty as a scouting force. On the morning of July 19, while thus engaged, Captain Cram was taken prisoner by Morgan's men. His horse and arms were taken from him and he was paroled. After the battle with Morgan, Captain Cram was acting as aid to a Union Army officer. His duties required him to pass between two Union posts, a mile, or less apart. At this time he happened to wear a suit of butternut brown, the coat being made in what was called a "hunting-shirt" style. This suit he wore when he left home. It was a costume often seen in Ohio, in the days before the war. At the time of the war, however, it was distinctly the dress of the Southern bushwacker. While in discharge of duty, on the morning of July 20, he was challenged by some Union soldiers of the 8th Reg., Mich. Vol. Cav. From his dress, they mistook him for a Southern cavalryman. As he made no reply to their challenge, but rode on, they cruelly shot him, and he died instantly. He was buried near the spot where he fell, by the kindly hands of strangers. His brother, J. A. Cram, and his nephew, B. T. Nye, went to his resting place, recovered his remains, and brought them home for burial. On August 2, 1863, his funeral was held from his old home on Putnam street, which had been his father's house, and where his sister, Rebecca (Mrs. Nye), resided. He was buried by the side of his parents in Mound Cemetery. His wife and three young children survived him. His age was 43 years.

William Johnson Cram, whose name heads these lines, is the only living male descendant bearing the name of Cram, of the family of Jonathan Cram, the early settler of Marietta. William J. Cram was born February 2, 1863, and was but six months old at the time of his father's death. Under the tender and wise care of a devoted mother, he and his brother, the late Oliver Dodge Cram, and his only sister, Grace Blockson Cram, were reared and educated in Marietta. While still a youth, in 1880, Mr. Cram entered the employ of the Argand Refining Company, of Marietta. He and his

brother, Oliver, became holders of a large block of stock in this company. In 1897, the business, having been eminently successful for a number of years, was sold to the Standard Oil Company. For 12 years previous to this sale, Mr. Cram had been manager of the business.

Since 1897, Mr. Cram has been actively engaged in business operations, chiefly in Marietta. He is the chief stockholder in the St. Clair Building, on Putnam street, which he projected and erected, and where his office may be found. He was an active promoter of the People's Banking & Trust Company, in which he is a stockholder and director. This company occupies a part of the St. Clair Building, for business purposes. Other business matters also engage Mr. Cram's attention.

On May 9, 1901, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Emma Safford Cole, daughter of Reese N. Cole, whose residence is at "Highland Farm," Warren township, in Washington County.

The residence of Mr. Cram is at his country place, "Hemlock-on-Muskingum," three miles, or more, above Marietta.

The mother of Mr. Cram, who is still living, was Caroline Virginia Blocksom, daughter of Judge William Blocksom, of Zanesville, Ohio.

**N**ATHANIEL ELDRED KIDD, a well-known attorney and justice of the peace located in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of that county, and was born in 1870. He is a son of Nathaniel and Harriet A. (Barstow) Kidd.

Nathaniel Kidd, the great-grandfather of Nathaniel Eldred Kidd, had the following sons: John; William; Thomas; Isaac; Joseph and Nathaniel. The last named was the youngest. They settled near Waterford hut, on account of fever and ague in the lowlands, removed to a branch of Duck Creek, which is still known as Whipple Run. There they took up a tract of land, settling there in the summer of 1807.

Nathaniel Kidd, father of the subject of this sketch, was born there in 1833; he now resides less than a mile from the old homestead, and owns a part of the original settlement. Nathaniel Kidd married Harriet A. Barstow, a daughter of Henry E. Barstow; she was born in Newport township, January 3, 1840. Her father was also born there but removed to Williams County, Ohio, in 1869, his death occurring there in 1880. Nine children were born to Nathaniel Kidd and his wife, of whom two sons and one daughter are deceased. The others are—Mrs. Mary L. Cunningham, of Eva, West Virginia; Clark E., a farmer; Fremont; Carrie A.; and Addie.

Nathaniel Eldred Kidd, the subject of this biography, attended the common schools of his native county, and was afterward a pupil in the grammar and high school of Harmar. He prepared for college in Marietta, and read law with the well-known attorney, W. G. Way. He was admitted to the bar, March 11, 1898, and has since practiced in Marietta. He is also a justice of the peace in that city, and enjoys a large and increasing practice. Previous to taking up the practice of law, Mr. Kidd taught school in Washington County. He has always been of a studious turn of mind, and is constantly seeking knowledge which tends to advance him in his profession. September 7, 1893, Mr. Kidd was married to Mrs. Bessie (Carroll) McVay, of New London, Ohio.

From the formation of that party the Kidds have always been Republicans. Methodism has always been the family religion.

**W**ILLIAM H. GURLEY, who has been a resident of Marietta, Ohio, for more than half a century, has followed the occupations of a merchant, steamboater, lumberman and oil prospector during his long and useful life. He was born in Portland, Maine, in 1824, is a son of Royal and Nancy (Hull) Gurley, and grandson of Rev. Ebenezer Gurley, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1772, and died four years later at the early age of 29 years.

Royal Gurley was born at Portland, Maine, in 1776, and served as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He, too, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, having completed the course in 1794. His death took place in 1824, when he was 48 years old. He was joined in marriage with Nancy Hull, a daughter of Capt. Samuel Hull, a cousin of Isaac Hull, and a niece of Gen. William Hull. Eleven children were born to Royal Gurley and his wife, two of whom are living,—Helen G. and William H. The former is now the wife of a Mr. Burlingame, of Springfield, Ohio.

In company with his mother, William H. Gurley left Portland and located in New Haven, Connecticut, where a part of his youth was spent. At the early age of 12 years, he began work as a clerk in a store. In 1846 he went to Marietta, Ohio, and opened the first book store ever established in that city. It was located at Front street, at the present location of the H. P. Theis hardware store. After several years of successful business, Mr. Gurley sold his bookstore to Charles E. Glines, and turned his attention to steamboating.

For three years he followed this occupation on the Ohio River, between Cincinnati and Charleston. Prior to the erection of a bridge across the Muskingum River, he ran the ferry boat "Two Sisters," between Marietta and Harmar. He brought from Wheeling, on flatboats, the first railroad iron, locomotive and cars to equip the Marietta end of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. The engine was called the "Highland."

In the course of his career on the water Mr. Gurley has met with various disasters, has sustained heavy losses, and in some instances, has barely escaped with his life. His steamer "Virginia Home" was wrecked and lost in a tornado on the Ohio river. Later, Mr. Gurley was engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, and while there, the steamer "Morning Star," on which he took passage, was wrecked on Lake Erie, and he was adrift on a loose cabin door from 10 p. m. to 8 a. m., when he was rescued.

In 1873 Mr. Gurley was called to New York by some friends who had invested

from \$20,000 to \$25,000 in a lumber operation in Virginia, near Gordonsville. The plan, as represented to them by a Captain Harris, "the promoter," was for the New York parties to obtain contracts from the various lumber dealers for all kinds of sawed lumber, and for ties from the railroad companies. Large contracts were made and orders were forwarded to Harris, and the company was wanting and expecting shipments that never came. Mr. Gurley was asked to go to Gordonsville and investigate the situation. On arriving there he found a very remarkable state of affairs. The Captain gave a very confused account of the business, and threatened to shoot Mr. Gurley if he interfered with him. Mr. Gurley, however, brought him to terms, but found little had been done toward producing lumber. Mr. Gurley was asked what he would take for the business, and replied that he would close it out on the refunding, by Harris, of the money the company had furnished.

Harris said he would bring a party from Washington and buy Mr. Gurley out. The party came and Mr. Gurley was introduced to a "Colonel Ryan," who was a long-haired man of foreign appearance. He said he had over a thousand men on his pay-roll, and was very busy with Cuban affairs, but would close up the purchase in a few days, on the terms proposed. He then left, but failed to return. Mr. Gurley found that the money had been mostly expended for arms and outfit for a Cuban filibustering expedition. Ryan and Harris sailed from New York for Cuba on the "Virginus," and were captured by the Spaniards, carried to Havana and shot.

Mr. Gurley chose for his wife, Nancy A. Chamberlain, a daughter of Lawrence and Laura (Clark) Chamberlain, and a granddaughter of John Clark, who at one time was sheriff of Washington County. Lawrence Chamberlain was formerly a resident of Cooperstown, New York, but afterward removed to Ohio. He was a ship carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation for a number of years in Marietta, but finally engaged in the drug business. His marriage with Laura Clark took place in 1823.



One son, W. C., blessed the union of William H. Gurley and his worthy wife. This son grew to manhood, and married. In the spring of 1882 he organized an association known as the Marietta Observatory Company. In November of that year the present observatory was completed, of which W. C. Gurley was chosen director. In 1890 it passed into the possession of Marietta College, still remaining under Mr. Gurley's direction. In June, 1898, his useful career was cut short by death. He is still survived by his widow, whose maiden name was Catherine Russell, and by three children.—Edwin, Laura and Norman.

For more than 30 years Mr. and Mrs. Gurley resided on the west side, but about seven years ago they removed to their present home at No. 500 Fifth street. While living on the west side, they united in worship at the Congregational Church. In politics, Mr. Gurley is a Republican.



WILLIAM A. DAY, a prominent farmer of Wingett Run, Ludlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Mead township, Belmont County, Ohio, September 29, 1845, and is a son of Samuel L. Day.

Samuel L. Day was born August 31, 1820, in Pennsylvania, from which State he later moved to Belmont County, Ohio. He subsequently moved to Wingett Run, where he settled on the farm now occupied by the subject of this biography. He followed farming, and was quite extensively engaged in dealing in live stock. August 1, 1846, he married Drucilla Johnston, who was born January 23, 1825, and lived in Belmont County. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Day was a Democrat. Four children blessed their union, namely: William A.; Rachel E., who married Benjamin Scott, and lives in Council Grove, Kansas; Lavinia, wife of Elzy Ridgeway, who lives in Pittsburg, Kansas; and Thomas Z., who died at the age of 14 years. Mr. Day died August 11, 1853.

William A. Day has always lived on the farm, and his business career has been attended

by success. He has 367 acres of land in Ludlow township, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has 18 oil wells on the farm, which produce 24 barrels per day.

Mr. Day was 1st sergeant of Company G, 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., during the Civil War, having enlisted November 21, 1861. In May, 1865, he was commissioned as 2nd lieutenant of Company E, of the same regiment. He was in the engagements at Pittsburg Landing and the Fallen Timber, and was taken prisoner at Marks Mills, Arkansas, and imprisoned for a period of 10 months at Tyler, Texas. He was discharged at Brownsville, Texas, April 8, 1866.

The subject of this sketch married Joanna Hendershot, a daughter of Harvey M. Hendershot, a farmer of Ludlow township. The following children were born to bless this union: Samuel L., who married Maggie Mulinex, and lives on Little Muskingum River, in Ludlow township; Clara B., wife of J. N. Dent, a prominent merchant of Wingett Run; George E., who married Edna Grudier, and lives in Wingett Run; Minnie D., who married J. F. Graham, of Bloomfield, Ohio; Charles F., who is still unmarried and two children, who died in infancy. Mr. Day is a Republican, in politics, and, in religious belief, a Baptist.



WILLIAM L. ROLSTON. After a long, honorable and successful business career, William L. Rolston died, at his home in Marietta, Ohio, on June 22, 1895. He was born in Wood County, (West) Virginia, December 10, 1820, and was a son of Ephraim and Rachel (Vandiver) Rolston, natives of Rockingham County, Virginia.

William Rolston, grandfather of the late William L., purchased an extensive tract of land in Wood County, Virginia, in 1804, and this was the family home during the life of Ephraim Rolston, who died in 1823. The latter married Rachel Vandiver, and she survived him, with her son, William L., who was then three years of age. In October, 1826, she mar-



ried James Dunn, who was a well-known hatter, in Marietta, and also a leading member of the Methodist Church. He was a prominent citizen and served as mayor. His death occurred in April, 1874.

After his mother's second marriage, William L. Rolston accompanied her to Marietta, and there attended private schools. He was engaged in the shoe and tanning business for some years, selling his tannery in 1866. The succeeding year was spent in Cincinnati, and upon his return to Marietta, he engaged in the milling business as a partner in the great Phoenix Mills. A few years after the Phoenix Mills company was formed, he retired from business activity. On August 31, 1847, he married Sarah Catherine Ward, a daughter of Nahum Ward, one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Marietta. Three children were born to them, namely: Sarah Vandiver, who is the widow of E. R. Dale, and resides at No. 318 Fourth street, in Marietta; Alice Lovell, who is the wife of Cambridge C. Clark, of Ironton, Ohio; and Grace, of Marietta. In religious matters, Mr. Rolston was identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which his family belonged, but never lost his interest in the Methodist Church. His fraternal association was with the I. O. O. F. order, and in politics he was in accord with the Republican party.

Mr. Rolston built up a large and important business enterprise. He was animated by high ideals, was interested in educational matters, and took an active part in promoting the growth and development of Marietta.



**GEORGE BRUCE QUINN**, a representative agriculturist of Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, and proprietor of Willow Roe Stock Farm, is well known as a busy, industrious man, who is thoroughly attention to his work. He is a son of George and Jane (Bruce) Quinn, is of Scotch-Irish descent,—his mother being of the historical Bruce stock,—and was born July 28, 1844. His paternal grand-

father is believed to have come from Ireland, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

George Quinn was born in October, 1805, in Columbiana County, Ohio. He moved to Washington County in the spring of 1838, and his daughter, Lizzie, now owns and occupies the old homestead. He married Jane Bruce, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, who was born February 29, 1816, and the following children composed his family: two daughters,—Hannah and Lizzie E., and four sons,—Charles; David; G. Bruce, the subject of this sketch; and William. Of these Charles, William and Hannah are dead.

George Quinn was a farmer by occupation, and was quite successful in his labors, having owned nearly 800 acres of land at one time. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Methodist Church, in his younger days. His death occurred January 26, 1889. Mrs. Quinn died April 27, 1895.

G. Bruce Quinn was married, November 14, 1867, to Rowena Malster, a daughter of William and Sarah (Baker) Malster. William Malster was born December 11, 1795, and was a son of Christopher Malster, the first settler within the limits of what is now Palmer township.

Mr. Quinn's farm has good outbuildings, is very well improved, and is finely adapted to general farming. He takes great pride in his Merino sheep, and has met with good results in all he has undertaken. On February 22, 1882, Mr. Quinn met, at the United States hotel in Columbus, Ohio, a number of prominent sheep breeders, of Ohio, to consult as to the propriety of organizing the Ohio Spanish-Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, and to discuss the benefit that could be gained from such an organization. The result of this meeting was the forming of a register association of the Spanish-Merino sheep breeders of Ohio. G. Bruce Quinn, of Washington County, was chosen its first president, and held the position for eight years when, on his earnest request, the association consented to his relinquishment of the office. This association is still in a flourishing condition. It has been

the means of uniting the best breeders of Ohio, and of placing the blood and breedings of their stock beyond doubt and cavil. Mr. Quinn's life has been devoted to his chosen work,—the breeding of American-Merino sheep and, lately, of some Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Quinn's family consists of himself and Mrs. Quinn, and Annie Kidd, a little girl taken from a benevolent institution about five years ago, who is a bright, promising child, now 15 years old, and is the pride and joy of his home.

In politics, Mr. Quinn is an ardent Democrat. He is a man of great information, a sincere, earnest thinker, and a fine conversationalist.



B. SMITH, one of the most prominent merchants and progressive citizens of Ludlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 9, 1848, and is a son of Samuel Smith.

Samuel Smith was born in 1822, and is a farmer by occupation, now living in Kansas. He is a Republican, in politics, and in religious belief, a member of the M. E. Church. He married Adeline McKnight, and they reared the following seven children: James W., who married Sarah Johnston, and lives in Tennessee; J. B., the subject of this biography; A. M., who married Arie Steves and lives in Galena, Kansas; Francis Marion, who lives in Kansas; Samuel A., who married Miss Long, and lives in Kansas; Mary, a resident of Oregon; and Thomas Jefferson, deceased.

J. B. Smith was educated in Monroe county, Ohio, where he lived until 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army for three years' service. He participated in numerous engagements, among them those at Little Rock, Fort Morgan and Fort Blakely. He was captured at Marks Mills, Arkansas, April 25, 1864, together with the rest of Company C, 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was incarcerated at Tyler, Texas, for a period of ten months. He was exchanged at the mouth of Red River, February 25, 1865, and upon his return home, was engaged in farming at Rin-

ard Mills, Monroe County, Ohio, for two years. He then went to Kansas, but, three years later, returned to Ohio and has since lived in Ludlow township, Washington County. In 1900 he engaged in merchandising at Pool, Ohio, and carries a very complete line of goods. He stands well among the citizens of the township, and has received a liberal patronage. He is also postmaster of Pool.

April 23, 1867, Mr. Smith was joined in marriage with Amanda McVey, who was born July 23, 1850, and is a daughter of John McVey. They have six children, namely: Sarah, wife of I. Mendenhall; Ardella, wife of W. F. Brandon, of Jeannette, Pennsylvania; Mary, deceased; Martha; S. L.; and E. W., who married Myrtle Griffin, and lives at Bloomfield, Ohio. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and served as township trustee and assessor for three years. In religious attachment, he and his family belong to the United Brethren Church.



DANIEL F. MOREY, a progressive farmer of Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in 1848, in Washington County, Penn.

He is a son of Thomas T. and Rachel (Forbes) Morey, who moved to Washington County, Ohio, in 1856, and located on a farm in Warren township, where the father died in 1890, aged 80 years. He was followed to the grave two years later, by his companion, who was then 70 years old. This couple reared four children, namely: Harriet, wife of Joseph Perdew, of Barlow township; Daniel F.; Walter F., of Muskingum township, who is foreman at Paine's pumping station, north of Marietta; and Hattie, who resides near Fleming, Ohio.

Daniel F. Morey, when eight years old, accompanied his parents to Warren township, where he was practically reared and schooled. He remained at home, assisting in farm work until he attained the age of 22 years. About that time, his marriage with Jane Moffett took





REV. HERMAN HERZER.

place. Mrs. Morey is a native of Woodfield, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Ann (Cozzens) Moffett. Her mother is still living in Fairfield township, at the advanced age of 85 years. Besides Mrs. Morey, she has two other daughters,—Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, of Fairfield township, and Mrs. Mary Morris of Constitution, Warren township.

After his marriage, Mr. Morey and his wife located on a farm in Warren township, three miles north of the tunnel at Half Way Run. This farm contains 124 acres and is still owned by Mr. Morey, who subsequently purchased the Simeon Meek farm of 164 acres, in Fairfield township, on which he now resides, and where he carries on general farming. He has remodelled the house; built barns, and added many other improvements to the farm, a part of which is leased to oil prospectors.

Mr. and Mrs. Morey have three children,—Clancie May, who was born in 1871, and who married David Mindling; Minnie, who was born in April, 1874, and is now known as Mrs. Root, of Decatur township; and Frank G., who was born in June, 1881. Politically, Mr. Morey is a Republican, like his father, and he has served as trustee of Warren township. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and occupy a high social position in their community.

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**R**EV. HERMAN HERZER, pastor of the German Methodist Episcopal Church at Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1833, and is a son of Christopher Herzer.

Christopher Herzer was a tanner by trade, and was also born in Saxony. He married Christina Goetz, and with his family moved to Detroit, Michigan, in 1848, where he was engaged in business for some time. He then bought a farm near that city, where he lived until his death.

Rev. Herman Herzer obtained his education partly in Germany, and partly in America. He taught school for some time, and entered

the ministry 46 years ago. He was pastor of churches at Louisville, Kentucky, and Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, and in 1899 located in Marietta, where he assumed charge of the German Methodist Church of that city. He was presiding elder of Northern Ohio for six years, and has also been a member of the Ohio Academy of Science for the past eight years. He has made a life study of geology, in which he became interested in it more as a matter of recreation, and has gone through many scientific studies during his pastorates. He is a profound student, and in the summer of 1877 was engaged in Kentucky under Prof. Shaler, of Harvard, in some particular geological work. He was employed by the State of Ohio in the geological surveys under Dr. Newberry, for five seasons. He has a fine collection of specimens which he has secured from various parts of the country, and has found several new specimens around Marietta, to which he has given names. As a minister of the Gospel he is highly regarded, and has won much praise for his manly discourses.

Rev. Mr. Herzer was united in marriage with Pauline Seiberlich, and they reared nine children, namely: Edward, a physician, of Louisville, Kentucky; Albert, who is connected with the U. S. Loan & Building Association, having headquarters at Akron, Ohio; Bruno, deceased, who was a soldier, and an officer in the army at Porto Rico; Milton, deceased; Annie, the wife of Rev. Emil Boch, of Dayton, Ohio; Clarence, a moulder, of Louisville, Kentucky; Novalis, a clerk in Columbus, Ohio; Sheffel, who is engaged in the drug business in Marietta; and Cornelia V.

Rev. Mr. Herzer lives with his family at the church parsonage, No. 432 Third street.

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**L**UTHER EDGERTON, deceased, was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, where he was born October 1, 1804, and was the son of Luther Edgerton, Sr., and Lydia Lord Waterman Edgerton. He came of worthy and distinguished ancestry. Seventh in descent from Gov. William Brad-



ford on his father's side, he inherited many of the traits that distinguished the famous Governor of Plymouth Colony. On his mother's side he was sixth in descent from Lieut. Thomas Tracy, of Tewksbury Manor, of Stanway, England, and one of the original proprietors and incorporators of Norwich. He was also seventh in descent from Maj. John Mason, of colonial fame. He was a lineal descendant of Rev. Peter Hobart, and ever proved himself a worthy representative of his noble Christian ancestry.

When a lad, Mr. Edgerton with his father's family made a long overland journey of six weeks to Marietta, which was then the far West. His early life was spent in the new community and in the course of time, while still young, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued until near the close of the Civil War, when he retired from active business.

Early in his career he was engaged in business for a few years in Parkersburg, (West) Virginia, later in Newport, Ohio, and still later in Pittsburg. He spent, however, almost all of his long life in Marietta, where he passed away at the family residence, December 30, 1891, at the age of 87 years.

After returning to Marietta from his residence in Pittsburg, and upon his retirement from active business, Mr. Edgerton filled the office of treasurer of Marietta College for a time, as his early business habits made him reluctant to become wholly inactive.

In Mr. Edgerton a refined nature was combined with positive qualities and strong convictions. His most notable characteristic was the singularly strong moral sense which inspired and dominated his actions. His perception of truth was certain and clear. He was distinguished for the courage and persistence with which he adhered to what he believed to be right, and for the fidelity with which he discharged every known duty, in his family, in his business, and in the church. During his long career as a business man, it is safe to say no one ever gainsaid the fairness and integrity of his transactions. He had no ambition for public place, but always took the interest of a good

citizen in the welfare of the community, state and nation. While living in Parkersburg, he erected, at his own expense, the first building used in that vicinity for the public worship of God, and with Rev. Dr. Addison Kingsbury, was instrumental in organizing the first Presbyterian Church in that part of the State. He united with the Presbyterian Church in his early manhood, and for nearly half a century was an honored elder in that denomination.

On December 15, 1830, Mr. Edgerton was united in marriage with Elizabeth McKennan Morgan, daughter of George Morgan, of Pittsburg, and of their eight children,—six sons and two daughters,—but one, Mrs. Lydia Edgerton Putnam, has retained her residence in Marietta.

In connection with the early history of this country, it is pertinent to state here that Mrs. Edgerton was the granddaughter of Col. George Morgan, a native of Philadelphia, later a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, and the junior member of the firm of Morgan, Baynton & Wharton, one of the first and leading mercantile houses in Philadelphia, or the colonies. Colonel Morgan was appointed president of the first court of judicature in the Northwest Territory, November, 1765. He was also the first Indian Commissioner, having been sent out by Congress to Pittsburg, in April, 1775, as agent for Indian Affairs for the Middle Department. He was the first English-speaking person to make the trip from the mouth of the Ohio down the Mississippi to New Orleans, having organized an expedition which, besides himself and one or two white men who accompanied him from Philadelphia, consisted mainly of Indians. Few things are of greater interest in the history of early explorations, than Colonel Morgan's journal. He was a patriotic and distinguished citizen, and the records of Congress bear the fullest testimonials as to his ability and integrity.

In 1777, George Morgan received his commission of colonel in the army of the United States, and was offered an important command in the North. This he was induced to relinquish at the request of Congress that he would direct his exertions toward the arduous task

of preserving tranquility on the Indian frontier. He was regarded as preeminently qualified for that important trust, and in the latter part of 1777 he accepted the commission of commissary general of the armies of the United States for the Western District. These facts are of interest to students of early Western history.



**B**ENJAMIN PERKINS PUTNAM, deceased, eldest son of Douglas Putnam, of Marietta, was born May 4, 1832, and died July 15, 1870. He was a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam. His middle name was derived from his paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Perkins, a daughter of Dr. Elisha Perkins, who was a Douglas, on her mother's side, and a descendant of the Scotch family of that name, famous in history.

Mr. Putnam grew to manhood in his father's house, and graduated at Marietta College, in the class of 1852. Shortly afterward he visited the West and purchased a section of land in Iowa, where he spent a number of years in making agricultural experiments. In the winter of 1862, he returned to Marietta, where throughout his later life he was associated with his father in manufacturing interests, and resided on the old homestead,—the stone house, still standing on the west bank of the Muskingum River.

In early manhood Mr. Putnam united with the Congregational Church on the west side, and was a leading and influential member of that church, in which he held the offices of trustee and treasurer, and was also superintendent of the Sunday-school at the time of his death.

Mr. Putnam was a man of cultivated, refined tastes, with a keen sense of humor. A lover of books, he was a charter member of the Marietta Reading Club, and to the last retained an active interest in the organization.

On February 14, 1860, Mr. Putnam was united in marriage with Lydia Waterman Edgerton, daughter of Luther and Elizabeth Morgan Edgerton. Their two children, Douglas and Elizabeth Edgerton, are both living. The former, soon after his graduation from Mari-

etta College, in the class of 1881, moved to St. Paul, where he was made secretary of the Bankers' Life Association, now the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he occupies at the present time.



**R.** EDWARD PARDON COOKE, a prominent physician and surgeon of Barlow, Washington County, Ohio, was born at Marietta, May 24, 1855, and is a son of Jonathan Russell and Susanna Morgan (Dodge) Cooke. He is a grandson of Rev. Pardon Cooke, who for many years preached in Methodist churches in Washington County and counties adjoining. Rev. Pardon Cooke was born in Belpre, Ohio, and was a son of Joseph Cooke.

Jonathan Russell Cooke was born June 15, 1821, and during his early career in business, was engaged in merchandising in Marietta. Subsequently he was engaged in the planing mill business in partnership with J. E. Hall and W. L. Rolston, at Marietta, and continued thus until his death, December 26, 1861. He married Susanna Morgan Dodge, who was born August 13, 1821, and died December 3, 1900, at the age of 79 years. She was descended from the Hall and Dodge families, both prominent among the early families of the county. The Halls came from Connecticut, on horseback, three trips over the mountains being made in moving to their new home. The Dodge family came to Washington County from Massachusetts. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, namely: John, who died in infancy; Russell D., who lives in Marietta; Charles Foote, who died in infancy; Jessie, who died at an early age; Edward P.; and George M., a well known journalist of Marietta.

Dr. Cooke attended the public schools of Marietta, and in 1876, was graduated from Marietta College. He then studied medicine with Dr. J. D. Cotton, and in 1878 completed a course in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating with the degree of M. D. He practiced for one year at Portsmouth, Ohio, after which he became identified with the

Athens State Hospital, as assistant superintendent. He served two terms in this capacity covering a period of 10 years. Between these terms he practiced at Barlow six years, and finally located permanently in that village, in 1897. For about five years he has served on the United States Board of Pension Examiners for Washington County. His practice is not confined to the village of Barlow, but extends far out into the surrounding country. He has made a great success in his profession, and is one of the substantial men of the community.

Dr. Cooke was united in marriage with Adelaide M. Cook, who comes of a West Virginia family. Fraternally, he is a member of American Union Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Marietta. He also belongs to the Washington County Medical Society. Religiously, he was reared in the Episcopal faith.

**J**OHAN HUCK, a substantial farmer of Washington County, Ohio, who owns and operates a fine farm of 220 acres in Adams township, located within three miles of the village of Lowell, is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his locality.

The birth of Mr. Huck occurred in Union (now Adams) township, Washington County, Ohio, on May 18, 1856. He is a son of Theodore and Bernhardina (Rauch) Huck, both natives of Baden Baden, Germany. Theodore Huck was born in 1822, and came to the United States in 1846, locating first in Pennsylvania. In February, 1856, he came to Washington County, Ohio, and settled in what was then known as Union township. He is still residing on his farm, now in Adams township. He is a man of means and reliability, and has been township trustee. His political sympathy is with the Democratic party. The religious connection of the family is with the Catholic Church.

John Huck's mother, who was born April 23, 1830, passed from this life in December, 1897, at the age of 67 years. She was a good

Christian, and was devoted throughout her life to the welfare of her family. The children born to these parents were as follows: Mary, who lives at home; Elizabeth, the wife Henry Toma, of Watertown; Caroline, deceased; John; Philomena, the wife of John Fisher, of Adams township; Joseph, a resident of Adams township; Christina, the wife of Landelin Strahler, of Watertown; and Andrew, of Adams township.

On October 29, 1885, John Huck was married to Justina Strahler, a daughter of Joseph and Katherine Strahler, who was born in Pennsylvania on May 10, 1864. They have had the following children: Emma; Mary; Loretta; Joseph; Clarence; Frank D., deceased; Raymond; Eleanora; and Caroline.

Mr. Huck is an extensive farmer in Adams township and also owns and operates a saw-mill, and, in season, a thrasher. He is a man of ability and business enterprise, and is justly regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the township, of which he is a very efficient trustee. He is identified with the Democratic party, and actively upholds its candidates and methods. He and his wife belong to the Catholic Church, and have carefully reared their children in its teachings.

**O**TIS A. TRUE, who is a successful farmer and an enterprising citizen of Salem township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Urbana, Illinois, in 1870, and is a son of Wilbur L. and Sarah (White) True.

Mr. True, although born out of the State, belongs to one of the old families of Washington County, his great-grandfather, Ephraim True, having moved there from New Hampshire, in 1792, but four years after the colonization of Washington County began. By trade he was a carpenter, and he found work in the growing village of Marietta. After his marriage he settled on the farm in Salem township which is now owned and operated by Otis A. True. Here he died, and here his de-





SEYMOUR J. HATHAWAY.



scendants have passed away. Wilbur L. True was born in this old home, and was a son of Moses and Mehitabel True, who also passed their lives on this farm. Wilbur L. was a carpenter by trade, but carried on farming for some years. After the close of the Civil War, about 1869, he went to Champaign, Illinois, and there engaged in farming. He married Sarah White, who was a daughter of Joseph White, both natives of Pennsylvania. She died in Illinois, in 1872, at the early age of 26 years, leaving three children, namely: Alfred J., who resides at Bonn, Ohio; Otis A., who is the subject of this record; and Ada E., who is the widow of Joseph Williams, and resides in Kilmer, Ohio. After the death of his wife, Mr. True with his little children returned to Salem township, and there followed his trade until a short time prior to his death in 1894, at the age of 52 years. He enlisted in the Union army, in Company H, 92nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served about two years, being discharged on account of disability. He was a member of the G. A. R., and a supporter of the Republican party. His wife was a member of the Methodist Church. For his second wife, he married Mary O. Warwick, and one child was born to their union, Russell H., who is in the U. S. Navy.

Otis A. True was reared and educated in Salem township, and after completing his education, was engaged, for eight years, in teaching in the district schools, meeting with much success. After giving up his profession he took charge of the home farm, and has lived upon and successfully operated it ever since.

In 1896, Mr. True was united in marriage with Lottie J. Whetstone, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Whetstone, who was born in Salem township, in 1875. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Orpha A. and Wilbur L. Mrs. True is a member of the Methodist Church, and is active in its various charitable and missionary enterprises. Mr. True is fraternally connected with Aurelius Masonic Lodge, and Elba Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is also an officer in the National Guards. In 1898 he was second lieutenant

of Company D, 7th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., while in camp at Camp Alger, Virginia, and was afterward promoted to be first lieutenant in the same company. Both he and his wife have a large social acquaintance, and are among the most highly esteemed residents of Salem township.



SEYMOUR J. HATHAWAY, a prominent attorney-at-law of Marietta, and president of the Board of Trade, was born in Macedon, Wayne County,

New York, and is a son of Luther and Clarissa Louise (Ripley) Hathaway.

Mr. Hathaway attended the public schools of Marietta, whither he moved a short time prior to the Civil War, and was graduated from Marietta College in 1869. He then entered upon the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1871, having been under the preceptorship of M. D. Follett. He served as clerk of the Probate Court about two years, under Judge McCormick, and in 1874 served as city solicitor. He has been a trustee of the Washington County Children's Home since 1887, and took an active part in the organization of the Ohio Conference of Charities and Correction, of which he was president in 1894. In 1891 he was elected to represent the Third Ward of Marietta in the Council, and in 1896 was chosen president of that body. He is a firm friend of the working man, and has taken considerable interest in the movement in behalf of organized labor. As a councilman, he served six years, and in that time substantially all the streets of the city were paved and most of the sewers constructed. Mr. Hathaway, during the whole period, served as chairman of the paving committee. He is now serving his third term as president of the Board of Trade, an organization which has proved of great value to the city. Ever since his admission to the bar, Mr. Hathaway has been engaged in the active practice of the law.

Seymour J. Hathaway was united in marriage with Mary C. Means, a daughter of William Chase and Louise (Cummings) Means, of

Portland, Maine, and they have two children, —William Luther; and Louise Claire, who graduated from Marietta College with the class of 1901. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and council. Religiously, he and his family are Baptists. They reside at No. 319 Third street.

**A**S A D. HALLETT, a well-known farmer and highly respected citizen of Salem township, Washington County, Ohio, and an honored survivor of the Civil War, was born in this township in 1843. His parents were Zenas and Maria (Whetstone) Hallett.

Zenas Hallett was born in Adams township, Washington County, in 1820, and was a farmer by occupation. During the Civil War, when the loyal sons of the state were called upon to protect her property and people from the raider Morgan, Mr. Hallett was one of the first to leave his plow and go to assist. Returning then to his peaceful avocation, he continued in active labor until near the close of his life, in 1891. He married Maria Whetstone, who was born in 1819, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Daniel and Mary Whetstone. She died in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Hallett were consistent members of the Methodist Church, and were honored and respected through life. They had three children, namely: Asa D.; Lucy J., deceased; and John C., of Pike County, Ohio.

Asa D. Hallett, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Salem township, and attended the public school. He was a lad of but 18 years when he offered his services in defense of his country. In 1861 he enrolled his name in Company D, 42nd Reg., Ohio, Vol. Inf., under Captain Riggs, and remained in the service until September, 1864, when he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. He participated in many of the important engagements of the war, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Chickasaw

Bluffs, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, and Champion Hill, and the battle of Middle Creek, under Col. James A. Garfield. He was 4th corporal, and his record shows the valor of a true soldier. Mr. Hallett is a member of Stanley Post, G. A. R., at Lower Salem.

After the close of the war, Mr. Hallett returned to Salem township and resumed farming. He now owns a very valuable and well-improved farm, located within three miles of Salem, comprising 52 acres of productive land. In 1870 Mr. Hallett was united in marriage with Mary E. Moreland, who was born in Wesley township, in 1852, and is a daughter of William and Winnifred Moreland. A family of ten children has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, whose names are as follows: Clyde; Noma M., deceased; Claude; Winnefred; Anna, who married Clarence Powell, in Coshocton county, Ohio; Mary, deceased; Augustus K.; Corwin and Chester R., deceased; and Goldie. Mrs. Hallett and the children are members of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Hallett is a liberal supporter. He has long served as school director and takes an active interest in the progress and development of the township. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Hallett is one of the leading and representative farmers of the township, and enjoys the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**M**RS. LINNIE THORNBERRY, widow of the late Levi M. Thornberry, is the possessor of a farm of 200 acres, all excellent, well-improved land, and in a state of high cultivation. She is a daughter of Harvey and Mary (Smith) Morris, the former, born September 9, 1815, and the latter, born October 15, of the same year. They were married in Watertown township and Mrs. Thornberry was born there December 4, 1874.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Levi M. Thornberry on July 11, 1899, the ceremony being performed by "Squire" Kidd, of Marietta, Ohio. They had

one child, Levi Gordon by name, whose birth took place April 14, 1900. Mr. Thornberry was a son of Jesse Thornberry, who was born February 3, 1853, and lived and died in Watertown township. For five years he served in the regular army faithfully and well, and participated in the Indian wars, being in General Terry's command during the Custer massacre.

Fraternally, Mr. Thornberry was a member of Barlow Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and when his death took place, May 27, 1902, that organization had charge of the funeral. In politics, his vote and influence were cast in favor of the Republican party, and he was accounted a first-class citizen by all in the community.

Mrs. Thornberry is a woman of good judgment and common sense, who thoroughly understands her position as overseer of the farm work. She has many friends, and enjoys their highest respect and esteem.

**J**AMES J. McDERMOTT, deceased, was one of the prominent farmers of Watertown township, formerly known as Union township, until his death, which occurred in 1899, when he was fifty-one years of age.

Mr. McDermott spent his entire life in his native place. He was a son of Philip McDermott, who was born in Ireland, came to the United States in 1837, and purchased the farm, later owned by his son, James J., in 1844. He was one of the first to settle in that township, in which but one or two families lived at that period.

In 1877 the ceremony was performed which made James McDermott and Margaret Crane husband and wife. Mrs. McDermott was a daughter of Martin and Mary Crane, and was born in 1852, in Fearing township. She was the mother of five children, as follows: Frank, who makes his home in Marietta, Ohio, and is an efficient bookkeeper, holding a position with the American Bridge Co.;


James, who lives at home; Mary; Philip; and Annie.

Mr. McDermott was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. In politics he was a valued member of the Democratic party and served creditably as justice of the peace. The farm which he owned consisted of 160 acres, located six miles south of Lowell, and is chiefly under the control of James McDermott, who makes his home there.

**J**ACOB BROOKER, deceased, who was formerly a prosperous tiller of the soil in Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, was a man of integrity, and was well worthy of the consideration and respect of his fellowmen. He was born in the Keystone State, in 1821, and died in 1898. He was a resident of his native state until his removal to Michigan in the early "fifties" and in 1858, he moved to Washington County, Ohio, purchased the farm now owned by his son, four miles from the city of Lowell, and lived comfortably there until his demise. He chose for his wife a lady whose name was Mary Ann Becher, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and whose parents were David and Ellen Becher. Her birth occurred in 1835, and she still survives her husband and makes her home with her sons, on the old farm. She and her husband were devout members of the Catholic Church. They reared a family of eight children; namely, Lizzie, who is a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Daniel and Andrew, who make their home in Watertown; John, also of Pittsburg; Martha, who was united in matrimony with Patrick Dyar, of Watertown township; Joseph, who is still at home; and David and Jacob, who own and operate the farm.

Mr. Brooker was always interested in political affairs, following the lead of the Democratic party, and served, with credit, as assessor and school director. After his death, the two youngest sons, Jacob and David Brooker,

purchased the shares of the other children in the homestead, and have since controlled the 150 acres, showing in many ways their ability and knowledge in that direction. Jacob is married, having been united with Magdalena Singer, a daughter of Anthony Singer, and a native of McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. His two children are named Alice and Francis. The brothers are progressive in their methods, and keep the home place in the best condition possible, receiving the commendation and good wishes of all who know them.

RED S. MCGEE, M. D., a prominent physician of Belpre, Ohio, and a representative of one of Washington County's most respected families, was born at Moss Run, Washington County, Ohio, October 8, 1869. He is a son of Samuel S. and Susan E. (Dye) McGee.


Samuel S. McGee was born in Noble County, Ohio, and obtained his mental training in the common schools. For many years he was an extensive oil operator, and was afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he accumulated considerable wealth. He was a very successful farmer, and now, in his declining years, is leading a retired life, in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his early toil. The only official position he ever accepted was that of commissioner of Washington County, in which capacity he served seven years. His wife departed this life February 26, 1894.

Dr. Fred S. McGee attended the common schools of his native county, and later was a pupil in Marietta Academy. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. E. W. Hill, and later entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. He was graduated from that institution with the class of 1891.

In August, 1894, Dr. McGee was united in marriage with Mary Stone, a daughter of A. D. Stone, one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Belpre. Since his graduation he has followed his profession in Bel-

pre, and has established an enviable reputation as a physician, and a remunerative practice.

Dr. McGee and his wife are parents of two children,—Lawrence S. and M. Cornelia. The Doctor is a strong supporter of Republican principles. He is a member of Parkersburg Lodge, No. 198, B. P. O. E.; Harmar Lodge, No. 390, F. & A. M.; Belpre Lodge, No. 619, I. O. O. F.; of which he is past grand; the Knights of Pythias of Belpre, of which he is past chancellor, and the Sr. O. U. A. M., of which he is past counselor, and has also served as treasurer for the last five years. Dr. McGee is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, and the Ohio State Medical Society. He is a public-spirited citizen, and evinces a deep interest in all that pertains to the good of the county.

HARLES F. SHANKLAND, a driller by trade, and an expert workman, is an esteemed resident of Reno, Washington County, Ohio. He was born at Masterton, Ohio, in 1876, and is a son of James and Annie (Bull) Shankland.

James Shankland is now sixty-four years of age, and is successfully conducting a grocery store in Marietta, Ohio. He was united in marriage with Annie Bull, a daughter of Rease Bull, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, West Virginia.

Five children resulted from this union, as follows: B. W., an oil pumper by trade; Charles F., the subject of this writing; James, a clerk in his father's store in Marietta; Lulu, a tailoress by occupation; and an infant, as yet unnamed.

Charles F. Shankland was united in marriage with Lulu Hyler, a daughter of James and Betsy (Hook) Hyler, the former a prominent grocer at Reno, Marietta township. The latter was a daughter of Captain I. N. Hook, who for many years ran a boat on the Ohio River, but is now living a retired life. The







A. L. GRACEY.

mother of Mrs. Shankland was reared at Hooksburg, Morgan County, Ohio.

One little daughter named Edith, now three years old, brightens the home of Mr. Shankland and his worthy wife, and in her sweet life their fondest hopes are centered. In his political opinions Mr. Shankland is a decided Republican, and exerts all his influence for the success of that party. He has followed his present occupation for a period of eight years, and is considered an excellent workman.



L. GRACEY has been closely identified with many of the most prominent business concerns in Marietta, and has done much to advance and develop the interests of the city. He is a native of Washington County, having been born 10 miles east of Marietta, and is a son of William Gracey.

William Gracey, his father, moved from Jefferson County to Washington County, Ohio, in 1840, and here resided until his death. His wife, Sarah Andrews, was born in Somersetshire, England, and came to this country when six years of age, her family locating in Belmont County, Ohio. There she was married, and then moved with her husband to Washington County. They reared four sons and three daughters, as follows: Joseph, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits at Quayley, Ohio; A. L., the subject of this biography; George W., a merchant at Gracey, Ohio; William, who died in July, 1901, was in the oil business; and Elizabeth (Root), Martha (Scott), and Jestina (Moreland), all of Gracey, Ohio.

A. L. Gracey was reared on the farm, and obtained his mental training in the public schools. He was then engaged in teaching for some 10 or 12 years, and came to Marietta in 1884. He next engaged in the oil business, and finally made his headquarters in Marietta, where he has his office at No. 302 Front street, in the building in which are located the offices of the Marietta Electric Company, of which he

was president until May, 1902, when the company was merged into the Parkersburg, Marietta & Interurban Railway Company. The Marietta Electric Company was established in 1896 by Mr. Gracey, Nelson Moore and John Kaiser, the officers being A. L. Gracey, president; Nelson Moore, vice-president; J. S. H. Torner, secretary; W. H. H. Jett, general manager; and I. O. Alcorn, electrician. These officials, with John Kaiser, John Simpson, E. Clark, Jr., and D. S. Doyle, were the directors. They succeeded the old horse-car company, which had about two miles of track. This they increased to nine miles, reaching practically all the main portions of the city, before the company was merged into the Parkersburg, Marietta & Interurban Railway Company. The power house is located at Norwood. The main engine and dynamo room is 90 by 100 feet, the boiler room 55 by 90 feet, and the car barns are 55 by 155 feet, in dimensions; the barns have a capacity for 35 cars. All are brick buildings, with truss roofs. At the power house are employed two engineers, two firemen, one helper, two night hostlers, and a first-class machinist. Connected with the plant is a fine machine shop, 26 by 40 feet, in dimensions, supplied with lathes, drill-presses and other machines necessary for repair work. Twenty-one men are employed regularly on the cars, besides six extras and a general book-keeper. The power is generated by three dynamos—two 250-K. W. and one 100-K. W. The company also does commercial lighting, for which are required three dynamos,—one 360-K. W., one 150-K. W., and one 75-K. W.—each dynamo having a separate engine to run it, and the three engines having an aggregate strength of 1,500 horse power. The Marietta Electric Company was one of the main spokes in the wheel of progress of Marietta during its few years of operation.

Mr. Gracey is still a large oil producer, and, in addition, does an extensive real estate business in connection with the Union Investment Company, of which he is president and treasurer. I. O. Alcorn is secretary of this company, and its directors are as follows: A.

L. Gracey, I. O. Alcorn, W. H. H. Jett, J. S. H. Torner, John Kaiser, William H. Ebinger, and Nelson Moore. Mr. Gracey is also a director of the German National Bank. He is a director of the Acme Brick Company, of which W. H. H. Jett is general manager, the plant having been established in Norwood, in 1899, for the manufacture of ornamental, pressed and common bricks. The subject of this sketch is also a director of the Crystal Ice Company, and president of the Marietta Telephone Company, which was incorporated in 1900, with J. S. H. Torner as vice-president, and A. C. Davis as general manager. He is also a director and charter member of the Pioneer City Building & Loan Association.

**L**OUIS E. MILLER, an influential farmer of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, was born February 17, 1860, on the farm on which he now lives. His father, Robert T. Miller, was born in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, June 18, 1810, and was a son of John Miller, a native of New York State, who settled at an early date in Fearing township. John Miller moved to Marietta township in 1826, with his family, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandchildren. Robert T. Miller inherited a part of the old homestead and purchased the rights of the other heirs, and at the time of his death, left to his children 200 acres of rich land. He married Marietta Fuller, born in 1814, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Charles Fuller, who with his family, came to Fearing township, Washington County, driving an ox team, when his daughter was about nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Miller had nine children, of whom five are now living, namely: Charles; Robert T., Jr.; Lucy E., wife of J. W. Thorniley; Mary A., wife of Dr. William Mitchell; and Louis E., all of Marietta township.

Robert T. Miller died August 25, 1896. Mrs. Miller died September 26, 1886. She was a member of the Baptist Church.

Louis E. Miller was the youngest son of the Miller family. He received his primary education in Marietta township, and later attended Marietta College, for one year. He has always lived on the old homestead, and is now devoting his time and attention to agricultural affairs.

He married Josephine Racer, a daughter of O. E. Racer, who was a son of Benjamin J. Racer, an old settler of Marietta township. E. O. Racer had two children,—Josephine, the wife of Louis E. Miller, and Valmar, who married Lucy Miller, a daughter of C. A. Miller, and has an infant son,—Maurice.

Louis E. Miller and wife have been blessed with two children, namely: Mary Caroline, born September 3, 1887, who attends the township high school; and Ezra Racer, who was born December 9, 1893. Mr. Miller is a Republican, in politics. The family are Methodists. Mr. Miller has spent all his life in Marietta township, where he is well known, and is generally admired for his many good traits of character, and his energetic spirit.

John Miller and his son, Robert T., in an early day, followed flatboating to New Orleans, in addition to farming.

**J**OSEPH SCHILLING, a worthy citizen of Union township, Washington County, is a farmer by vocation, and owns 115 acres of good land four miles southwest of Lowell, where his skill and experience are manifested by the manner in which he conducts his work.

Mr. Schilling was born in 1860, on the farm on which he lives, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Hopp) Schilling, natives of Germany, where Joseph's birth took place in 1811. The father emigrated to this country when a young man, scarcely twenty-two years of age, and was located first in New York, and later, in Florida, during the first years of his residence here. He came to Washington County, Ohio, during the latter part of 1836, and settled near Bear Creek, where he re-

mained a number of years. In 1851, however, he went to Union township, and worked at his trade, as wagon-maker, for the greater part of the time. He chose for his wife, Elizabeth Hopp, daughter of John and Margaret Hopp, who died in 1881, at the age of sixty-four years. They had eleven children, namely: John; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Reck, of Kansas; Philip; Peter, deceased; William; George; Mary and Edward, deceased; Jacob; Caroline, the deceased wife of Philip Trapp; and Joseph.

Philip Schilling and his family were members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he was ever faithful to the Democratic party, and served well as trustee of his township for many years, and also as school director. His death took place April 20, 1902, and he was mourned by all as an upright, conscientious citizen.

Joseph Schilling was united in marriage September 9, 1885, with Margaret Quinn, a daughter of James and Julia Quinn, who was born in Union township, June 25, 1867, and bore him seven children as follows. Mary; Leo; Joseph; Elizabeth; Anna; Eulalia; and Aloysius. The family attend divine service at the Catholic Church, of which they are members. In politics, Mr. Schilling is a Democrat, of true and honest type. He has gained the good will and best wishes of all in his community, and takes an active part in all enterprises which tend toward the betterment of his township and county.



MILES ALLISON STACY, a prosperous farmer of Muskingum township, Washington County, Ohio, was born March 14, 1829, at Rainbow settlement. He is a son of John and Louisiana (Frost) Stacy, and grandson of Joseph Stacy.

Joseph Stacy was one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum township. He was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, came to this county about 1789, located at Rainbow settle-

ment and there spent his last years. His wife was Martha Perry, and she was the mother of three children,—Joseph, Mary, and John. John Stacy was born in Rainbow, and there lived and died, having followed farming all of his life. He married Louisiana Frost, and they had four children, namely: Miles Allison; Osmer A.; Lucebe; and Sophia.

Miles A. Stacy's grandmother, Mrs. Nancy Allison Frost, lived to the advanced age of 107 years, and retained her faculties until the last. She lived in the block-house at Marietta, having been one of the original settlers of this county. She was noted for her remarkable memory, and remembered events of recent date as well as occurrences during her early life. She possessed an immense collection of facts pertaining to the early history of Ohio, which she graphically related. She was born October 22, 1784, and died February 10, 1892.


Joseph B. Dyar, the father of Mrs. Miles A. Stacy, was a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1800. He came to this country in 1815, and settled in Muskingum township, where he remained the rest of his life, carrying on farming. His wife, Abigail Proctor, was the daughter of Sir Nathan Proctor, who was born in Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1802, and was one of the pioneer settlers of this section. Joseph B. Dyar's death occurred in 1890; his wife survived until 1896, and died, aged 94 years.

Miles A. Stacy, the subject of this sketch, received his mental training at Rainbow settlement, and followed trading until 1861, when he enlisted in the 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served for a period of three and a half years. He went out as a private, was shortly afterward promoted to be orderly sergeant, and later, was made captain of his company. He was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, in 1864, after having participated in the following engagements: That at Lewisburg, Virginia, Second Bull Run, and those of South Mountain, Antietam, and Cloyd's Farm, in the last of which he was slightly wounded in the arm. He was in command of his company at that time, and, refusing to en-

ter the hospital, continued in active service. He took part in the battles of Kernstown, and Berryville, Virginia, and participated in other important engagements and skirmishes.

Mr. Stacy was united in marriage with Harriet A. Dyar, a daughter of Joseph B. and Abigail (Proctor) Dyar, and to them were born six children, namely: Adelaide, who lives at home; Amelia; Ella; Grace and Joseph Maxwell, deceased; and M. Edwin, a graduate of the Marietta High School, who is living with his parents at home.


Mr. Stacy's farm is on the banks of the Muskingum River, and is one of the finest in Washington County. He keeps it under a state of high cultivation, and takes great pride in its care and management.

ACOB A. SCHWENDEMAN, who lives on his fine farm of 270 acres, one mile south of Lowell, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Salem township, and was born in 1846. He is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Brooker) Schwendeman.

Andrew Schwendeman first saw the light of day in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1818, and lived in his native country until 1837, the year of his coming to the United States. Upon his arrival here he located in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1845. He then settled in Salem township, Washington County, Ohio, where many years of his life were spent in comfort. His occupation was that of a farmer, and, in this he was busily engaged until his death, in 1890, while in Watertown township. His wife was Elizabeth Brooker, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Frick) Brooker, who was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1822. Her grandfather Frick was a surgeon of note in the German army. To Mr. and Mrs. Schwendeman were born nine children, as follows: Jacob A.; Mary, who married August Weber, and lives at Marietta; Caroline, the widow of John Fondreau, of Waterford; Joseph, who

lives in Watertown township; Elizabeth, deceased; Peter and Frank, residents of Watertown; Andrew, of Marietta; and a child, also called Andrew, who died at the age of nine months. The parents of these children were Catholics, in religious faith. Mrs. Schwendeman's death took place in 1893. The father was a Democrat, in politics, and was quite active in the service of his chosen party, having served at one time as trustee of old Union township.

In 1870 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Caroline Kern, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Kern. She was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and departed this life in 1897, leaving nine children to mourn her loss. Their names are as follows: Edward; Sophia; Maximilian; John; Frank; Mary; Ida; and Peter and Paul, twins. The family were reared in the Catholic faith, and are active members of that church. In politics, Mr. Schwendeman is an influential Democrat, working for the good of his party. Previous to entering upon a farmer's life, he taught school for five years, giving satisfaction in all his engagements. He is well educated and keeps posted on all current topics, while superintending his farm and fulfilling his obligations as a good citizen.

ILLIAM BERNHARD PAPE is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in 1860, in Fearing township, and is a son of John D. and Christina (Fitchin) Pape, who moved to Marietta township in 1867.

John D. Pape was a native of Germany, and came to this country with his parents, when quite young. They settled in Fearing township, where his father engaged in farming. John D. Pape is now living a retired life in Marietta, his wife having died four years ago.





MRS. LYDIA R. HART.



William Bernhard Pape, the subject of this sketch, attended school at Sand Hill, Marietta township, and worked on his father's farm for a few years, before he began farming for himself. He purchased the homestead farm in 1901, but has owned land in this section of the county for the past eighteen years. Mr. Pape is a man of good principles, and a citizen of which any county might well be proud. He is always interested in any enterprise which is undertaken for the good of the people of Washington County, and readily gives it his support. He is a thrifty farmer, and the general appearance of his farm speaks well for his ability as a manager.

On January 10, 1884, Mr. Pape was married to Marilla Florence Hoffman, a daughter of Henry Hoffman, who was a farmer and stock raiser, of Marietta township. They have had nine children, namely: Kasper E., who was born January 17, 1885, and is attending the Marietta Township High School; Bertha Columbia, who was born November 12, 1886, and is attending High School; Jennie Gertrude, born February 17, 1888, a pupil in the High School; Herbert Hoffman, born November 10, 1889, who attends the grammar school; Eldon Orville, born January 10, 1892, who is in school; Mandes Lewis, born February 27, 1894; Harold McKinley, who was born November 3, 1896, and died October 31, 1898; Clara Sophia, born April 7, 1899; and Christina Alice, born March 15, 1901.

Mr. Pape is a Republican in politics. His family attend the Methodist Church.

three times, our subject's mother, who was Honor Deming, being his first wife. She was a native of Massachusetts, and they reared seven children, as follows: Austin, born in 1808, who followed farming until his death; Columbus, born in 1810, a carpenter by trade, now deceased; Mary Ann, born in 1812, deceased; Lucy W., deceased; Simeon D., born August 13, 1818, the subject of this personal history; Sallie Emeline, born in 1820, who died at the age of eight years; and B. F., a physician, born in 1822, a history of whose life is given elsewhere in this book.

The second wife of Benjamin Hart was Mrs. Esther Wilson, a daughter of Deacon David Wilson, of Washington County. One of their children is Henry C. Hart, who now resides at Yankeeburg, Newport township. Some time after her death, Mr. Hart was united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Lawrence, who was formerly Rebecca White, a daughter of David White, of Windsor township. They had one daughter, Frances A. (Plumer), who is now living in Marietta.

The subject of this sketch attended the schools of Marietta, and afterward took a course in the Academy. He began the practice of medicine with his brother, Dr. B. F. Hart, in 1844, and diligently kept at work at his profession until a few years ago. He was united in marriage with Lydia Minerva Lawrence, a daughter of Rufus and Rebecca Lawrence, also early residents of Washington County. Dr. Hart was called upon to mourn her loss in 1884, the same year in which his father was laid to rest. At that time the Doctor was superintendent of the Washington County Children's Home, having assumed the duties of that position on April 1, 1869. His wife assisted in every way she could, to help her husband in the work, and served as matron in the institution. In 1881, owing to ill health, Dr. Hart resigned, in January, but the board declined to accept his resignation, and he held the position until 1888.

For four years, Dr. Hart spent two or three months yearly among the mountains of West Virginia, and in 1882 he went to the



R. SIMEON D. HART is one of the oldest residents of Washington County living, as well as a pioneer settler of that county. He is a son of Benjamin and Honor (Deming) Hart.

The former came to Marietta in 1800, from his home in Connecticut. He spent five years in that city, but on account of sickness removed to the valley of Waterford, and applied himself to agricultural pursuits. He was married

sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he remained nearly four and a half months. After his wife's death, Miss E. A. Nixon, a most faithful teacher under the doctor and his wife, served as matron in the Children's Home, from 1884 to 1888. Over 700 children passed through the Doctor's hands, and the institution was very prosperous and widely known during his management.

1890 Dr. Hart was united in marriage with Mrs. Lydia Corner (nee Rood), a daughter of David and Cyrena Rood, and a native of Washington County. They are members of the Congregational Church and contribute liberally to its support. In politics, the subject of this sketch was first a Whig, and later a Republican. Fraternally, he has been a valued member of the I. O. O. F. for 49 years.



**HENRY H. MINCH**, who is engaged in farming in Adams township, Washington County, is also a very active business man, being president of the Lowell Steam Mill Company, and also a director in the First National Bank of that city. He is a son of Adam and Anna M. (Rice) Minch, and was born in January, 1856, in Adams township. His father and mother were born in Bavaria, Germany, the former, January 24, 1824, and the latter, in 1828. Mr. Minch, died in 1886, when sixty-one years old and his widow is still residing with her son, Henry H. In 1838 Adam Minch came from the land of his birth to the United States, and made his home in Marietta until 1852, when he removed to Adams township, and started work on his farm there. In this occupation he continued successfully, living in comfort and happiness with his wife and family, until his death. Mrs. Minch was a daughter of Frank W. and Susan (Wendell) Rice, and is the mother of nine children, those reared being as follows: Phoebe B., who became the wife of George E. Bower, and is now deceased; Christina M., who married Philip Mattern, and lives in Lowell; Henry

H., the subject of this personal writing; Mary E., who united in marriage with Jacob Snyder, of Zanesville, Ohio; Caroline R., the wife of Daniel Snyder, also of Zanesville; Sarah K., who married John J. Rice, and lives in Zanesville; Emma E., now Mrs. Eli Wilson, of Glendale, Oregon; and Peter R., a resident of Marietta, Ohio. The parents of these children were German Lutherans in their religious faith. In political affairs Mr. Minch was a straight Republican, and as a citizen was honored by all who knew him.

In 1887 Henry H. Minch was united in marriage with Rosie Ann O'Conner, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Cunningham) O'Conner, and a native of Roseville, Ohio, where her birth took place in January, 1863. They have four children, namely: Statie M.; Henrietta J.; Ernest L.; and Ara G. The family attend the German Lutheran Church, in the faith of which they have been reared.

The duties of a farmer do not occupy all the attention and time of Mr. Minch, for he is also extensively interested in the oil industry. For the past four years he has been contracting in the oil fields of Washington County, and he is also a producer, of note. He is a millwright by trade, but has not given his attention to that work for some years. In politics he is a member of the Republican party, and in social circles he affiliates with the I. O. O. F., the Encampment and Rebekahs, auxiliary lodges, and the Marietta Lodge of Elks, in all of which he proves a valued member.



**AMUEL L. DAY**, a valued citizen of Washington County, Ohio, has followed farming all his busy life, and is now looked upon as one of Ludlow township's most progressive agriculturists.

Mr. Day was born October 26, 1868, and is a son of William A. Day, a highly respected farmer now residing in Ludlow township, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and was united in marriage with Joanna Hendershot,

a daughter of Harvey M. Hendershot, a farmer of Ludlow township. This union was blessed with seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Samuel L., the subject of this sketch; Clara B.; George E.; Minnie D.; and Charles F.

Samuel L. Day was reared on a farm, received his mental training in the schools of Ludlow township, and has since given all his attention to general farming. His farm consists of 160 acres of the best of land, on a part of which are 23 oil wells, 18 of which are producing. These wells make the land doubly valuable, and in addition to operating them, Mr. Day raises Durham and Shorthorn cattle quite extensively.

The subject of this sketch was united in matrimony with Maggie Mulinex, a daughter of David Mulinex, and they reared two children, namely: Annie Mary, whose birth took place in 1899; and Drucilla B.

The family of Mr. Day are Protestants in religious faith. In politics, Mr. Day is active in the interests of the Republican party.

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**D**AVID B. MULINEX, who buys and sells stock, in addition to carrying on general farming, in Ludlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born August 27, 1844, in Guernsey County, Ohio. He is a son of Robert Mulinex.

Robert Mulinex was born January 5, 1820, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and removed to Washington county, in 1845. He bought 80 acres of land from Alexander Bell, 80 acres from Bailey Keys, of Baltimore, Maryland; 40 acres of the Olds estate, 120 acres from Oliver Reese, in 1867, and 40 and 56 acres, still later. This he deeded to his son, David B., the subject of this sketch. Robert Mulinex was married in Guernsey County, to Margaret Brill, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Brill, and they reared two children.—David B., the subject of this sketch; and Priscilla Jane, who died at the age of twenty-two years.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Mulinex married Nancy Brill, her sister. Robert Mulinex was a Whig, and served as county commissioner for some time. He attended the United Brethren Church.

The farm of David B. Mulinex consists of 515 acres of finely improved land, some of which he rents. He carries on general farming and also buys and sells stock, extensively. He served in Company H, 92nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was discharged after eleven months' service, on account of disability.

Mr. Mulinex married Mary M. Mosey, a daughter of John Mosey, a farmer of Liberty township, Washington County. She was born October 5, 1847, and has borne him the following children, namely: Ettie I.; Maggie, who married Samuel L. Day; Robert T., deceased; Lala M.; Nellie P., deceased; Cadie, deceased; and Byron B.

The subject of this sketch favors the Republican party. The family attend the United Brethren Church. Mr. Mulinex is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge, and also of the G. A. R. lodge. He is prominent in all public enterprises and undertakings which tend toward the advancement of the people of Washington County, and is well known throughout the county as a man of high principles and firm resolution.

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**W**ILLIAM L. RECKARD, one of the many prominent agriculturists living on the west side of the Muskingum River, has a farm about two and a half miles from Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, his native city, and carries on general farming to a great extent. He has a valuable sand bank on his farm, of a depth of at least 60 feet, and supplies most of the sand used in the trades at Marietta.

Mr. Reckard is a son of Alvin and Esther (Brown) Reckard, and grandson of Joseph Leonard Reckard, who was in the livery business, and also worked as a blacksmith in Marietta, for a number of years. The maternal grandfather of the subject hereof was James



Brown, formerly of New York State, who went to Washington County and settled on Wolf Creek, where the mother of William L. was born. He afterward went back to New York on account of sickness, but later returned to this county, where he settled about three miles out on Duck Creek. Alvin Reckard and his wife had eight children, as follows: May Elizabeth, wife of George Davenport, residing in Norfolk, Nebraska; Frank B., who resides in Chicago, and is a bridge builder; James L., who resides in Sioux City, Iowa, and conducts a livery business; William L.; George W., of Norfolk, Nebraska, a carpenter; Margaret Ella, wife of Rev. S. S. Sharpless, of Norfolk, Nebraska; Joseph Alvin, of Los Angeles, California, who is in a railroad office; and Nathan F., of Omaha, Nebraska, teller in the Union Stockyards National Bank, of South Omaha. Alvin Reckard died in 1882, aged 65 years. Mrs. Reckard still survives, and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Davenport, in Norfolk, Nebraska.

The subject of this sketch was born March 15, 1846, in Marietta. He chose for his wife, Martha S. Mathews, a daughter of George Mathews. She was born and reared on the farm on which she still lives, which was the property of her father. Mr. Mathews' father-in-law, Peter Fernley, who came to this country from England, and who was one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County, left it to his care. Mr. Reckard and his worthy wife have two children, namely: Margaret Ella, who married George P. Wilking, of Marietta, a foreman in Becker's Mill; and C. W., a young gentleman of 20 years, who is still at home.

Mr. Reckard is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and does his part to promote the success of that organization.



VAUGHN, a prominent and substantial farmer and successful oil operator, of Washington county, was born in Aurelius township, in 1858, and is a son of Adroyal and Sally A. (Wharff) Vaughn.

Adroyal Vaughn was born in 1819, in Aurelius township, on the same farm which later became the birthplace of his son. His death occurred on October 26, 1894. He was a son of Ely Vaughn, a native of New York, who came to Washington County, as one of its earliest settlers, in 1789, and one year afterward, his permanent settlement was made at Marietta, and in Aurelius township. Adroyal Vaughn was a farmer all his life. In politics he was identified with the Republican party. His religious connection was with the Baptist Church. He married Sally A. Wharff, who was a daughter of Oliver and Nancy Wharff. She was born in Salem township, Washington County, in 1823, and died on January 10, 1899. She also was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. They had a family of 12 children, as follows: Ira; Mary; Margaret Ann; Caroline; Andrew; Miles; Amanda; Ai; Warren, Emma, Bertha, and Arletha. Ira died in the services of his country, having enlisted in 1861, in Marietta he died at Fortress Monroe, in 1864. Mary married Herman Henninger, of Marietta. Margaret Ann first married James Stacy, and next Newhall Wilson, and resides on the old home farm. Caroline married Isaac Wilson, and resides in Noble County. Andrew resides in Salem township. Miles is a farmer in Adams township. Amanda is deceased. Warren lives in Cleveland. Emma married Adolph Schulheiz, of Aurelius township. Bertha married Clarence Haga, of Aurelius township, and Arletha, who is deceased.

In April, 1881, Mr. Vaughn was united in marriage with Almira Schuster, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret Schuster, who was born in Jackson township, Noble County, Ohio, in 1856. They have a family of five children, namely: Charles; Mina; Effie; Carrie; and Gertrude. Mrs. Vaughn and her children belong to the Methodist Church. Mr. Vaughn is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows, of Salem; the K. of P., of Macksburg; and the Marietta lodge of Elks. In politics, he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Vaughn is one of the very substantial men of Lowell. He is a large oil operator in





HON. FREDERICK J. CUTTER.

the Macksburg district, and owns not only a fine farm of 350 acres of producing land, in Adams township, on the Muskingum River, but also the old family homestead, consisting of 70 acres in Aurelius township.

**H**ON. FREDERICK J. CUTTER, a gentleman who has been highly successful in the practice of law, is one of the most prominent and energetic citizens of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, October 5, 1839, and is the fourth son of Lewis J. and Eve Eleanor (Wagner) Cutter, of Dürkheim, Bavaria, Germany.

Lewis J. Cutter, with his wife, came to America in 1838, and settled in Watertown, Ohio, in the spring of 1839. In 1841 they purchased the Cutter homestead at Churchtown, Ohio. Until 1900 this property remained in the possession of the family, which originally consisted of the father, mother and 12 children.

Frederick J. Cutter was reared on the Cutter homestead, and at the age of 16 years engaged with the late Hon. William P. Cutler, grandson of Manasseh Cutler, on his farm at Constitution, Ohio, where he remained four years. He then went to Cincinnati and took a course in Grundy's Commercial College. In January, 1861, ambitious to obtain a liberal education, he secured a route on the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, which he held until June, 1865, and which enabled him to pay his expenses while attending school at Herron's & Professor Clive's seminaries. In September, 1865, he entered Marietta College, on the advice of Hon. William P. Cutler, a trustee of that institution, from which he was graduated in 1868. While at college, he taught school during the winter vacations, and in summer worked on the farm. During the two years following his graduation, he taught school and assisted his father on the homestead. In 1870 he took charge of the Cutter homestead and continued in its management until 1891. In

1872 he commenced the study of law under Hon. Thomas W. Ewart, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1875. He remained in the law office of Ewart & Sibley until December, 1876, and then engaged in practice for himself. From 1876 to 1878 he was deputy United States marshal for Washington County. In 1879, he was elected secretary of the Muskingum Bridge movement. In 1881 he was elected Probate judge of Washington County, and was re-elected in 1884, serving six years. In February, 1888, at the close of his second term, he resumed the practice of law, and in 1891 was admitted, at Columbus, to practice in the United States Courts. In 1889 he was elected to the 69th General Assembly of Ohio, and served with credit. In April, 1902, he was elected city solicitor of Marietta, for a term of two years. He has always taken an active part in matters of public interest. For 14 years he was connected with the Washington County Fair Association as a director, eight years of which time he was president of that body. In 1881 he led in organizing the Washington County Farmers' Association, under the auspices of which the annual Farmers' Institutes were held, and of this organization he was president eight years. During his presidency, more addresses and essays prepared by local talent were delivered at the Institutes and published in the annual agricultural reports of the State, and in the local newspapers, than during any other equal period in the history of the county. In politics, Judge Cutter has always been a staunch and faithful supporter of the Republican party, casting his first vote in 1860, for President Abraham Lincoln. He has been an active Republican worker as well, having served several years as secretary of the county executive committee, and having taken an active part as a campaign speaker.

Judge Cutter is a member of the First Congregational Church, of Marietta, and has served as a trustee of the First Religious Society. He took a leading part in the Marietta Centennial Celebration, being chairman of the entertainment committee for April 7, 1888.

Socially and fraternally, Judge Cutter is a member of the Marietta Reading Club and the Knights of Pythias.

On March 23, 1887, Judge Cutter was united in marriage to Marguerite Henton Carter, at the home of the bride's parents, No. 305 West 55th street, New York City, by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., LL.D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Mrs. Cutter is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carter, and a great-granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henton, of No. 93 Oldhall street, Liverpool, England.

Judge and Mrs. Cutter came at once to their new home, No. 227 Putnam street, Marietta, where they have since resided and where their son, Frederick Carter Cutter, was born, September 10, 1888.



RS. MARY J. HOON. One of the fine homes of Watertown township, Washington county, Ohio, is the property of Mrs. Mary J. Hoon, who is not only a most estimable and universally esteemed lady, but is also a member of one of the old and leading families of Waterford township.

The birth of Mrs. Hoon occurred in Waterford township, on August 13, 1842, and she is a daughter of John B. and Flora (Bingham) Hagerman. Her mother was a daughter of David and Hannah (Chandler) Bingham, the family having originated in Vermont. The ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman were as follows: Aaron, who was born April 11, 1834, and lives in Morgan county, Ohio; Seth C., who was born on February 25, 1836, and died in Kentucky, in 1880; Adelia, who was born June 27, 1838, married Jesse Smith, and lives in Nebraska; Hannah J., born October 7, 1840, who married Lieut. O. P. Hill, and lives in Viroqua, Wisconsin; Mary J., who is the subject of this sketch; Daniel B., who was born in September, 1844, and died when six years old; John H., who was born September 16, 1846, and died in

September, 1864, from the effects of exposure during his service in the Civil War; Frank, who was born August 11, 1848, and died November 16, 1899, leaving eight children: Flora B., who was born February 3, 1850, married Lewis Dolan, and lives at Dell, Wisconsin, having seven children; and Hiram C., who was born July 13, 1853, and died March 23, 1896.

Mrs. Hoon grew to womanhood in Watertown township, and obtained her mental training in the public schools. On November 23, 1862, she was united in marriage with Samuel A. Hoon, who was a son of John B. and Jane (Patterson) Hoon. One son resulted from this union, namely: S. Bennett, born on July 4, 1863. On September 23, 1896, S. Bennett Hoon married Estella J. Pryor, who was a daughter of Amos and Lizzie Pryor, residents of Barlow township.

In 1861 Mr. Hoon enlisted in Company D, 63rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. G. B. Bartlett, of Waterford. He was a brave soldier, participated in many battles, and was so severely wounded at Atlanta, Georgia, that it was necessary to amputate his leg. His record as a soldier was a fine one, and his pension was richly deserved. He died October 11, 1867.



UNCAN DRAIN, one of the well-known and energetic land-owners of Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, is the possessor of 245 acres of land and like many of his neighbors and friends, is engaged in general farming and the raising of stock. He was born in October, 1817, and is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. His parents were Daniel and Jeanette (Templeton) Drain, the latter being a daughter of John Templeton, and a native of the same place as Duncan Drain. Daniel Drain departed this life in 1864, in Scotland, where he farmed, and two years later his widow followed him.

Duncan Drain came to this country in his 19th year, making the voyage in a sailing ves-



sel, which took six weeks to cross the ocean. He and his two brothers, John and Daniel, landed in New York, and by means of the railroad, canal and wagon conveyance, arrived at length in Ohio. It took several days to make the trip down the river, from Pittsburg to Marietta. They landed in May, 1838, and proceeded to the farm of his brother, Thomas, who had come to the United States in 1831, and purchased a farm in Barlow township. Here these boys remained until the fall of that year, when the subject of this sketch went to Cincinnati, and plied his trade of harness making, which he had learned in Scotland. Removing from Cincinnati, Mr. Drain went to Charleston, (West) Virginia, and worked at his trade for nine months, but his health failed him and he was compelled to stop work and go to Washington County, Ohio, where his brother Daniel was located. He went into partnership with Daniel on his farm in Dunham township. Another brother, Thomas, who had, as already stated, come to this country in 1831, located first in Barlow, now Palmer, township. Thomas finally bought a part of Blennerhassett's Island, and settled on his purchase, on the opposite end of the island from the site of the old Blennerhassett home. Later, he moved to Long Bottom, Ohio, and still later to Warren township, where he died.

Duncan Drain purchased his present home of James Hunter. It then consisted of 160 acres, and he has added to this from time to time until he is now the possessor of 345 acres of valuable land.

Mr. Drain chose for his wife Catherine Greenlees, a sister of Thomas Greenlees, whose personal history appears elsewhere in this book. The ceremony was performed May 29, 1845. Catherine Greenlees was a daughter of Hugh and Ann (Harvey) Greenlees. Their union resulted in nine children, namely: Hugh; Jeanette; Ann Harvey; Nancy; Daniel; Mary; Elizabeth; Margaret; and Rosa. Hugh still resides at home. Jeanette became the wife of C. C. Curtis, of Athens County, Ohio. Ann Harvey was united in matrimony with Orlando Trotter, who was afterward clerk of

courts at Marietta. Nancy, who married Edward Glen of Roxbury, Ohio, is deceased. Daniel was united in marriage with Mina Arnold, of Watertown. Mary married Marcus Lawton, of Barlow. Elizabeth lives at home. Margaret married James M. Proctor, of Barlow. Rosa married Walter S. Proctor, of Barlow.

In religious belief, Duncan Drain, like his father, is of the United Presbyterian faith. He is a member of the Republican party, and has stood for its principles during his entire life. His farm is well kept; the house is of brick, and the other buildings are convenient and up-to-date. He is a representative citizen in many respects, and is a very useful man in his township.



M. GRAHAM, a prosperous farmer, of Ludlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born February 8, 1847, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is a son of Hamilton Graham.

Hamilton Graham was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio when a mere boy, settling in Belmont County. Later, in 1849, he removed to Ludlow township, Washington County, where he engaged in general farming, having entered 120 acres of land in section 7, range 6. He married Mahala Baker, a daughter of James S. Baker, who lived near Wheeling, West Virginia, and they reared nine children, namely: A. M., the subject of this sketch; Hulda, who married John McCormick, and lives in Southern West Virginia; Philip, who married Rachael Devol, and lives in Grandview township, Washington County; Americus, who married Margaret Devol, of Grandview township; Jane, who married Luther Thomas, of Ludlow township; Jerry, who married Belle Wostle, of Grandview township; Isaac, who married Mary Wostle, and lives in the same township; Anna M., who married Alex Lisk, of Ludlow township; and John, who lives at home. Hamilton Graham was a Democrat, in politics; in religious belief he was a Methodist.

A. M. Graham, whose name heads these lines, was united in marriage with Eunice Adamson, who was born June 28, 1850, in Monroe County, and is a daughter of John Adamson. They have reared eight children, of whom the names of those living are as follows: William R., of Ludlow township, who married Laura Rinard; Annie E., of Ludlow township; Maurice, who married Mary Miller; Bessie, who married John L. Hall; and J. F., who married Minnie Day, and is living in Pool, Ohio.

Mr. Graham formerly had a farm of 240 acres, but at present he is the owner of but 100 acres, on which he carries on general farming, most successfully. He has oil wells on his land, which are producers. He is an enterprising citizen, and has served as township trustee. He also served as justice of the peace for a period of six years, and as treasurer of the township ten years. His name is identified with all the charitable and public enterprises of his vicinity. He is a man of good judgment and correct principles, and is greatly esteemed by all who come in contact with him. He belongs to the Democratic party. Religiously, he is a Baptist.



GEORGE HESS, a prominent citizen of Washington County, Ohio, who has long been identified with oil interests in this county, both as owner and operator, was born in Aurelius township, in this county, on February 22, 1857.

Mr. Hess is of German ancestry, his parents being William and Mena (Henniman) Hess, both of whom were natives of that country. The father was born in 1815, and the mother in 1818. In 1852, they came to America, and made their first home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Hess followed his trade of stonemason. Later he removed to Ohio, settling on a farm in Aurelius township, in Washington county, where he died on April 20, 1883, his wife having passed away on September 10, 1876. They were both consistent members of the German Lutheran

church. In political action, Mr. Hess was a Democrat. They had a family of three children, as follows: Charles, who is engaged in the meat business in Marietta; George, who is the subject of this sketch; and John, who is deceased. By a previous marriage, to Jacob Grosskloss, the mother of George Hess had four children, three of whom grew to maturity, namely: Jacob, who served in the Civil War, was wounded, and died in Adams township, Washington County, in 1890; Minnie, who married Louis Shau, and resides in Wheeling, West Virginia; and Lizzie, who married Adam Miller, and resides in Aurelius township. By a previous marriage to a Miss Baker, the father of George Hess had a family of four children, as follows: Christian, who, during the Civil War, enlisted at Marietta in a cavalry regiment, and was killed; Jacob, who enlisted at Marietta, in an infantry regiment, in the Civil War, and was afterward a butcher in Chicago, where he died in 1900; William, who was a mill man, and died in Wheeling, in 1900; and Lizzie, who married a Mr. Baker, and resides in Wheeling.

George Hess, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Aurelius township, and attended the public schools. His fine farm is located one and a half miles northwest of Warner, and consists of 105 acres of excellent land. For the past 14 years, Mr. Hess has been interested very extensively in the oil business. On the old homestead farm, which he once owned, 12 producing wells were located. His present attention is more particularly given to the rich oil sections of Jackson, Aurelius and Salem townships, where he leases and operates, and where his efforts have been very successful. Mr. Hess is a member of the Crossley Oil Company, of Aurelius township; and of the firms of Hess, Hall & H. H. Longfellow, of Salem township; and Longfellow Bros., at Macksburg, contractors and producers of oil, gas and artesian wells.

On July 22, 1878, Mr. Hess was married to Calla Augustine, a daughter of Matthew and Christina (Baisch) Augustine, who was born in Adams township, Washington County, on June 17, 1862. They have three children, as





CHARLES H. NEWTON.

follows: Charles, born September 10, 1880; George, born March 1, 1883; and Stella, born October 29, 1890. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hess belong to the German Lutheran Church. The father's fraternal relations are with the Salem lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Encampment, and Charles belongs to the Maccabees. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, although not an active politician. For a considerable length of time he has served on the school board, and always lends his influence in the direction of those enterprises which promise to be of benefit to this section. As a citizen and business man, Mr. Hess is regarded with esteem in Washington County, where his large business interests have made him well known.

**J**OHAN LIGHTNER, a prosperous merchant, oil producer and farmer, of Wolf Creek, Washington County, Ohio, was born September 5, 1854, and is a son of John and Eliza J. (Dickinson) Lightner, natives of Harrison County, Ohio.

John Lightner, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer by occupation. He moved from Harrison County, Ohio, to Morgan County, Ohio, and died, when comparatively a young man, in Harrison County, while on a business trip. Unto him and his wife were born six children, as follows: Levi; Mary J.; Alex.; Maggie; John; and Amanda. In religious belief, John Lightner, Sr., was a Methodist. His widow died when her son, John, was but 11 years of age.

The subject of this sketch received his mental training in the common schools of Morgan County. He engaged in farming and sawmill work when a young man. He moved to Washington County in 1884, and engaged in farming upon a tract of 102 acres on Wolf Creek. This he cultivates very successfully, and in connection with farming, he also conducts a store. He carries a full supply of choice family groceries and provisions, boots and shoes, clothing, dry-goods, etc., etc.

Mr. Lightner was married, in 1883, to

Matie Murdock, a daughter of G. W. Murdock, of Morgan County, Ohio. They have had four children, namely: Nellie; Mary V.; Lucy E.; and Charley B. Mrs. Lightner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Lightner is a Republican, and has been treasurer of Palmer township for 12 years. He is postmaster of Wolf Creek, having held the office even since the post office was established here.



**C**HARLES H. NEWTON, a prominent citizen of Marietta, Ohio, and treasurer of the Dime Savings Society, was born at Harnar, Ohio, July 13, 1842, and is a son of Stephen Newton.

The Newton family is one of the oldest families of the county. Ellis Newton, great-grandfather of Charles H., was a silversmith. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, came to Washington County, Ohio, about 1801, and a few years later erected a home in Warren township. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and after the war engaged in farming. His son, Oren Newton, grandfather of Charles H., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, and came here with his father. He bought a farm on which he lived the remainder of his life.

Stephen Newton was born in Washington County April 25, 1813, and until recently was actively engaged in business, but is now retired. He is past 89 years of age, in full possession of all his faculties, and has the appearance of a man many years his junior. He came to Marietta at the age of 16 years, and engaged as clerk in a store. About 1836 he went into business on his own account, and continued this until 1843, when he was elected county recorder, and served in that capacity until 1855. From 1857 to 1859 he was county treasurer, after which he was actively and successfully engaged in the life and fire insurance and real estate business until recent years. In the latter line of transaction he was one of the pioneers.

Charles H. Newton received a recruiting



commission from Governor David Tod, and recruited 33 men for the 2nd Reg., Ohio Heavy Artillery, which was regularly organized at Camp Dennison, in 1863. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and July 19, 1864, first lieutenant while on duty at Fort Saunders, Kentucky. Returning from the army, he was engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business with his father for a time. In October, 1865, he became a partner in the general store of Turner, Bosworth & Company, in Harmar, Ohio; but one year later he sold his interest to Moffit Dye. In the fall of 1868 he moved to Iowa City, Iowa, and remained there until June, 1870, when he returned to Marietta, and became teller of the Union Bank. In 1874 he purchased the business of Johnston & Beck, general insurance agents, which he conducted until July 12, 1877, when he was elected treasurer of the Dime Savings Society, to succeed W. H. Johnston.

The Dime Savings Society of Marietta was incorporated December 6, 1871, by John L. Mills, C. K. Leonard, H. B. Shipman, R. P. Iams, E. B. Read, C. C. Warner and J. C. Blauvelt. The primary object of the incorporators was to induce the saving of small amounts, and this has been lived up to. Ten cents and upwards are received at the institution, upon which semi-annual, compound interest is figured. The depositors are the only stockholders and deposits now aggregate over \$750,000. Money can be loaned only on first mortgage security, and government, State and county bonds. The past five or six years have been years of especially rapid development in the banking business, and this bank has flourished with the rest. The original home of the bank was in the building now occupied by Fuller's undertaking establishment. After one or two changes, it was permanently located at No. 114 Front street, in 1886. In November, 1886, the bank purchased the property, which has a frontage of 40 feet, and was formerly occupied by the Bank of Marietta. In April, 1901, the institution was temporarily moved, and the erection of the present fine, modern structure was commenced. The new building

was occupied February 13, 1902. It consists of four stories and a basement, and is built of brick, with stone front. There are two store-rooms on the first floor; the elegantly decorated and commodious offices of the bank, and the offices of the Ohio Dental Company are on the second floor, and the other two stories are devoted to offices. The building is a model of completeness in arrangement and conveniences, and is well lighted and equipped with a good elevator service. The officers of the bank are: W. G. Way, president; J. E. Van Dervoort, vice-president; Charles H. Newton, treasurer; and Rufus H. Steele and Pressly M. White, tellers. The directors are as follows: M. F. Noll, Charles W. Otto, M. R. Andrews, William H. Lord, A. W. Tompkins, Jacob Seyler, A. J. Richards, C. L. Flanders, Henry Wendelken, and G. B. Sunderland. The bank has been of great benefit and importance to Marietta, and the officers are deserving of much praise for the able manner in which they have handled the affairs of the institution.

March 6, 1865, Mr. Newton married Mary Elizabeth Dana, who was born November 21, 1843, and is a daughter of William P. Dana, who died in 1858. They had two sons, namely: Stephen D., who died September 8, 1869, while residing with his parents at Iowa City; and Charles William, who was born November 29, 1867, at Marietta, and is now a prominent physician of Toledo, Ohio. Charles William Newton was assistant surgeon of the 10th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the Spanish-American War. He is a graduate of Marietta College, and of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. The subject of this sketch is a member of Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R., and was vice-department commander of Ohio for the term expiring in 1901.



AIMAN R. WARREN, M. D., who has been a practicing physician in Germantown, Washington County, Ohio, since 1874, traces his ancestry to a Warren who reached America on the Mayflower. The name has been one of

honor and renown in the United States for many generations.

The birth of Dr. Warren occurred in 1852, in Liberty township, Washington County, Ohio, and his parents were Dr. Justus M. and Belinda (Kidd) Warren. Justus M. Warren was born in 1829, near Caldwell, Noble County, Ohio, and died in Germantown, in 1868. His father was James S. Warren, who was one of the early pioneers from Sterling, Massachusetts, who came to settle at Marietta, but permanently located in Noble County. From there in 1849, Dr. Justus M. Warren removed to Liberty township, in Washington County, where he was engaged in medical practice for 18 years. He was a man of prominence, was held in high esteem in the Baptist Church, and was a captain in the township militia. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace, and was considered a leader in all matters of public importance. Politically, he was a Democrat, and fraternally, he belonged to the Masonic lodge at Macksburg. His captain's commission was signed by Governor Tod. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a daughter of Amos and Keziah Kidd, and was born in Fearing township. Her present residence is in Monroe County, at the age of 72 years. A family of seven children was born to Dr. Justus M. Warren and wife, namely: Raiman R.; Justus J.; and Charles W., of Liberty township; Eugene and Ida, deceased; Jennie, the wife of Charles Pearce, of Monroe County; and Don U., of Liberty township.

Dr. Warren attended the common schools, prepared with his father for a medical course, and later attended the Baltimore Medical College. In 1874 he located in Germantown, and has conducted a lucrative practice in this vicinity ever since. In 1875 he married Jane M. Dearth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lemley) Dearth, residents of West Virginia. Mrs. Warren was born in 1856, in Monroe County, Ohio. Dr. Warren and his wife have six children, as follows: Mary E., who married Peter F. Stickrath, and resides in Liberty township; Justus M., who is preparing himself

for the practice of dentistry; Erma B., who married David Dutton, and resides in Liberty township; and Lola, Jane, and John, who are still at home. Mrs. Warren is active in the work of the Methodist Church, of which she is a devoted member.

Dr. Warren is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in political matters. Both he and his son, Justus M., belong to Masterton Lodge, No. 429, of Masons. The family is well known and universally esteemed in Liberty township, where for so many years both father and son have enjoyed the confidence of the community, through their faithful and efficient professional labors.



FREDERICK WILLIAM BODE, a general merchant at Germantown, Washington County, Ohio, and postmaster there, was born at the old family homestead in Bethel township, Monroe County, Ohio, in 1859. His parents were Henry F. and Phoebe (Kinnach) Bode, both of whom were born in Germany.

Henry F. Bode came to America, from Germany, when he was a lad of 16 years, and for a long period he has been an extensive farmer and tobacco and wool merchant in Bethel township, Monroe County, Ohio. Both he and his wife have reached the age of 68 years. They are among the most respected residents of the township, and are leading members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Bode is identified with the Democratic party. Of the 12 children born to them, they reared nine, viz: Lizzie, who married Frederick Ullman, of Monroe County; Henry P., who is treasurer of Washington County, Ohio; Frederick W., the subject of this sketch; Jacob, who lives at Rinard Mills, in Monroe County; Caroline, who married Charles Groeschner, and lives in Scotts Landing, Washington County; George E., who resides at Rinard Mills; Charles J., who resides at Sycamore Valley, Monroe County; Herman O., of Germantown, who is in partnership with

his brother, Frederick W.; and Erwin R., who resides in Monroe County.

In 1887, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mary Ullman, who is a daughter of Jacob and Maria Ullman, and was born in 1863, in Noble County. Four children were born to this union, namely: Annie, who died in 1890; Nora, who died in infancy; Freda P., who was born March 18, 1892; and Clarence E., who was born January 8, 1895. On April 6, 1898, Mr. Bode was appointed postmaster and still retains the office. He is identified with the Republican party, and with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Masterton Lodge, No. 429, of Masterton, Ohio.

HERMAN O. BODE, deputy-postmaster at Germantown, and associated with his brother in business, was born in 1872, in Bethel township, Monroe County, Ohio, and has been a resident of Germantown for the past five years. On May 20, 1899, he married Maggie Fleming, a daughter of Thomas and Polly Fleming. Mrs. Bode was born in Bethel township, in 1876. Two children have resulted from this union, the one surviving being a little daughter, Gertrude B., who was born June 28, 1901. Mr. Bode has interests in the Rindard Mills and Graysville oil lands, and is one of the substantial business men of this vicinity. Like his brother, he is identified with the Republican party. The Bode family has been connected with the German Lutheran Church since its establishment in Ohio, and has liberally contributed to its support.

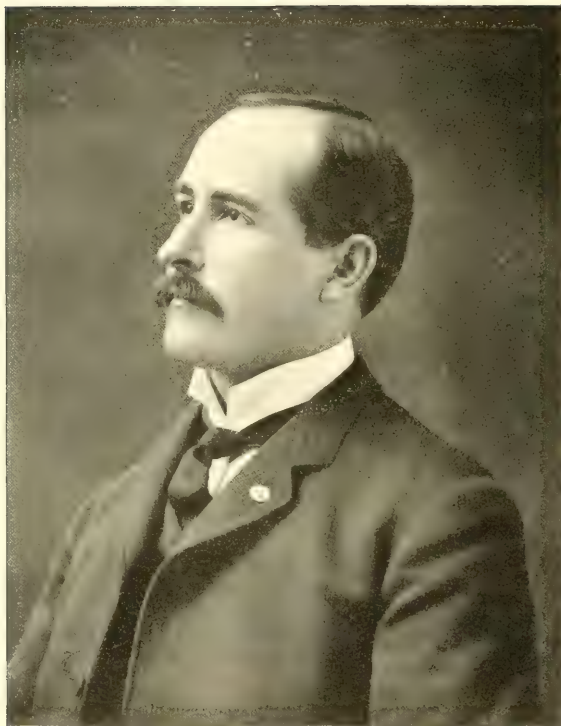
**I**RORACE G. UNDERWOOD, one of the well-known farmers of Wesley township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in 1851, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and came to Washington county with his parents, in 1863. They located in Wesley township and there Mr. Underwood resides upon a fine farm of 150 acres.

Israel Underwood, his father, was born in 1814, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and died in 1881. Although he was a plain, sensible

farmer, he possessed a legal mind, and had he turned his attention to the law, would doubtless have succeeded in that profession. His judgment was considered so good, and his reliability and honesty were so great, that he was constantly called upon by his neighbors to attend to their legal matters. His superior mind could grasp a situation and see the unraveling of a tangle, while many others would feel discouraged and incapable. He had been reared by a Quaker mother, and he adopted many of the simple ways of the Society of Friends. From the organization of the Republican party, he was one of its most earnest supporters and most active workers. Although he never sought office, he was shown the appreciation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, by election as trustee and school director in his township, and through many years he held the office of justice of the peace. His mother was Sarah, a daughter of William and Mary (Hays) Hillis, and she was born in Columbiana County, on July 8, 1818. Her father was a native of Harrison County, Ohio, her mother of Loudoun County, Virginia, and her mother's father of Fauquier County, Virginia. The seven children born to Israel Underwood and his wife were as follows: William H.; Mary, the wife of George Whaley, deceased; Phoebe, deceased; John Wesley Taylor; Hannah, deceased, who was the wife of Wilders D. Jones; Elizabeth, deceased; Horace Greeley; and Newton. The last named resides in Missouri, and is an agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

The subject of this sketch celebrated Christmas Day, 1878, by his marriage with Emily C. Alger, who was born in Decatur township, Washington County, in 1858, and is a daughter of James and Harriet (Thomas) Alger. Two children resulted from this union, namely: Frances L., born in 1889, who died at the age of six years; and Molly, who was born in 1895, and died at the age of nine months. Mrs. Underwood is a valued member of the Methodist Church. By trade Mr. Underwood is a harness maker, and has a shop on his farm, but he is much interested in the





RUFUS A. UNDERWOOD.



cultivation of his land. Few of his possessions are as highly valued as is his noted horse, "Pontiac," whose sire was imported. Its fine breeding is shown in its magnificent appearance, its mane being eight feet long and its tail dragging on the ground.

Mr. Underwood is one of the most intelligent and up-to-date farmers of this section. In his earlier days, he taught school, and has always been interested in educational matters. Fraternally he belongs to Cutler lodge of Odd Fellows, while politically he is an ardent Republican.

**S**TEPHEN NEEDHAM, a prominent farmer in Dunham township, who has gained a strong position in his locality on account of his ability and industry, was born in Washington County, Ohio, November 29, 1833, and is a son of Stephen and Margaret (Hawkins) Needham.

Stephen Needham, the father, was a native of Massachusetts, in which State the name of Needham is an old and honored one. The family trace their ancestry through Jasper Needham, who was born in 1708, in Peabody, Massachusetts, and died in 1794, at the age of 86 years. In 1731, he was united to his wife Mary, who died February 16, 1788, aged 81 years. They had three sons, namely: Stephen, Daniel and Benjamin. The eldest married Elizabeth Moulton; he died December 28 1801, and his wife died December 4, 1827. Their children were,—Daniel; Jasper; Stephen; Mary and David. On October 22, 1783, Daniel, of this family, married Ede Flint, who was born April 18, 1764. Their children were three daughters,—Betsey, Sally and Polly.

Jasper Needham, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1763, and in 1793, was married to Mary Twiss, who was born in 1773, in Massachusetts. Their children were,—Stephen; Jasper; Elias; Elizabeth and Mary. The mother of the subject hereof was a native of Virginia, and was born

July 26, 1805. Her husband was born March 8, 1794. They had the following children: Mary A., born June 29, 1829; Barton, born May 11, 1831; Stephen, born November 29, 1833; and John, born September 8, 1839.

The subject of this sketch has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, developing the property which was settled upon him by his father. Through constant application, he has made steady progress in the accumulation of the fruits of his toil, and in every way deserves the great measure of success which he has attained. On November 12, 1862, Mr. Needham was married to Caroline Schooner, who was born January 15, 1840, and is the daughter of Henry and Eunice (Hopkins) Schoonover, of whom the former was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Connecticut. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Needham, namely: Adolphus H., William J., and Dana R. Mr. Needham is an excellent farmer, who thoroughly understands the practical side of his business, and who is also one of the upright men and useful citizens of his neighborhood.

**R**UFUS A. UNDERWOOD, a successful lawyer, and senior member of the well-known law firm of Underwood & Ludey, of Marietta, Ohio, was born in Wesley township, Washington County, Ohio, November 3, 1869. He is a son of William H. Underwood, and comes of a very prominent old Ohio family.

The first of the family to come to this country was William Underwood, who, it is said, came over with William Penn. Jesse, his youngest son, was the father of William Underwood, Rufus A.'s great-grandfather, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and removed to Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio. Among his oldest sons was Israel Underwood, grandfather of Rufus A. Israel Underwood moved to Washington County, Ohio, in 1863, and bought a large farm in Wesley township. He was also an attorney-at-law, and served as justice of the peace until his

death in August, 1883, at the age of 67 years. He married Sarah Hillis, after whom one of the children of Rufus A. is named.

William H. Underwood was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 27, 1839. He served more than three years, during the Civil War, as first lieutenant in Company D, 19th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the Army of the Cumberland. He was a staunch Republican, in politics and succeeded his father as justice of the peace. He married Mary Ann Guinn, who was born in Augusta County, (West) Virginia, September 16, 1841, and died in July, 1900, at the home of her son, in Marietta. Two children blessed this union,—Rufus A., whose name heads this sketch; and Maggie, wife of George G. Phipps, of Wesley township.

Rufus A. Underwood attended the public schools and Bartlett Academy, and completed Latin and scientific courses at the National Normal University, from which he was graduated in 1891. He then taught grade schools in Ohio and Tennessee, was superintendent of schools at Alexandria, Tennessee, and finally became principal of the high schools of Wesley township and Vincent. During school vacations, he attended Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1896, having read law with Judge W. B. Loomis, deceased. He then began the practice of law at Marietta, in partnership with Charles A. Ludey.

Charles A. Ludey was born in Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1874, and was graduated from the high school at Woodfield. He then attended Marietta College and the University of Ohio, graduating from the law department of the latter institution, in 1895. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and in June, 1896, formed a partnership with Mr. Underwood under the firm name of Underwood & Ludey. The firm represents some of the strongest independent oil companies, and has been most successful in practice. Mr. Ludey married Miss Mooney, of Woodfield, Ohio. Socially, he is a member and president of the Marietta Club, and is a member of the

Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows. Religiously, he is a member of, the Christian Church.

Rufus A. Underwood married Florence Cross, of Marietta, a daughter of James M. and Eliza Cross, who moved here from Maryland. They have two sons—Arthur Kent and Hillis. Politically, Mr. Underwood is a Republican, and takes an active part in political affairs. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; and a member of the Odd Fellows; Elks; Sons of Veterans; Knights of the Maccabees; Marietta Club and Board of Trade. Religiously, he favors the Methodist Episcopal Church, although he is of Quaker descent.

**E**PHRAIM HARRIS PALMER, a worthy representative of one of the oldest families of Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, was born June 22, 1847, in this township, and is a son of Harris and Annie (Houghland), Palmer. It is 100 years since Joseph Palmer, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Palmer township and gave it its name, and a centennial anniversary celebration of this event by his descendants will take place, at Brown's Mills. The family has been identified with the progress, growth and material development of this section, its members have founded and fostered its institutions, and it is very meet that such a public demonstration should be held.

Joseph Palmer, above mentioned, was born on January 13, 1761, at Scotland, Windham County, Connecticut, and seems to have been a man of excellent judgment and business instincts. He was engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits at Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont, but returned to Windham County for a wife, and there married Hannah Fox, on February 7, 1785. They had the following children: Joseph, born November 24, 1785; Jabish Fox, who was born August 31, 1788, and taught the second term of school ever taught in Palmer township; Benjamin Frank-

lin, born November 10, 1791; Jerusha Perkins, born August 12, 1795; Isaac Lazel, born January 11, 1797; Ephraim, born August 4, 1799; and Betsy, born February 4, 1803, at Brown's Mill, Palmer township, who never married. All but Betsy were born in Poultney, Vermont.

Joseph Palmer (2), grandfather of the subject hereof, was born in Vermont, and married Sarah Martin, in the fall of 1808. Their children were as follows: Harris, who was the father of Ephraim Harris Palmer; James Martin, whose children were,—David, Mary, Lydia, Dudley, Hiram and Laura; Sheldon, whose children were,—Alfred, Hannah, Daniel and Ellen; and Elizabeth, whose children were,—Sarah, Jane, Nancy, Lydia and Mary.

Harris Palmer was born on the old, original farm of his grandfather (now owned by John Stollar), located north of the present farm of A. F. Breckenridge, on July 16, 1809. On April 3, 1834, he married Annie Houghland, whose birth took place on February 5, 1817. Harris Palmer died November 8, 1855, and his widow passed away on January 11, 1897. Their children were as follows: Sarah Houghland, born February 27, 1835, deceased December 9, 1861; Edward Rowe, born January 8, 1837, deceased February 17, 1901; Joseph Franklin, born August 13, 1839, deceased October 9, 1840; Ruth Annie, who was born April 24, 1842, married E. A. Chapman, and had two children,—Merrill, and Anna M., who died January 31, 1902; Ephraim Harris, born June 22, 1847; and John Edwin, who was born May 8, 1850, and died November 25, 1861. Sarah married George Camp, on October 25, 1855 and her two children were Alice and Elmer. Edward Rowe married Mary Jane Thornberry, on August 12, 1858, and their children were,—James Abner, Emma and May. Ruth Annie lives near her brother, Ephraim.

On December 28, 1870, Ephraim Harris Palmer was married to Sarah Jane Stollar, and the children born to their union were as follows: Nancy Annie, born January 22, 1873; Ruth Adella, born January 27, 1876; John Leslie, born April 18, 1880, deceased May 21, 1895; and Lucy Arena, born June 18, 1883.

The birth of Mrs. Palmer occurred on March 4, 1847, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Daniel and Nancy Stollar, who had the following children: Isaac; Katie; Margaret; Jemima; Sarah Jane; John; Phebe; Aden and Mary. This family, also, has had a numerous progeny. Isaac's children are Wilma, Clair and Floyd. The children of Katie (Wood), are Charlie, Omer, Lester and May. Those of Margaret (Aikens), are Nellie, Annie and William. The children of Jemima (Daugherty) were,—Dora; Dennis; Frederick M.; Alice; Jesse Dot; Bertha; and Landen. John's children were: James, Jennie, and Lizzie. Those of Phebe (Breckenridge) were,—Flora Ethel; Harvey Brooks; William D.; and Clarence. Aden's children were,—Vernie; Grace; Charm; Mabel; Letha; and Paul Stewart. Those of Mary Blind (Zumbro) were,—Fred Knapp; John Leonard; and Alva D.

The subject of this sketch owns one of the well-improved and productive farms of Palmer township, and his 127 acres yield large returns. His handsome and substantial buildings testify to his ample means and excellent management, and show plainly that an agricultural life in this locality brings with it many pleasures and advantages. In political action, Mr. Palmer is a Republican, and has acceptably filled the offices of school director and township supervisor. For many years he has been a leading member of the Methodist Church.




CLAY WEST, a respected and esteemed citizen of Reno, Washington County, Ohio, is regarded as one of the most progressive farmers in Marietta township, which is his native place. He was born in 1843, and is a son of John A. and Cynthia B. (Racer) West.

John A. West was a native of West Virginia, and followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood during his entire life. His death took place in 1892. His wife was a daughter of Benjamin Racer, and was born and reared in Marietta township.

Mr. West grew to manhood in the locality where he still lives, and received his scholastic training in the public schools. In 1861, he enlisted in the 30th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served three years in that famous regiment. He participated in the battles of Lewisburg, South Mountain and Antietam, and was color guard in the last-named engagement. He was mustered out of service in 1864, having made an honorable record.

Mr. West was joined in matrimony with Phoebe A. McKibbin, who was born in 1844, and passed to her final rest in 1894. She was a daughter of Henry McKibbin, a farmer by occupation, and was one of a family of six children. Several are now deceased. The names of other members of the family are,—Edward, a farmer in Kansas; Susan, a widow, residing in Colorado; and William, deceased.

Mr. West has two children: Mary Z. and Elizabeth C. The former is the wife of Joseph Greene, a business man of Newport, Ohio. The latter still resides with her father on the home farm. In politics, Mr. West is a pronounced Republican, strictly adhering to party principles. He stands well in his community, and has hosts of friends.

ORACE D. GAGE, a prominent farmer and successful stock raiser of Washington County, Ohio, owns, occupies and operates a fine farm in Wesley township, comprising 193 acres. His birth occurred in 1843, in what was then Wesley, but is now Fairfield, township, Washington County, and he was the third of nine children born to James H. and Mary A. (Cook) Gage.

James H. Gage was born in 1815, in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and died in Washington County, Ohio, in 1895. He was just 18 years of age when he came to this locality and secured land in Fairfield, then Wesley, township. Here his life was spent in extensive farming and stock-breeding. He made a specialty of growing fine sheep, as long

as that industry was profitable in the East. In his political belief, he was a sound Democrat, and served the township in many of the local offices, being trustee and treasurer for a long period. His wife was a daughter of Salmon and Polly (Drew) Cook. She was born in Vermont in 1813, and died in Ohio, in 1897. In former years, she was a member of the Methodist Church, but later united with her husband in the Universalist belief. They had a family of nine children, viz.: Caroline and Lucius, deceased; Horace D., of this sketch; John, of Fairfield township, former county commissioner; Mary Ann, Mrs. Waldo Smith, of Columbus, Ohio; Polly, deceased; Flora, Mrs. J. T. Dunbar, of Watertown, whose husband was formerly a merchant there; George, of Bartlett, Ohio; and Myron, a farmer in Fairfield township.

Mr. Gage was reared in his native place, and attended the district schools. In early manhood, he learned the milling business and during several years worked in a flouring mill at Stockport, Ohio. For five years he operated the Pattin Mills, in Wesley township. Later, he began farming and stock raising on a well situated tract three miles north of Bartlett. In his business ventures, Mr. Gage has always used good judgment, and has been eminently successful.

In 1861 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Margaret J. Cody, who was born in 1844, in Fairfield township, Washington County, and is a daughter of Ansel and Lydia (Nixon) Cody. Eight children have been born to this union, namely: Ransom, who is a physician located at Carroll, Fairfield County, Ohio; Alice, who married Jordan Burfield, of Palmer township; Alva, who resides at Bartlett; May, who married Saul Metzger, and resides in Chesterfield; Jay, a licensed engineer, who lives in the State of Washington; Lucy, who married Alvin Pugh, and resides in Stockport, Ohio; and Lena and James, who are at home. In politics, Mr. Gage maintains an independent attitude. His family belongs to the Methodist Church, in which they are highly valued. He is liberal in religious







DR. SIMEON D. HART.





CAPT. AND MRS. GEORGE B. BARTLETT.

views. For a long period he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, as a member of Webb Lodge at Stockport. Mr. Gage has been prominent in township affairs, has served as assessor of Fairfield, and has always performed the duties of an honorable and law-abiding citizen. The family and its connections belong to what is known as the best social circles of this locality, and are universally esteemed.



APT. GEORGE B. BARTLETT, a representative farmer of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born on the farm where he now resides, one mile and a half southwest of Waterford, in 1842. He is the youngest son of Wyrum Bartlett, and a grandson of Benjamin D. Bartlett.

Benjamin D. Bartlett and his wife came from New York and settled on the farm now owned by George B. Bartlett. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Wyrum Bartlett was born June 29, 1793, in St. Lawrence County, New York, and died in 1855. At an early day he ran keel-boats, and later operated a flouring mill on his farm, selling the product in New Orleans. He owned 120 acres of land and also followed farming. He was an old-line Whig, and later, a Republican, and, it is supposed, interested himself in the "Underground railroad." Religiously, he was a member of the Universalist Church. He married Sarah Kinney, who was born in the block-house at Lowell, Ohio, May 12, 1798, and died in 1854. Her father was born in London, England, went to Nova Scotia, and came to Lowell, Washington County, Ohio, at an early day, where he located near the mouth of Wolf Creek. He and a son met death by drowning in this creek. Wyrum Bartlett and his wife had eleven children, as follows: William, deceased; Oscar, who was a member of an Illinois regiment, and was killed during the Civil War; Rosina, Mary and Miles, deceased; James, a wagon maker of Coal Run, Waterford township; Frank; Sarah Prudentia, who married Andrew J. Hart, a florist and gardener

at McConnelville, Ohio; Almira, deceased; Marion, who died in infancy; and George B.

George B. Bartlett enlisted October 1, 1861, at Beverly, Ohio, in Company D, 63rd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., under Col. John W. Sprague. His regiment was in the first advance down the Mississippi River, and had engagements at New Madrid and Corinth. In the Battle of Corinth, the regiment sustained a loss of 62 per cent. of its men. After this battle, Mr. Bartlett was detached as assistant in the quartermaster's department of the engineering corps, and all of the materials used in the construction of the canal at Vicksburg passed through his hands. He enlisted as a private, and was made a corporal upon the organization of his company. He then was advanced to be sergeant, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant, and then became captain of Company A, of the same regiment. He was in Sherman's "March to the Sea," and at the grand review at Washington. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 8, 1865. The day before the disbandment of the regiment, his comrades in arms presented him with a handsome gold-mounted sword, sash and belt. On the scabbard of the sword is the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. G. B. Bartlett, Company A, 63rd Regt., O. V. I., by the members of his company." The sword is still in his possession and is most highly prized.

Captain Bartlett was married January 20, 1866, to Vesta Wolcott, who was born in Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, in 1843, and is a daughter of Alanson and Caroline (McClure) Wolcott. Her father was also born in Watertown, in 1804, and died in 1873. He was a farmer by occupation. Politically he was originally a Whig, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party. Her mother was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1813, and died in 1886. She was a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott had thirteen children, namely: Oscar, deceased; Wallace, deceased, who was in the three-months service as a member of the 14th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; Lewis, who was a member of the 36th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and died of fever, three months after his enlistment;

Amanda; Salome; Vestal; Edwin; Rollin, who served first in the 4th Reg. Va. Cav., and later in the United States Army until the close of the war; Corwin; Helen; Mary; Katie; and Ida. Captain Bartlett and his wife have four children, namely: Minnie, wife of Edgar Grant Baldwin, a farmer near Swifts, Waterford township; Stanley Oscar, who lives in Waterford township; Harvey L., overseer of the farm at the Children's Home, Marietta; and Katie, a graduate of Waterford Township High School, and now a teacher in the district schools of that township. Captain Bartlett is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and of Dick Cheatham Post, G. A. R., of Beverly, of which he was commander two years. He is independent in politics and has served as justice of the peace of the township.

**E**MMOR BOWMAN, a leading citizen and representative business man of Chester Hill, Washington County, Ohio, is well known through the eastern part of the State, as the general superintendent for the Ohio Consolidated Oil Company, 3,600 acres of their land being located in this section, and in Marion and Windsor townships, in Morgan County.

The Bowman family is of English origin. Isaac Bowman, the grandfather of Emmor, was a son of Richard and Mary Bowman, and was born at Lake Place, Parish of Aske, Westmoreland County, England, December 22, 1774, and was educated at Earlham College. It was here that he formed his life-long friendship with the noted Elihu Burritt, with whom he corresponded for many years. In college, both were interested together in astronomy and geography, subjects which always claimed Grandfather Isaac's attention. He was a man of great learning, and became closely associated with many of the notable men of his time. Thomas Clarkson, the great philanthropist, being counted among his friends. On November 26, 1807, Isaac Bowman located in Jefferson County, Ohio. Later, he removed to the

vicinity of Kendall, Jackson township, Stark County, where, after a pioneer life of hard work and sturdy endurance, he passed out of life, leaving to his family one of the most valuable farms of that locality. Prior to coming to America he had been a cabinetmaker, but agriculture claimed his attention through all his later years. On November 26, 1807, Isaac Bowman was married to Ann Hobson, a daughter of Joseph and Ann Hobson, natives of England, but then residents of Jefferson County, Ohio. She died September 25, 1823. At Bright Falls, England, in the Friends' Meeting House, March 27, 1828, Isaac Bowman married as his second wife, Elizabeth Greenwood, who died September 18, 1862, aged 85 years and three months. Mr. Bowman died April 20, 1858, aged 83 years, three months and 28 days. Both were interred in the Friends' burying-ground at Kendall, Ohio. Isaac Bowman was the father of the following children: Mary; Joseph H.; Ann; Thomas; Richard and William. Mary was born February 14, 1809, and died March 10, 1810. Joseph H. was born October 15, 1810, died May 22, 1877, and was buried at St. Paul, Minnesota, to which city he had moved from Cedar County, Iowa; he left seven children. Ann was born March 25, 1812, and married Isaac H. Elliott, March 26, 1830. Mr. Elliott was born August 16, 1805, and died December 28, 1829. They had the following children: Jane Amanda; Clarissa; James Bowman; and William Watson. Thomas was born August 4, 1813, and married Elizabeth L. Lupton, daughter of Henry and Achsah Lupton, May 2, 1838, at the Friends' Meeting House at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio. Mrs. Thomas Bowman was born October 24, 1814, died May 4, 1860, and was buried at Bartlett, Ohio. They had one child, who died at the age of nine years. Thomas married, secondly, Ann Test, daughter of Samuel and Mary Test, at the Friends' Meeting House, on February 27, 1862. He died March 22, 1887, and was buried at Plymouth, Ohio. Richard was born March 3, 1815; he lived at home, never married, and



died January 18, 1850. William, who was born February 2, 1817, had the following children: Helen, born January 9, 1841; Emily Elizabeth, born December 27, 1843; William H., born August 27, 1845, who served in the Civil War from the first call to the end, and lives at Etna Green, Indiana; Charles C., born in 1849, who served in the Civil War, and also lives at Etna Green, Indiana; James M., who was born August 7, 1850, and died September 27, 1862; Mary Alice, born July 2, 1853; Clara Ida, born April 30, 1856; and Florence Eva, born September 16, 1858; all of them survive.

James M. Bowman, the youngest son of Isaac Bowman, was born December 15, 1818, and on May 25, 1842, was married at the Friends' Meeting House at Cross Creek, Jefferson County, Ohio, to Elizabeth Baily, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Folk) Baily, of Somerton, Ohio. In 1843, they moved to Washington County, and located near Plymouth, where James M. Bowman bought 160 acres of land for which he paid \$5 an acres. At the time of his death on July 14th, 1880, he owned 250 acres. Mr. Bowman was one of the road viewers who established the road from Hill's Landing to McConnelsville. James M. Bowman had few educational advantages, as he grew up in a pioneer locality, but he inherited a good mind, and took every opportunity to improve it. His staid demeanor and exemplary life caused his appointment as one of the overseers of the Friends' Meeting, when only 25 years of age, which honor he held through life. He was one of the founders of the Friends' Boarding School, in Belmont County, and was always liberal in his benefactions to it. A man of equable temper, one who commanded respect from every one with whom he came in contact, he was a peacemaker in his neighborhood, and faithfully showed to the world the practical teachings of the religion he professed. No office could tempt him, although he sometimes consented to accept some position which his judgment assured him would benefit his locality. The children born to James M. Bowman were as follows:

Phebe, who was born June 20, 1843, and died July 16, 1843; Isaac, who was born August 22, 1844, and died February 16, 1863; Henry, born May 11, 1847; Emmor, the subject of this biography; and Thomas I.

On December 31, 1868, near Malta, Morgan County, Ohio, Henry, of the above family, married Rachel Crew, a daughter of Henry Crew, born October 21, 1845. They had the following children: Joseph, born in 1869; Elizabeth J., born in 1872; Edith Anna, born January 22, 1878; Martha C., who was born in November, 1879, and died April 9, 1881; and Howard, born October 10, 1885.

Emmor Bowman was born July 18, 1849, near Bartlett, Ohio, and remained at home until he was almost 30 years of age. For a period of 10 years, he taught school throughout Morgan and Washington counties. For seven years, he operated a store at Potter's Mills, Pennsylvania, but after his marriage he spent one year at the home of his father-in-law, and then bought his present fine farm of 200 acres. This farm Mr. Bowman devoted principally to the raising of Merino sheep, in which he succeeded very well, giving close and careful attention to the business. In time, he became an expert shearer himself his limit being 50 sheep a day. His wool always brought the highest market price. For many years Mr. Bowman continued in profitable sheep raising, his knowledge of which made him very valuable in the offices of secretary, vice-president and president of the Wool Growers' Association, to which offices he was elected. For 15 years, he has been connected with the Eastern Ohio Agricultural Society, of Chester Hill. His time has also been devoted to the raising of fine poultry and Poland-China hogs, and he served for years as vice-president of the Muskingum Valley Poultry Association, until that organization ceased to exist.

On March 10, 1879, Emmor Bowman was married to Elizabeth L. Van Law, who was born April 30 1851, and is a daughter of John and Hannah Van Law, of Chester Hill, Ohio. The paternal ancestors of Mrs. Emmor Bowman were French, while her mater-

nal ancestry was German and English. Her great-grandfather Dennis, lived in Maryland, but was a great Abolitionist, and assisted many slaves to escape by the "Underground Railroad." He spent one summer with the Indians, and was always a sympathizer with the oppressed. Her grandfather, John Van Law, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, but at the time of his death, lived in Morgan County. Her father was born in Flushing, Belmont County, and came at an early day to Washington County. The mother of Mrs. Bowman was Hannah Ann (Lerke) Van Law, and her grandmother was Elizabeth Dennis. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were as follows: John V., born December 28, 1880, who is at home, unmarried; James Arthur, who was born in October, 1882, and died September 28, 1898; William T., born February 10, 1885; Charles P., born February 26, 1888; and Harvey E., born August 12, 1892.


In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and in principle, a Prohibitionist. Reared a Quaker, he is temperate in all things, and subscribes to the rules of the religious body in which his parents were such shining examples. His attendance on meeting is regular, on Sundays and Thursdays, and no press of business or outside care is permitted to disturb these times of quiet reflection. Mr. Bowman has given little attention to political matters, but has served for three terms as justice of the peace, having been nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Bowman was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Chester Hill, in 1900. He is its heaviest stockholder, and has served as director and vice-president. This bank has over \$102,000 in deposits, with \$94,000 in loans, and is continually growing stronger. The town of Chester Hill has a population of about 800, and is very proud of this thriving financial institution.

Mr. Bowman has been interested in oil development ever since 1894, when he and Judge Chamberlain, of Marietta, took a number of leases for oil in Wesley township, in the name

of Emmor Bowman. Later, Mr. Bowman sold his interests and leases to Mr. Reader, and with his own sons, leased the Wagoner farm, with four producing wells. In addition to these, Mr. Bowman owns five producing wells on the Elizabeth L. Bowman farm, and 31 on the Emmor Bowman farm, operated by Eachel, Ritchie & Company.

Mr. Bowman has a justifiable respect for his ancestors and treasures some interesting mementoes of them. One of these is a poem which was written and printed by Mrs. Bowman's uncle, Jesse Van Law, entitled "Life was a Beautiful Poem," which is both poetic and lofty in sentiment. Another is the will of his grandmother, which was dated October 9, 1782, prior to her marriage with Henry Hobson, in 1784. Still another is the will of his great-grandfather, Richard Bowman, dated March 8, 1777, in which he bequeaths to Thomas, £100; to Eleanor Nobel, £100; to Joseph, £30; to his grandson, Richard, £5; to his grandson, Joseph, £20; to his grandson, Isaac, £20, and to his daughters, Rachel and Sarah, each £10; his wife receiving the rest of the estate. Mr. Bowman also owns a field glass which was made in 1777, for his grandfather, Isaac Bowman, by Harris & Son, in London.

ILLIAM R. SHANER, who stands among the leading citizens of Washington County, has made a success of agricultural pursuits to some extent and is now profitably employed in the nursery business. He has a farm of 105 acres of the most fertile and productive land. He is a son of Alfred W. and Rebecca J. (Squibb) Shaner, and his birthplace, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, is also the native county of his parents.

Alfred W. Shaner has reached the advanced age of seventy-six years, and is at present, residing near Bartlett, Washington County. His entire life has been most diligently spent in the pursuit of his chosen occupation, that of a saddler and harness maker. He





HON. CHARLES H. NIXON.

led Rebecca J. Squibb to the hymeneal altar, and their union was blessed with three children, as follows: William R.; Deborah, who became the worthy wife of Charles Johnson, of Wesley township, Washington County; and Caleb S., also a resident of Wesley township. Mrs. Shaner is also living at this writing and she has reached her seventieth mile stone. Both she and her husband are still active and clear-minded. They have long been members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Shaner voted the Republican ticket all his life until 1896, when his vote was cast for Mr. Bryan. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of his community, and has always been an active, influential citizen.

William R. Shaner was born September 6, 1850, and lived with his father and mother in Westmoreland County until 1865, the date of their removal to Wesley township, Washington County, Ohio. The mental training of Mr. Shaner was obtained from the common schools, but he applied himself industriously, and at the close of his school career, obtained a teacher's certificate and taught school in Wesley township for fifteen years. He met with unqualified success during that time. He left this occupation, however, to enter the nursery business, in 1870, and that, in connection with a small amount of farming, has been his chief occupation since. His farm is located about two and a half miles south of Bartlett, and the manner in which he handles his business and attends to the other work on the farm, speaks well for his knowledge and experience in this line.

In 1873, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Sarah J. Dickson, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza Dickson, who are well-known citizens. Mrs. Shaner was born in 1850 and is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. She and her husband are comfortably situated in their home on the farm, where everything is modern and convenient. Mr. Shaner has a well-paying business, and is a man of excellent judgment and fine characteristics, to whom many give their patronage. Socially, he is a member of Cut-

ler Lodge, No. 784, I. O. O. F.. For many years, he was faithful to the Republican party, until "Free Silver" became a party issue, when he supported Bryan.



ON. CHARLES H. NIXON, who has held the office of Probate judge since February 9, 1900, is a resident of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, and is one of the influential citizens of the county. He was born in Washington County, in 1870, and is a son of James Nixon.

James Nixon was also born in Washington County, Ohio, in October, 1839. He died here in 1888. He served in the army during the Civil War, losing a limb at the Battle of Stone River. From 1867 until 1882, he was recorder of Washington County. Mr. Nixon has a sister—Flora Malster—who lives in Waterford township.

The subject of this sketch attended the grammar schools of Marietta, and entered Marietta College in 1886. In 1889, he began his active career, and for some time read law. He was appointed deputy clerk in the Probate judge's office, in 1891 and in 1900, was made Probate judge. He fills this office with dignity and with credit to himself and the community. Judge Nixon is much interested in the advancement of Washington County, and liberally lends his support to any enterprises which tend to promote it.

In politics the Judge is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the affairs of that party. Socially he is a member of the Masons and a member of the I. O. O. F.; and K. of P. He attends the Baptist Church.



JAMES M. BELL, who is superintendent of the Washington County Infirmary, was born in Salem township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1852, and is a son of James Bell, and grandson of John Bell, both natives of Scotland.



James Bell was but nine years old when his parents came to America and settled in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio. James Bell married Mary Carlon, a daughter of Thomas Carlon. She was born in 1825, and is now living in Marietta township. After their marriage, they settled in Salem township. Later, they removed to Fearing township, and again to Marietta township, where James bought a farm, which is still owned by his wife. James Bell was born in 1808, and died in 1883, after a life spent in farming and other useful occupations. Politically, he was a Republican. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. They reared the following offspring: John, a resident of Marietta township; Ellen, deceased; A. Emma (Brown), deceased; Margaret, the wife of Charles Miller, of Marietta township; James M., the subject of this sketch; William, a resident of Westphalia, Kansas; and Amos, deceased.

James M. Bell spent his early days in Marietta township, in which he also received his schooling. He has devoted much of his time to farming, and has been very successful in all his undertakings. In 1882, he was appointed superintendent of the county infirmary, and served until 1884. In 1888, he received the appointment again, and served until 1891. In 1890, he took the office for the third time, and filled it most acceptably. Much confidence is placed in his ability and trustworthiness, and he commands the respect of all who come in contact with him.

Mr. Bell was married in 1880 to Maggie Wagner, a daughter of Jacob Wagner, of Marietta township. Politically, he is a Republican.



**C**HARLES A. MILLER, who resides near the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Little Muskingum River, in Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of fruit baskets, crates, and egg cases. He was born in Marietta town-

ship, July 16, 1842, and is a son of Robert T. and Marietta Miller.

The subject of this sketch was born on the farm now owned and occupied by L. E. Miller, and attended the common schools of his district, and also the Marietta High School, which he entered in September, 1859. There he continued until the war excitement of 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, 7th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., and was mustered into service September 2, 1862. His regiment became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, serving under Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee. He was with Sherman's army on its march to Atlanta, Georgia, and returned to Nashville with the command of General Thomas. He was in Gen. Wilson's cavalry corps during the raid through the Southern States, and was mustered out of service at Nashville, June 2, 1865. Since the War he has served in the Ohio National Guard, and was captain of Battery G, from 1884 to 1889. After the close of the war, Mr. Miller worked on the farm for two years, in the meantime teaching school during the winter months. In 1867, together with his brother John W., he purchased a lot at the mouth of the Little Muskingum River, and erected a sawmill. They were extensively engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Miller Brothers, until February, 1878, when the death of John W. Miller occurred. Charles A. Miller then purchased the interest of his deceased brother, and conducted the business until 1890, when he began the manufacture of baskets, crates, fruit packages and egg cases. He has since continued in this field of business, and finds sale for his product in the southern, central and eastern sections of Ohio and in West Virginia. His annual output is about one million berry baskets, eight thousand dozen fruit baskets, and fifty thousand egg cases.

November 18, 1868, Mr. Miller married Margaret Bell, a daughter of James Bell, of Marietta township, and they became the parents of seven children, as follows: George M., who died June 3, 1893, at the age of twenty years; Etta M., wife of Clayton B. Smith,

of Marietta township, by whom she has four children,—Mildred Glen, and Clayton and Clara, twins; Emma D., wife of F. A. West, of Marietta township, by whom she has a daughter, Margaret; Clara, who married Dr. Eugene Hemmeger, of Adelphi, Ohio, and has two children,—Mary and Frances; Lucy, who married V. E. Racer, of Marietta township, and has one child, Maurice; Olive, who married Zenas B. Hildreth of Marietta township; and Carlin Fuller, the youngest of the family, who is at home and attending school. Mr. Miller is a Republican, in politics, and was the candidate of his party for the state legislature, in 1883, going down to defeat with the rest of the ticket.

**A**NSEL W. MAGEE, a prominent farmer in the vicinity of Reno, Washington County, Ohio, ranks among the foremost and most enterprising farmers of Marietta township. Mr. Magee was born January 4, 1845, on the same farm which is now his home, and which has been the scenes of his labors for many years. He is the third son born to Abner and Elizabeth (Riley) Magee, and is a grandson of Robert Magee.

Abner Magee was also a native of Marietta township, where he was born in 1822. The early part of his life was spent as pilot of a flatboat on the Ohio River. In 1875, he moved west, to Lancaster County, Nebraska, and followed farming until cut off by death, April 2, 1889.

Ansel W. Magee's mother was born in 1818, and died in 1895. They reared seven children, as follows: George, now a resident of Chicago; Hiram, a farmer of Lancaster County, Nebraska; Ansel W., the subject of this biography; John, deceased; Anna, now Mrs. Lacy, of Lancaster County, Nebraska; Cornelia, now Mrs. Fulton, of Nebraska; and Martha, now Mrs. Forrest, of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Ansel W. Magee received his mental training in the public schools. In 1863, he enlisted

in Company L, 1st Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., and served under General Thomas until the successful termination of the Civil War. He saw active service in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and back to Nashville, and was mustered out September 15, 1865. He subsequently returned to his native place, and at once engaged in farming, which has occupied his attention ever since.

In 1869, Mr. Magee was joined in matrimony with Emily Lackey, a daughter of Carlos Lackey, of Newport township, Washington County, Ohio. One son, Charles E., blessed their union, and he is now successfully engaged in farming near the home place. His marriage with Ida Perkins, a daughter of F. T. Perkins, of Marietta township, has resulted in one child, Gladys May.

In politics, Mr. Magee is a staunch Republican, and served his party as township assessor in 1900. He is a valued member of G. A. R. Post, No. 178.

**J**OSIAH O. BARTLETT, a prominent farmer of Washington County, Ohio, located on a fine farm of 131 acres in Wesley township, is a descendant of one of the old and honorable families of New England. The name of Josiah Bartlett appears as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The birth of Mr. Bartlett occurred in Morgan County, Ohio, on April 12, 1856, and he was brought to Washington County when his parents came here in 1858, and located in Wesley township. Asa Otis Bartlett, his father, was born in Chester Hill, Morgan County, and died in 1864, at the age of 37 years. At the time of his death he was a member of Company D, 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and was on board a United States transport vessel. Prior to the Civil War, he was both a farmer and merchant and taught several terms in the district school. In religious belief he was a Methodist, and belonged, fraternally, to Bartlett Masonic Lodge, No. 274. His wife

was Ellen, daughter of Josiah and Letitia Atkinson. She was born on June 16, 1822, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1892. She, also, was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. The four children born to Asa Otis Bartlett and his wife were as follows: Mary and Samuel A., deceased; Isaiah O.; and Daniel, of Beverly, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch obtained a good common-school education, and has followed farming through life. His large and valuable farm, within one mile of Bartlett, is one of the best in the locality. Here may be enjoyed the benefits of both urban and rural life. Mr. Bartlett is an excellent farmer, and has developed his land and continually improved it, both in appearance and real value. In 1878 he was married to Adeline Edgerton, a daughter of John and Margaret Edgerton, who was born in Morgan County, on February 29, 1860. The children born to this union were: Mary, deceased; Daisy and Gertrude, teachers; and Ethel and Ida, who are at home. Mr. Bartlett has reared his family in the Methodist Church, where they are much esteemed and are active members. Fraternally, Mr. Bartlett is associated with the Bartlett lodge of Masons, and the Chester Hill lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics he chooses to be independent, and votes for the candidate who comes the nearest to his idea of fitness.

**P**HILIP C. FISCHER, who has been a dealer in shoes, continuously, in Marietta, for more than half a century, conducts an establishment at No. 246 Front street, and enjoys the patronage of the leading citizens of this vicinity.

Mr. Fischer was born near Coblenz, Prussia, and is a son of John and Sophia Fischer, who came to Marietta about 1858. Both died in 1873, the father at the age of eighty-eight years, and the mother at the age of seventy-eight years. They were parents of the following children: Christ, a farmer, who died at Williamstown, West Virginia, in 1862; John;

George, who was engaged in the shoe business, and died in Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1887; Katherine; Peter C.; Henry, the oldest shoe dealer of Parkersburg; and Elizabeth, who died in 1893. The last-named was the wife of Jacob Volkwein, by whom she had nine children, as follows: Charles and Henry, who are in the shoestore of Mr. Fischer, in Marietta; George, a bookkeeper, of Columbus, Ohio; Lizzie (Haberling), of Columbus; Emma (Mendenhall), of Wheeling, West Virginia; Rosa (Bolte), of West Marietta; Katie; Anna; and Tillie (Donahue), who died in Pittsburg.

Philip C. Fischer was nineteen years of age when he came to Marietta, in 1850, and immediately thereafter started in the shoe business with his brother, John, who had located in Marietta in 1848. They established the business on Front street, and in the time that has since elapsed, have moved but once. During the Civil War, they were engaged in both wholesale and retail business, manufacturing boots and shoes. They dropped the manufacture of shoes in 1870, but the brothers continued together until 1879,—in all 29 years. John Fischer is now eighty years of age, and resides in Williamstown, West Virginia, in vicinity he owns a farm. Since 1879, Philip C. Fischer has conducted the store alone, and has met with great success in every way.

Mr. Fischer was first married to Elizabeth Feik, who was born in Germany, and was a baby when brought to Washington County. Three children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. The third, Emma, married Dr. F. W. Fishbach, of Newport, Kentucky, by whom she has two sons,—Howard, aged sixteen years; and Victor, aged seven years. The subject of this sketch formed a second matrimonial alliance, wedding Anna A. Wendelken, whose father, Martin, first came to Marietta in 1851. The latter died in April, 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years. This union was blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Nellie, wife of J. W. Dysle, a druggist of Marietta; Dr. F. W., of Newport, Kentucky; Flora, wife of L. D. Strecker;





J. S. H. TORNER.



Harry, a member of the firm of Fischer & Graesle, photographers; and Selma, who died, aged seven months. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics. Religiously, he has been a member of the German M. E. Church for the past forty-five years. He is an efficient officer of the church, and has served as local minister for over twenty years.



**J** S. H. TORNER, superintendent of the city water works, and an oil producer, of Marietta, Ohio, is one of the ablest business men of the city. He was born January 6, 1853, at Stockholm, Sweden, and is a son of Victor Torner.

Victor Torner was born at Stockholm, Sweden, and his wife, whose maiden name was Weiss, was born at Gothenburg, Sweden. She was of a prominent Swedish family, and her brother, D. W. Weiss, who came to America, when a young man, was one of the first presidents of the Lincoln Society, of New York. He was identified with the Ulster Iron Company, of New York, with offices at the corner of Broadway and Wall streets. Victor Torner was educated for the ministry, his father being a minister of the Lutheran Church, but instead of occupying the pulpit he became superintendent of the estate of the King of Sweden. He brought his family to New York in 1855, but soon removed to Lewis County, (West) Virginia, where he purchased a large tract of land and farmed for two seasons. Not finding his farm as profitable as he anticipated, he moved to Parkersburg, (West) Virginia, and one year later, in 1861, located in Belpre, Washington County, Ohio. He retained his West Virginia interests until 1884, when he disposed of them. At Belpre he engaged in the oil business, which he followed until near the time of his death, December 29, 1891. He was also engaged in the milling business at Newport, Ohio, for some years. Politically he was an active Republican, having filed his declaration to become a citizen of the United States as soon as he arrived in this country. His wife died June 15, 1890. They reared three children, as follows: Elvira; J. S. Hugo,

the subject of this sketch; and William V. Elvira Torner, who was born in January, 1850, married J. R. Dye, of Marietta, and died in July, 1890, leaving three children, viz.: Lulu E., who was born in Washington County in 1872, and is the wife of R. J. Mechling, an oil producer, of Newport, Ohio; Victor Hugo, who attended Marietta College, is a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, and is now practicing his profession; and Hilda E., aged 13 years, who is at school. William V. Torner was born in January, 1859, and is in the milling business at Newport, Ohio. His sketch and portrait appear elsewhere in this work.

J. S. H. Torner attended the Washington County schools, Martha Institute and Hasbrook's Classical and Commercial Institute, in Jersey City, from 1868 to the fall of 1871. He then returned home, and within a few days went into the oil business, operating in the Cow Run field. He has since been a constant operator and successful producer, and now has extensive oil interests. His father-in-law, Moffit Dye, together with John Newton, drilled the first well in the Cow Run field. Mr. Torner spent about 10 years with the Standard Oil Company, and was also six years with the West Virginia Transportation Company, with headquarters at Marietta, which has been his home for some years past. He now has large interests both in Washington County and in West Virginia. He is vice-president of the Pioneer City Building & Loan Association, which was organized July 25, 1893, the incorporators being as follows: Thomas Ewart; A. L. Gracey; George Worrell; Willis Morris; and John Kaiser. The first officers were J. S. Simpson, president; Willis Morris, vice-president; George Worrell, secretary; D. T. McEvoy, treasurer; and Thomas Ewart, attorney. The present officers are—J. S. Simpson, president; J. S. H. Torner, vice-president; O. P. Hyde, secretary and treasurer; and J. C. Brenan, attorney. The Board of Directors consists of the following gentlemen: A. L. Gracey; N. Moore; J. S. Simpson; J. S. H. Torner; W. H. H. Jett; S. J. Hathaway; J. W. Williams; H. E. Smith; D. S. Boyle; I. O. Alcorn; W. S. Dye; and S. H. Plummer.

The authorized capital stock is \$2,000,000 and more than \$400,000 is loaned. The corporation has been most successful, never having had a foreclosure, and its mission, to assist poor people in building homes and husbanding savings—has been fulfilled. Mr. Torner is vice-president of the German National Bank, secretary of the Marietta Electric Company, was formerly president of the Union Investment Company, and is interested in the Crystal Ice Company, the Ohio Valley Wagon Company and other business enterprises. He has probably had as full and varied an experience in the oil business as any man of his age in the oil region. He served as clerk of Lawrence township two terms, and as treasurer three terms, without soliciting the offices, and was a member of the School Board for ten years. In July, 1890, he accepted his present position as superintendent of the Marietta City Water Works, which was also unsolicited.

January 12, 1875, Mr. Torner was married in Washington County, to Lucy J. Dye, who was born and reared in Marietta, and is a daughter of Moffit Dye, formerly of the firm of Turner, Dye & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Torner have five children, as follows: Fred W., who was born June 21, 1879, graduated from Marietta College at the age of 19 years, took a business course in Eastmen's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and is now bookkeeper for the Marietta Electric Company; Mabel, born April 11, 1881, who is a graduate of the High School, and is in the junior year at Marietta College; Ada E., born December 14, 1883, also a graduate of the High School, who is in the freshman year at Marietta College; Howard T., born May 17, 1886, who is a freshman in the High School; and W. Raymond, born October 8, 1888, who completed the grammar school course in 1902. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.; American Union Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Marietta Commandery, No. 50, K. T.; Marietta Council, No. 78, R. & S. M.; Cincinnati Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32nd degree; and the Eastern Star Chapter, No. 59, of which Mrs. Torner is also

a member. Mrs. Torner is a member of the Congregational Church. The family residence is at No. 420 Fifth street.



AMUEL KIRBY STEELE, who is the leading merchant of Bartlett, Ohio, successfully carries on a business which was established here by his maternal grandfather more than a half century ago. He was born in Wesley township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1872.

John W. Steele, his father, was born in 1849, in Amanda, Ohio, and was the son of Rev. John W. Steele, a minister in the Methodist Church, who was born at Newtown, Virginia, in 1813, and died in 1900. At the time of his death he was the oldest laborer in the field of the Ohio Conference, having been in the ministry for 64 years. His faithful work brought many into the church and he was admired and revered by his brethren, as well as by the members of the different churches where he served as pastor.

John W. Steele was one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil War. He enlisted at the age of 14 years, first in the 129th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and later in the 2nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Cavalry. Realizing that he could not secure his parents' permission to enlist, he left home without it, and served for three years, making an excellent record. Upon his return he learned the carpenter trade, and in 1868 came to Washington County, located in Bartlett, and engaged with the produce firm of S. B. Kirby & Co. In politics Mr. Steele has always been an ardent Republican, and in 1888 he was elected recorder of Washington County, and was re-elected in 1891. His term of service covered six years. He has also been a justice of the peace in Wesley township, is a well-known member of the Bartlett Masonic lodge, and is a leading supporter of the Methodist Church. Mr. Steele was married to Lucinda Holloway, who was born in Flushing, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1849, and is a daughter of Elisha and Lydia Holloway, the

former of whom died in 1884, at the age of 65 years. The maternal grandmother of Samuel Kirby Steele was a woman of more than ordinary force of character and business ability. She was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1820, and died in 1898. In 1840, she married Elisha Holloway, and some years later, they moved to Chester Hill, in Morgan County, where they opened up a general store. In 1859, they moved the business to Bartlett, where she ably assisted her husband by her good judgment and business sense. She and her husband were mutual owners of the business, and she remained active in it until her death, when her son, Samuel, took her place. Few residents of this locality did more earnest or effective work in promoting the objects of the "Underground Railroad." They made no concealment of their true sentiments. They were most highly esteemed, and are still remembered with respect and affection.

Although Mrs. John W. Steele was reared in the principles of the Society of Friends, in which she had a birthright membership, she later in life joined her husband in the membership in the Methodist Church. They had three children, namely: Horatio, Samuel Kirby and Rufus. The last named is the head bookkeeper for the Dime Savings Bank, of Marietta, while the eldest brother is associated with the subject of this sketch in business.

Samuel Kirby Steele obtained his mental training in the public schools, and spent the five subsequent years in a general store in Flushing, Belmont County. In 1892, he came back to Bartlett and entered the general store of S. B. Kirby & Co. In the spring of 1898 he bought a half interest in the business, and upon the death of Mr. Kirby, in 1901, purchased the interest of his heirs, and is now in full control. Mr. Steele carries a large and complete stock of all goods usually found in village stores, selected with careful discrimination which assures ready sales. To the shrewd tutelage of his grandmother, Mr. Steele attributes much of his success, as it was under her good management that he gained his knowledge of business.

In August, 1898, Mr. Steele was united in marriage with Elma Leota Morrow, who was born in Bartlett, in 1872, and is a daughter of Capt. J. C. and Lucy (Swayne) (Van Law) Morrow. The latter was formerly the widow of Dr. Samuel Van Law. To this union was born a daughter, Lucy Melva, in 1901. Mr. Steele and his wife belong to the Methodist Church. In politics, the former adheres to the Republican party. The subject of this sketch is a young man of excellent business ability, of pleasant and winning manners, and most successfully conducts an old business house, which has always been conducted with integrity.



H. McCONNELL, general manager of the Marietta Manufacturing Company, was born October 31, 1848, at Marietta, and is a son of James and Hannah McConnell, the mother being originally from western Virginia, where the Ogden oil fields are now located.

James McConnell, the father of J. H., was a cooper by trade, and was born in Ohio. He also followed the river, handling produce and commodities as far as New Orleans, until 1856, and was then employed by Captain Gurley, on the ferry across the Muskingum River. He died in 1860. Previous to their arrival in Marietta, the family lived about four years at Williamstown. Mr. McConnell's only brother, W. H. McConnell, was born at Williamstown, and is now superintendent of the Covington Machine Company.

J. H. McConnell attended the public schools of Marietta in his early youth, but at the age of 12 years began to be a wage-earner, having entered the machine shop of Putnam Sons & Co., on Fort street, where, during the war, he was employed in the bucket shop. For two years he worked in the foundry and machine shop of A. T. Nye. He then went to the oil fields of Pleasants County, West Virginia, where he followed engineering for several years, and then worked on the steamboat "Argo," on the Ohio River, for one year.

After the death of his father, T. J. Pattin was appointed his guardian, and by his advice he attended school during the following year at Marietta.

In 1869, Mr. McConnell engaged in business for himself, forming a partnership with Austin Alcock, in a machine shop at Harmar. In 1871 he bought Mr. Alcock's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1879 when he consolidated with J. M. Blair, and also took in J. G. Hall and Frank Barnes. This strong combination of practical young men bought the Knox foundry, and made it the Harmar Foundry & Machine shop. Hard work and too close application, broke down Mr. McConnell's health, and in 1881 he sold his interest in this business, and in 1882 went as far west as North Dakota, locating above Grand Forks, near the Canadian line, and in that neighborhood, was engaged in farming for a year.

Home ties are strong, however, and in 1883, Mr. McConnell found himself back in Marietta. Here he was employed by W. F. Robertson & Co., as draftsman and pattern-maker, and later, as foreman, a position which he filled until 1890, when he bought Mr. Preston's interest. Later, another combination was formed, Mr. McConnell, with Messrs. Lashley and Robertson, buying out Mr. McAtee, and the new firm continued to prosper. Then Alla Winsor bought Mr. Robertson's interest, and the concern became the Marietta Manufacturing Company. In January, 1900, W. S. Dye bought Mr. Lashley's interest, the business being carried on under the same name. The officers of this concern are: Alla Winsor, president; W. S. Dye, secretary and treasurer; and J. H. McConnell, general manager. The output is stoves and machinery of all kinds, machinery for steamboats being a specialty. This house has equipped some of the best tow-boats on the rivers, for parties in Cincinnati and Pittsburg, as well as other places, the excellence of its work taking the trade from the larger cities. The company employs about 65 men. This is one of the leading industries of Marietta, and it is interesting to note how it

has grown, through the enterprise of one strong, persistent, persevering man.

Mr. McConnell married Sarah Smith, who was born at Marietta, and is a daughter of William Smith, who formerly conducted a sawmill in this county. He resides with his son-in-law, and has reached the age of 84 years. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, three of whom are living, namely: J. P., foreman of the Marietta Manufacturing plant, who married Mary Johnson, and has one daughter, Faye; Edna, an accomplished young lady, who assists her father in his drafting; and Clarence A., who is employed in the company shops.

Mr. McConnell has served several years as Water Works trustee, being president of the board during the greater part of the time. He has also served as a member of the School Board and has been a member of the Council, at Harmar. In a fraternal connection, he belongs to Harmar Blue Lodge, No. 390, F. & A. M.; Union Chapter No. 1; Marietta Commandery, No. 50; and Syrian Temple, at Cincinnati. He is a Shriner; and also a member of the Eastern Star, and was instrumental in the up-building of the lodge and chapter. His religious membership is in the Congregational Church.



WILLIAM M. STILWELL, secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Ohio Valley Wagon Company, of Marietta, Ohio, is a man of good judgment and practical ability, and possesses the kindly regard of the people of his adopted home. He was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York, and is a son of Lewis E. Stilwell, who carried on a manufacturing plant at that place, making carriages, buggies, and surries, so that the subject of this sketch learned thoroughly every detail of the business which he afterward made his own.

William M. Stilwell has traveled all over the United States, picking up ideas here and







CAPT. JAMES B. SHOOP.

there and utilizing them in his business. He has been employed at Jacksonville, Florida; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Cincinnati, Ohio; and in different cities in Kentucky, etc. When still a young man, he was interested a short time in the oil fields at Bradford, Pennsylvania, but entered business in his own name at Marietta, about four years ago, at Church and 4th streets, where he occupied the building used by the Ohio Valley Wagon Company as a repository, that company having been the outcome of the business first started.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Martin, of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and they have two children,—Garnett, now a stenographer for the Ohio Valley Wagon Co., and Isabelle, attending school. They reside at their beautiful residence at No. 431 Third street. The Presbyterian is the favorite religious denomination of the family.

In politics, Mr. Stilwell is a Democrat of the truest type. In social circles, he is a member of the Masonic Order, affiliating with the Harmar Blue Lodge, No. 390, American Union Chapter No. 1, and Marietta Council, No. 78. For the past twenty years, he has also affiliated with the A. O. U. W. fraternity. He is a practical man, and uses his common sense in all departments of his business, which is rapidly increasing.



CAPT. JAMES B. SHOOP was born in Marietta, February 2, 1842. About the year 1850 his parents removed to McConnelsville, and in that village, or vicinity, continued to reside until the beginning of the Civil War.

Mr. Shoop had such opportunities of education as were afforded by the public schools, but early in life he began work in the cabinet shop with his father. When the Civil War began Mr. Shoop, at the age of 19 years, responded to the first call for volunteers. He enlisted in the first company which went from Morgan County, commanded by Capt. F. B. Pond, and assigned as Company H, to the 17th

Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., at Camp Anderson, near Lancaster, Ohio. With this company he served in what is now West Virginia, during a campaign of nearly four months, distinguishing himself by his cheerful, soldierly conduct, which gave assurance of his success.

Returning to his home he promptly re-enlisted for three years or during the war, in Company B, 62nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., then forming at Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, under Col. F. B. Pond. His reputation as a soldier was such that ere the regiment left Ohio he had been made a sergeant. His subsequent history was so identified with that of his company and regiment, that their history is his. Without influential friends, on his merit alone, evinced on many a field of battle, he passed through the different grades of non-commissioned officers, to the command of a company with the rank of captain.

As early as August, 1863, while first lieutenant, he was in command of Company B, in which he enlisted. He participated in the arduous campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, in the first battle at Kernstown, or Winchester, and in many skirmishes in other parts of the valley. With his regiment, he helped to cover the rear of McClellan's retreating army before Richmond, and was in many skirmishes in front of Harrison's Landing. From the Peninsula he went to Suffolk, and was engaged in at least four skirmishes along the Black Water. Thence he went with his regiment to Newbern, and a little later, in 1863, to the coast of South Carolina, where, on Folly and Morris islands, he was engaged in the siege of Charleston. In the bloody charge on Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, he received a severe wound which, however, did not deter him from rejoining his command, after a short experience in the hospital; yet from the results of that wound he has ever been a sufferer, and for the last twelve years, he has been paralyzed in his lower limbs, and confined to his rolling chair. He rejoined his company in time to take an active part in the long and arduous campaign (which might almost be called one continuous battle) for five or six months, in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

At this distance of time it is hard to realize that day after day and week after week, there was almost continuous firing in the trenches and on the picket posts before Richmond and that here the soldierly qualities of men were more severely tried perhaps than in some of the bloodiest battles. Within this time the subject of this sketch also took part in some battles that have come down in history as distinct engagements, namely: Those at Chapin's Farm, the Darbytown Roads, Strawberry Plains and Deep Bottom Run.

Captain Shoop received many assurances and testimonials of the respect and esteem in which he was held in his command. One of the most cherished of these was an elegant sword, sash and belt, presented to him by his old company, B, at Christmas, 1863, at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

At the close of his term of enlistment the Captain returned to his home in Morgan County, and on July 18, 1865, he married Lizzie Koons, of McConnelville. Eight children were born to this union, of whom seven are still living.

In 1866 Captain Shoop began business as a cabinetmaker, in Amesville, Ohio, and followed that occupation assiduously until stricken down by paralysis. While engaged in this business he was singularly unfortunate through losses occasioned by fires. The first fire, in 1870, destroyed his home. In 1873, a building, in which he had stored furniture, was burned; and in 1875 his entire shop and tools were consumed. Yet, all these disasters did not deter him from again starting in business, and he was actively engaged as long as his physical strength would permit. He has been an office bearer in the Presbyterian Church, and in the Masonic bodies, of which he is still an honored member. In politics he is a Republican; but although he takes an active interest in the questions of the day, that interest has been manifested as a patriotic citizen, and not as an office seeker. Of him, says his friend, Martin R. Andrews: "He now lives a quiet and retired life in his pleasant home at Beverly, beloved by all his surviving comrades, and honored by the whole community.

"Among these comrades, it was my fortune to be numbered, and the name of Captain Shoop recalls many a pleasant memory of times long past. He was my first teacher in the school of a soldier; my companion on picket post, through a long winter night, amid the snows of a Virginia mountain. In field or camp, in line of battle or in the deadly trench, as we marched by day or night, through snow or mud or scorching dust, he was ever the same dear, cheerful comrade, ready to help the sick and weary, and to encourage them by word or deed. It is no wonder that he is held in loving remembrance by his comrades, for, in all the scenes of arduous campaigns he was ever a model in the cheerful performance of all that belongs to a soldier's duty."




E. SNODGRASS, one of Newport's busy men, is quite profitably engaged in the livery business, and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a son of Beniah and Melvina (Chase) Snodgrass, and was born September 20, 1849, at Marietta, Ohio.

Beniah Snodgrass was a farmer by occupation, and lived until 1892, when his death took place in Kansas. He and his worthy wife had a family of four children, viz: Eliza, who married Selden Garrison, and is deceased; J. E., the subject of this brief biography; Virginia, who married Mr. Clough, of Laclede, Missouri; and Thomas, who was married and removed to California where he still resides. In politics Mr. Snodgrass was a Republican; he was a member of the M. E. Church.

The subject of this sketch received his primary teaching in the schools of his native place, and carefully prepared himself for the struggle of life. Since then he has followed a business career. First, he was in the grocery business for three years, and met some success. He abandoned that for the general produce business, which occupied his attention for the next nine years. For the past twelve years he has been in the livery business and now has a good patronage. The oil excite-

ment in West Virginia claimed the attention of Mr. Snodgrass as of many others, and he is at present interested in some of the producing wells in that region.

The subject of this sketch married Clara C. Reynolds, of St. Mary's, West Virginia, a daughter of G. W. Reynolds, and they have five children, now living, as follows. Georgia, the wife of Lewis Neibert, living in Parkersburg; Richard C.; Sylva, who married J. F. Harris, and now makes her home in Newport; Kenneth A., a resident of New York City; and John E.: an infant, unnamed, is deceased. The family are faithful to the doctrines of the M. E. Church. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has been of service to his party whenever it was possible.

EORGE H. HOLDREN is one of the most extensive agriculturists in Newport township, Washington County, Ohio. He cultivates 184½ acres of fertile land, and is a prosperous, careful and worthy representative of his calling. He is a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Riggs) Holdren, and was born June 5, 1847.

Thomas Holdren was born in 1812, and died in 1885. He was engaged in farming on a tract of 1,000 acres, excellently adapted for that purpose. He was united in marriage with Mary A. Riggs, and they had eight children, namely: J. Calvin, who married Miss Bell, and lives in Wood County, West Virginia; J. L., who married Mary Martin, and now resides in Grandview township; Edmond, who chose Mary Browne for his wife, and now resides in Pleasants County, West Virginia; George H.; Allan; Josiah, who was united in marriage with Miss Morgan, now deceased; Mary C., the wife of L. D. Ellis, living in Grandview township; and Eliza, who married James Moore, and also resides in Grandview township.

George H. Holdren was united in marriage with Harriet E. Webber, and they were

blessed with ten children, as follows: Herbert T., who married Bertha Irwin; Mazie; Stella; Rose; Clifford; Clyde; Gertrude; Lorena; Vere; and Alice.

Mr. Holdren is a Democrat and has served his party faithfully for six years as trustee of Grandview township, and six years in the same capacity in Newport township. In fraternal circles, he affiliates with I. O. O. F. organization. In the work of the farm he uses good judgment and plenty of exertion, and makes a specialty of keeping good road horses. As a dutiful citizen, he enjoys the respect of all around him.




THOMAS I. BOWMAN, one of the most substantial farmers and wool dealers of Washington County, Ohio, was born in 1852, in Wesley township, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Baily) Bowman, both of whom were born in Ohio.

James Bowman was born in 1818, in Stark County, Ohio, and died in Washington County, on July 14, 1880. He followed an agricultural life and came to this county in 1832, locating in Wesley township. In politics, he supported the Republican party, although he never accepted any public office. He married Elizabeth Baily, a daughter of Henry and Mary Baily, who was born in Belmont County, in 1820. She resides in Wesley township, with her son, Emmor. Both she and her husband belonged, from youth, to the Society of Friends. Five children were born to them, namely: Phoebe and Isaac, both of whom are deceased; Henry, who lives in Morgan County; Emmor, who is State superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, and resides in Wesley township; and Thomas I.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm in Wesley township, and attended the district schools. He was reared by careful, pious parents, and was taught morality and frugal habits. Mr. Bowman has devoted his life to farming and wool dealing, and

owns one of the best properties in Wesley township, comprising 676 acres. He has been identified with public matters in the township, and has most efficiently filled a number of the local offices, among them, that of trustee. For the past ten years he has been a member of the school board.

In 1873, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage with Melissa Emmons, who was born in Columbiana County in 1850, and is a daughter of Isaac and Mary Emmons. Isaac Emmons was born in Columbiana County and died in 1902, at the age of 77 years. His wife was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1888, at the age of 60 years. A family of nine children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, as follows: May Marie; James, who married Data Place, and lives in Wesley township; George, who married Mate Yarnell, and lives in Wesley township; Charles F., who is a student in the Methodist Theological Seminary at Delaware, Ohio; and Oswald, Thomas, Daniel, Mary and Alva, who are at home. The religious membership of the family is in the Methodist Church. In politics, Mr. Bowman has been a lifelong Republican, and exerts considerable influence in his party in this locality. Mr. Bowman is one of the honorable and trustworthy citizens of Wesley township and has always taken a great interest in the development of the county, particularly in the line of agricultural progress.

RANK P. MORSE, superintendent and active manager of the Acme Brick Plant, located in Norwood, is a prominent business man of Marietta, Ohio. He was born and reared in Marietta, and is a son of William M. and Charlotte A. (Palmer) Morse, and grandson of Marcellus Morse, at one time sheriff of Washington County.

William M. Morse was born at Marietta, January 14, 1843, and when a young man, began railroading. For more than twenty years he was a locomotive engineer on the Baltimore

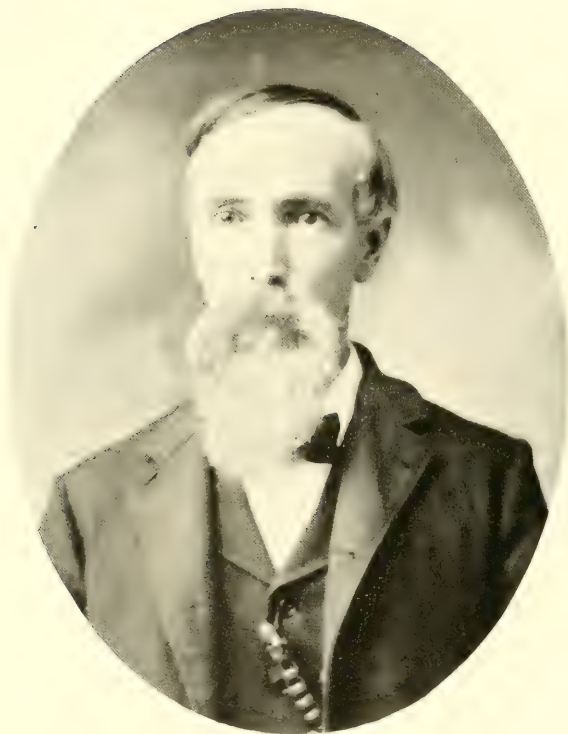
& Ohio Railroad, and then spent fourteen years in the service of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company, serving as general superintendent of the road for several years prior to 1900. He is now extensively engaged in mining pursuits in North Carolina. As a result of his union with Charlotte A. Palmer, he had the following children: Jennie, who married Charles T. McIllyar, one of the partners in the Star Clothing House, of Marietta, by whom she has two sons,—Kent, and Glenn; Laura, who is an art student, and is living at home; and Frank P., the subject of this biography.

Frank P. Morse was educated at Marietta, attending the Academy, under Professor M. R. Andrews. He then spent seven years with the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company, two or three years of which time was in the auditor's office. Later, he was agent of the road, in Marietta, until 1897, when he began the manufacture of brick. His plant was located on Montgomery and Seventh streets, and was succeeded by the Sterling Brick Company, which was organized in 1899, largely through the efforts of Mr. Morse and F. L. Alexander. The officers of this company are F. L. Alexander, president; D. R. Rood, vice-president and secretary; H. P. Bode, treasurer; and Charles Sugden, manager. The board of directors is made up of the above named officers, and F. P. Morse, T. H. Sugden, and W. S. Patten. The plant is located on a tract of thirteen acres, gives employment to thirty men, and has a capacity of 30,000 bricks per day. Early in the spring of 1902, Mr. Morse became superintendent and active manager of the Acme Brick Plant, of Norwood, which gives employment to forty men, and has a capacity of 40,000 bricks in ten hours. Mr. Morse is an active, progressive and practical business man, and is well deserving of the success with which he is meeting.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Cora Sugden, a daughter of T. H. Sugden, and they have one son, W. R. Palmer, who was born in Marietta. The family residence is at No. 324 Gilmore ave-







JACOB FOX.



MRS. ROSA R. FOX.



nue. Mr. Morse is a Republican, in politics. He belongs to the Masonic Order, being past master of Harnar Lodge, No. 390, and a member of American Union Chapter. Religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church.

**J**ACOB FOX, one of the representative citizens of Grand View township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 8, 1846, and is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Snyder) Fox.

Nicholas Fox was born in Germany in 1810, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to the United States with his family in 1847, landing at New York. He went from there to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he followed mining for two years, and then went to Bellaire, Ohio. After residing there for three years, he went to Monroe County, Ohio, where he bought land and farmed near Clarington. He next moved to Grand View township, Washington County, and located upon the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Jacob. He lived there until his death, May 4, 1889. His wife, Elizabeth Snyder, who was born in Germany, August 3, 1809, died August 17, 1888. They reared two children, namely: Jacob; and Margaret, who was born in Germany October 31, 1835, and married Henry Ressieger. The father was a Democrat in politics. Religiously, he was a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Jacob Fox received his mental training in the schools of Monroe County, after which he engaged in teaching in that county, and in Grand View township, Washington County. He began teaching at the age of 17 and continued until he was 40 years old. From 1878 until 1882, he was successfully engaged in the general merchandise business in Grand View. He has since been engaged in general farming, and has 135 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation.

In 1870 Mr. Fox married Rosa Roth, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, May 23,

1851, and is a daughter of John W. Roth. Her father was born in Switzerland, in 1825, and came to the United States in 1834. He spent most of his life in Monroe County, Ohio, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died April 1, 1878, aged 53 years, one month and 17 days, having been born in 1825. He married Rosena R. Rabel, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827, and died May 9, 1889. They reared the following children: Mary (Kocher), of Monroe County; Rosa, wife of Mr. Fox; Lizzie (Zink), of Monroe County; Caroline, wife of Isaac Kocher, of Monroe County; Edward, of Monroe County; and Matilda, who married George Berentz, of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Fox became the parents of 14 children, as follows: Mary I., who was born November 13, 1870, and married F. J. Lantz, of Grand View township; Charles W., born April 27, 1872, who lives in Pittsburg; George E., of Pittsburg, who was born November 21, 1873, and married Minnie Adamson; Cora A., born March 25, 1876; Arthur, born July 1, 1877, at St. Louis, Missouri; Rosa S., who was born April 7, 1879, and died August 3, 1880; Edward E., born October 16, 1880; Clara V., born April 29, 1883; Jacob W., born March 12, 1885; Clarence E., born February 25, 1887; Buna V., born March 28, 1889; Truman B., who was born June 19, 1891, and died January 18, 1892; Raymond T., born June 19, 1891; and Chester U. R., born February 26, 1894. Truman B. and Raymond T. were twins. The subject of this sketch is a Democrat in politics, and served as township clerk four terms, as assessor 12 terms, as land appraiser two terms, as road supervisor, and is now a member of the School Board. Mr. Fox and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**D**LIVER TUCKER, one of Beverly's most prominent and progressive business men, is engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is also president of the Citizens' Bank. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in May,




1832, and is a son of Alexander and Delilah (Hughes) Tucker.

Alexander Tucker was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1850, at the age of forty-three years. He was a hatter by trade but after coming to Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, engaged in farming owning a tract of 81 acres of land. He was a Whig in politics. He married Delilah Hughes, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1813, and died in 1898. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. They had eight children, as follows: Oliver; Thomas S., deceased, who was adjutant general in the army and was located eight years at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he died; Lycurgus, who died in 1869; John, a manufacturer of steel-sheet goods, at Newark, Ohio; Julia E., who married Dr. L. P. Culver, of Unionville, Morgan county, Ohio; Lily, widow of W. C. Townsend, of Zanesville; William Rufus, a merchant at Beverly; and Alice, who died in 1899.

Oliver Tucker was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, two miles north of Beverly. He received his mental training in the district schools and Beverly High School, after which he worked for two years in the store of J. B. Bane, as clerk. Then, in connection with Andrew Denny, he bought out Mr. Bane, and he has since continued as a merchant. He also owns a tract of 375 acres one half mile south of Waterford, and is extensively engaged in farming. He has, besides, a valuable farm of 240 acres in Wayne County, Illinois, and owns, in all, about twelve acres in the town of Beverly, all of which is valuable land. Mr. Tucker was in the Home militia during the Civil War, and was mustered out fifteen days after the Morgan raid. He has served as president of the Citizens' Bank for a number of years, and has been identified with other enterprises of the city.

In October, 1857, Mr. Tucker was joined in matrimony with Jane Buck, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1841, and is a daughter of James and Esther Buck. They

have two children—Alice R., who is at home; and Mary J., who married Edwin O. Townsend, of Mansfield, Ohio, at present a wholesale merchant in New York City. The subject is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Rufus Putnam Chapter, R. A. M., in which he has served a number of years as high priest; and Marietta Commandery, No. 150. In politics he is a strong supporter of Democratic principles.

RANK B. LEONARD, proprietor of a general store at Newell's Run, Ohio, for the past six months, is rapidly making his way toward the front as one of that city's hustling business men. He is a son of Augustus and Margaret A. (Clark) Leonard, the former born June 27, 1830, in Dresden, Ohio.


Augustus Leonard is now retired from the pursuits of active life, and has been postmaster of Newell's Run since 1898. He is the owner of ten acres of fine land in Newport township, which will some day be very valuable. In the Civil War he enlisted in the 100-day service, in Company G, 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and was an efficient soldier, ranking as first lieutenant.

Augustus Leonard was united in marriage with Margaret A. Clark, who was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1831. They had a family consisting of nine children namely: Eliza D., who married Alfred C. Seiwerts, and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; Ella L., who is the wife of A. Schnauffer, of Marietta, Ohio; Margaret, born October 15, 1857, who is deceased; Mary Augusta, born December 19, 1859; Frank B., the subject of this brief sketch; Fannie E., who became the wife of Dr. Cline, and lives in Williamstown, West Virginia; Sarah, deceased; Samuel C., who married Kate Rymer, and lives in Williams-town, West Virginia; and W. B., who was born October 6, 1871, and married Minnie Gano.

Mr. Leonard and his family are Presbyterians, in religious belief. Politically the former was first a Whig, and later took sides with the Republican party, to which he has since been faithful. He has the good wishes of all in the community, as the result of his useful citizenship.

The subject of this sketch gained the rudiments of an education in the common school of Newport township. Later, he took a two years course in Marietta Academy, and still later attended Marietta College for two years. He was of a studious nature, and made rapid progress in acquiring knowledge. In the general merchandise business he has a good patronage, which is daily increasing.


Mr. Leonard chose for his wife Alice Bond, a daughter of Thomas Bond, and they have reared four children, namely: Ethel, Enid, Paul, and Eliza. Politically, the subject of this sketch has ever been a Republican, and he is ready at any time to defend his chosen party. He is still young in years, his birth having occurred December 17, 1861, and a bright future awaits him.

RS. RUTH B. DEVOL, who is living on the homestead farm about five miles from Marietta, in Washington County, Ohio, is the widow of the late Benjamin Frank Devol. She was born in Marietta township, in 1823, and is a daughter of Basil and Worthy (Broom) Cross.

Benjamin Frank Devol, the deceased husband of Mrs. Ruth B. Devol, was born in 1818, and died in July, 1876. He was a most worthy gentleman and was highly esteemed in Washington County, where he was well known for his many admirable traits of character. He was an ardent member of the Republican party. Fourteen children blessed his union with Ruth B. Cross Devol, namely: Cynthia, deceased; Charles Henry, a farmer of Muskingum township, who married Josie Lewis; William, of Marietta, who married

Clara Jett; George, deceased; Benjamin, a farmer, of Muskingum township, who married Carrie Spindler; Mary, who married Frank Lancaster, a carpenter, of Marietta; Charlotte, deceased, who was the wife of J. P. Ridge; Kate, who married Henry Faulkner; Ruth, who married Charles Griffin, and is living in Marietta; Clara and Lorenzo, deceased; Emery, who lives with his mother; Elmer, a farmer of Muskingum township, who married Clara Cline; and Wing, who is farming at home.

Mrs. Devol is a woman of many lovable traits of character, and she is a kind and helpful neighbor, always lending assistance to those who are in distress.

LTON H. DEVOL is one of the respective farmers of Muskingum township, Washington County, Ohio. He is a son of Theodore and Jane (Clark) Devol, and grandson of Stephen Devol.

His paternal great-grandfather, Stephen Devol, came from Rhode Island in the year 1800, and with his family, settled in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, where he lived and died. He was a ship carpenter by trade. His son, Stephen Devol, was a farmer of that township, and was three times married. He reared five children, namely: Theodore, the father of Milton H.; Emily; Hiram; Betsy; and Louisa.

Theodore Devol married Jane Clark, a daughter of Seneca Clark, of Waterford township. Seneca Clark reared three children, namely: A. S. Clark, of Beverly, a physician; Jane F., mother of Milton H.; and Henry, deceased. Theodore Devol and his wife reared five children, as follow: Frances, who married Captain J. G. Barker; Stephen, who married Kate O'Donnel, and is living in Zanesville; Augusta Jane, who died February 5, 1902; Milton H., the subject of this sketch; and Lewis A., who married Nettie Stagg, and is living in Wisconsin.

Milton H. Devol, whose name opens these

lines, was united in marriage with Lizzie Keeler, a daughter of Philip Keeler, of Washington County, Ohio, and they have four children, namely: Clark, aged sixteen years; Hattie, aged fifteen years; Gertrude, aged thirteen years; and Marjorie, aged six years.

Mr. Devol is deeply interested in the welfare of the people in the community in which he lives, and is a man of high standing.

**E**DWIN W. DEVOL, a highly successful truck farmer of Washington County, is located on his farm in Muskingum township. He was born in 1858, and is a son of J. H. and Katherine (West) Devol.

The farm on which Mr. Devol lives was recently purchased. It had been owned by his father for a number of years, having come to that gentleman by division of estate. There Mr. Devol conducts a garden or truck farm, and being but four miles from the city of Marietta, finds a ready market for the products which he takes so much pride in raising. He is thoroughly conversant with gardening methods, and truck raising, and he ranks among the leading and influential farmers of the county.

Mr. Devol is a Republican, in politics. Religiously, he attends the Congregational Church.

**D**R. FRANCIS RIDLEY SPARLING. The subject of this sketch was born in Noble County, Ohio, May 19, 1853, of Irish parents, and is the eldest of a family of six children. His father and mother were born near Tullamore, Ireland. His father studied medicine in Dublin, served as surgeon on board of one of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's ships, and made two trips to Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa. He came to America in 1851, and settled in Noble County, Ohio, where he practiced medicine until April, 1861. Then he

moved with his family to Washington County, Ohio, where F. R. Sparling grew to manhood, and studied medicine under his father. He graduated from Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1880, and located on the old homestead in Liberty township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1881.

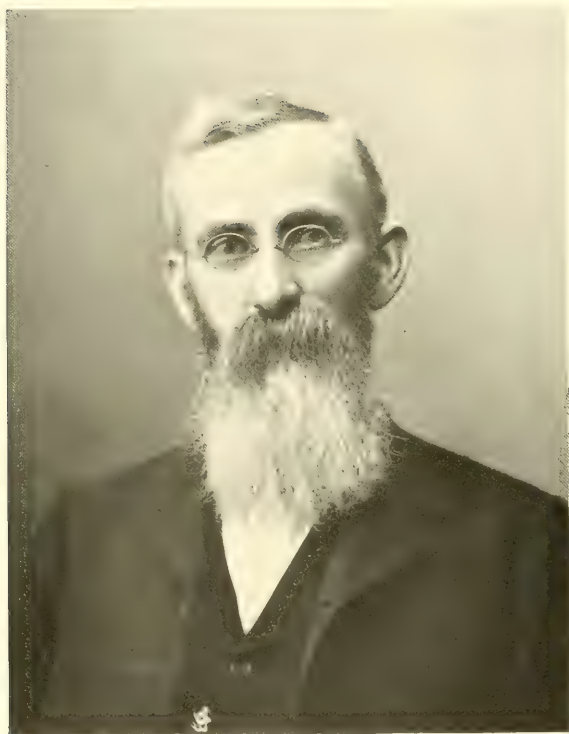
Dr. Francis Ridley Sparling was united in marriage with Carrie C. Perkins, a daughter of Ezra Perkins, of Salem township, Washington County, Ohio. To this union were born six children, all of whom are living.

Dr. Sparling acquired a large practice, which he conducted successfully for nearly 18 years in Liberty and adjoining townships. Feeling unable, however, to endure the strain and exposure of country practice, and in order to secure better educational facilities for his children, he moved with his family, in the fall of 1897, to Devol's Dam, near Marietta. He also took an active part in the development of oil and gas interests in Liberty and Lawrence townships, and the betterment of roads and postal service in Liberty township.

**J**AMES LINTNER BRECKENRIDGE, gauger for the Buckeye Pipe Line Company at Elba, Washington County, Ohio, has been a faithful employee of that company since 1877, and has been located at Elba since 1885. Mr. Breckenridge is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Meadville, that state, July 6, 1845. He is a son of William B. and Nancy (Andrews) Breckenridge, both natives of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and grandson of David and Sarah (Lintner) Breckenridge. David Breckenridge settled in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1802, cleared a farm in Vernon township and built the first frame barn in Crawford County. He was of Scotch-Irish stock; his death took place in 1863.

The maternal grandfather of the subject hereof was Robert Andrews, a native of the north of Ireland, and also of Scotch-Irish stock. He, too, was among the pioneer set-






DR. JAMES M. HARDY.



tlers in Vernon township, and after farming for many years in Crawford County, he died there. He married Sarah Chidester.

William B. Breckenridge followed agricultural pursuits near Meadville, Vernon township, for many years. After his retirement, he moved to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he died, in 1893. The subject of these lines received his mental training in the public schools of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. He served as an apprentice at the jeweler's trade, and followed that line of work for fifteen years, with M. P. Jenks, in Meadville. In 1877, he entered the employ of the United Pipe Line Co., at Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and has continued in the service ever since, being now ganger for Washington County, Ohio, with location at Elba.

Mr. Breckenridge has been twice married. September 3, 1879, he was united in marriage with Emma Colt, a daughter of Sydney and Charlotte (Whitman) Colt, of Meadville. Three sons blessed this union,—John C., Harry W. and Lawrence B. In 1887, the mother of these children crossed the river of death, and after many years, Mr. Breckenridge formed a second matrimonial alliance. This event took place October 7, 1897, and Mrs. Clara (McNamara) Cady, of Meadville, was the lady of his choice. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Republican. He affiliates with Elba Lodge, No. 420, Knights of Pythias.

 R. JAMES M. HARDY, a competent and reliable practitioner of medicine in Salem township, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Sharon, Noble County, Ohio, where he was born July 7, 1844, his parents being Dr. John R. and Julia A. (Robinson) Hardy, natives of Maine and New York, respectively. His paternal grandfather was Jesse Hardy, a pioneer of Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, who, some years later, removed from Bedford to one of the towns in Noble County, and resided there until his death. The maternal grandfather of James M. Hardy was William Robinson, a res-

ident of Salem township, where he was engaged in farming until his demise.

Dr. John R. Hardy arrived in Ohio with his parents in 1820, and prepared to fit himself for the study of medicine, as he had chosen for his life work the profession of a physician. In 1835 he located in Noble County, and, until 1848, actively pursued his practice in Sharon; afterward he moved to Salem township, Washington County. Until his death, May 3, 1875, at the age of 63 years, he was kept very busy attending to the work always awaiting him. He was twice married, first to a Miss Goodrich, who was the mother of his first three children, namely: Martin V., who for 46 years was a prominent physician of Salem township; Susan, the wife of Pemberton Palmer; and Andrew J., of Missouri. The mother of these children died, and subsequently John R. Hardy married again, being united with Julia A. Robinson, who had two children by this marriage: James M.; and Josephine, deceased.

James M. Hardy was reared in Washington County, Ohio, and received a part of his education in the high school of Lebanon, Ohio. When he, like his father, determined to practice medicine, he became a student at the medical college at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated with the class of 1876. Since obtaining his degree he has had great success, and now enjoys to a high degree, the regard and esteem of the people of his township and county.

Dr. Hardy was united in marriage with Mary E. Miller, a daughter of George Miller, of Salem township, and they have two sons, namely: Maurice L., who was a soldier in the Spanish-American War, and served 22 months in the Philippine Islands; and Arthur G., who is fitting himself for civil engineering.

During the Civil War, Dr. Hardy served for 27 months in the army. He enlisted as a private in Company H, 7th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav., in August, 1862, and took active part in opposing Morgan's raid. The last year he spent in the service he was on detached duty at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, where he was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal, in November, 1864. Dr. and Mrs. Hardy are members of the Universalist Church.

Fraternally the doctor affiliates with American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of Marietta, Ohio; Palmer Lodge, No. 351, I. O. O. F., of Salem; William Thomas Encampment, No. 266, I. O. O. F.; and G. J. Stanley Post, G. A. R. In politics he is at all times a Republican, and takes great interest in city, township and county affairs. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, and also of the Ohio State Medical Association.

**R**OBERT EMMET SMITHSON, deceased, lately a prominent citizen of Macksburg, Ohio, where his death took place April 25, 1901, will ever be remembered as one of the substantial citizens of that place. Mr. Smithson was born in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, May 4, 1831, and was a son of John and Jane (Campbell) Smithson. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Smithson, of England, who came to America in 1804, and settled in Otsego County New York. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1814 and about two years later, removed to Ohio, and settled in Aurelius township, Washington County.

Robert E. Smithson obtained his mental training in the public schools of his native township. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed previous to the Civil War, and also assisted his father, at times, in his store at Macksburg. During the great conflict between the north and the south, like a true American citizen, he responded to our country's call for volunteers and became a member of Company G, 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry. He took an active part in the great battle of Shiloh, but was engaged in skirmishing most of the time previous to the evacuation of Corinth. He was taken prisoner at Marks Mills, Arkansas, April 25, 1864, and was sent to Tyler, Texas. In July, of the same year, he succeeded in making his escape, but was recaptured on August 12, and returned to prison. After ten months' imprison-

ment he was exchanged February 25, 1865. While on his way home, he received his commission as captain from Governor Brough. He returned to his regiment, and March 8, 1866, fifteen days later, was mustered out of service. He went into the army as a private, and filled every position up to that of brevet major, having been discharged as such after serving nearly four years and a half.

After his return from the war, Major Smithson was engaged, for several years, in general merchandizing in Ringgold, Morgan County, and subsequently, in Marietta. In 1876, he retired from mercantile life and removed to Macksburg, where he became connected with the oil industry, in which he was largely interested up to the time of his death. He was the first mayor of the village of Macksburg, and both as a public and private citizen, he enjoyed the esteem of the public in general. He was a member of the Masonic order for nearly half a century, and also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. He was vice-president of the association of the 77th regiment and also of the branch association of prisoners of war, for southeastern Ohio.

Mr. Smithson was twice married. In 1863, he was joined in matrimony with Ara A. Harris, who, after a brief wedded life, passed to her final rest in 1866. On August 19, 1867, Mr. Smithson contracted a second marriage, being this time united with Julia M. Collins, who still survives him. Five children blessed this union, namely, Jennie B., wife of Wilbur Atherton; Margaret; Mary G.; Mabel I., wife of Osmer Parker; and Donald R.

Mrs. Julia E. Smithson, widow of the subject of this sketch, is a daughter of Captain William R. and Margaret Lee (Hutchison) Collins, at one time prominent residents of Loudoun County, Virginia, who later moved to Ohio. Her father, Captain Collins, was a soldier in the War of 1812, with the rank of captain. He enlisted in the army at Leesburg, Virginia, when but eighteen years old, and served until the successful termination of that conflict. He was a son of Horatio and Abigail (Richison) Collins. His father, an English-

man by birth, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his mother was a lady of Irish birth.

Captain Collins settled in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1822, and engaged in merchandizing, milling and other pursuits. In 1839, he located in Macksburg, and followed similar pursuits for ten years. He then removed to Bonn, Ohio, where he remained for several years, after which he moved to Albany, Athens County, Ohio. Some time later he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, where the closing years of his life were spent. He died in 1859. During the "forties," he was captain of a militia company at Macksburg.

Mrs. Smithson is one of a family of the following children, seven girls and two boys. Their names are Elizabeth; Nancy; Mary E.; William A.; Margaret L.; Enoch A.; Julia M.; Sallie M.; and Abigail. Elizabeth married James Mace; Nancy, who married Robert P. Dille, is deceased; Abigail married Albert S. Perkins, and is deceased; Mary E. is the widow of Henry Ewing; and William A. and Enoch A. are deceased. Sallie is the widow of John T. Matthews, and Margaret L. was the wife of Hiram D. Davis, but is now deceased. Julia M. is the widow of the subject of this sketch, and is a highly respected resident of Macksburg, where she has hosts of friends.



**MRS. BETTY WASHINGTON (LEWIS) LOVELL**, born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1796, eldest child of Howell Lewis and Ellen Hackley Pollard. Howell Lewis was the son of Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington, only sister of George Washington. Mrs. Lovell's father, Howell Lewis, in 1811, removed to land on the Big Kanawha below Charleston inherited from his uncle, General Washington; the family, including slaves, numbered fifty.

In 1818, Mrs. Lovell was married to Col. Joseph Lovell, of Charleston, Virginia. Mr. Lovell was born in England, came in early

life to Virginia, and became prominent as a lawyer and legislator; he died in Charleston, Virginia, and his widow, with five sons, removed to Marietta Ohio, in 1838, chiefly for the education of her children. Mrs. Lovell took a long lease of the Governor Meigs home on Muskingum avenue, and was identified with Marietta till her death in 1866. Her mother, Mrs. Ellen H. Lewis, and two sons lie beside her in Mound Cemetery. Her fourth son, Joseph, born in 1827, was reared to manhood in Marietta, graduated from Marietta College in 1850, read law in Marietta, but removed to Nashville, Tennessee, going into the commission business.

November 15, 1852, Mr. Lowell married Sarah Sophia Nye, eldest daughter of A. T. Nye (grandson of General Benjamin Tupper, one of the founders of the Ohio Company). During the Civil War Mr. Lovell and family returned to Marietta, where he died in 1865. The one daughter of this marriage is Betty Washington, married, in 1876, to Francis Fox Oldham. With their three children they reside (1902) in Cincinnati, Ohio.



**JAMES N. CASSIDY**, a leading farmer of Washington County, Ohio, occupies one of the well-improved and finely-cultivated farms which make Fairfield township a most desirable part of the county.

Mr. Cassidy was born in Union township, Carroll County, Ohio, on November 29, 1844, and is a son of John and Mary (Russell) Cassidy. John Cassidy died on September 15, 1891, aged 71 years, two months and 20 days. His wife died on November 28, 1888, when more than 60 years old. They had a family of eight children, James N. being the second in order of birth. The others were as follows: William, who operates a farm in Augusta township, Carroll County; Samuel Russell, who died in August, 1877, in early manhood; Robert George, who resides at Atwater Center, Portage County, Ohio; Margaret Jane, who

died in 1859, at the age of seven years; Matthew, who resides in Union township, Carroll County; John Patterson, who is a resident of Carroll County; and one who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared and schooled in Carroll county. In early life he became interested in agricultural pursuits, which have claimed the most of his attention through life. In March, 1880, he sold his farm in Carroll County, and located in his present place in Washington County, where he has made most of the excellent improvements. He bought the farm which was known as the Laughlin Devine farm. Mr. Cassidy is a practical farmer, and carefully manages to make every part of his property remunerative. He has a particularly thrifty orchard, and carries on a general line of farming.

In February, 1867, Mr. Cassidy married Margaret Isabel Dager, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, on July 8, 1846, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Means) Dager, who became residents of Ohio when she was but two years of age. They located in Augusta township, where they resided through life. The father of Mrs. Cassidy died in 1868, aged 70 years, and her mother, in December, 1870, aged about 74 years. They had a family of eight children, the youngest member being the wife of Mr. Cassidy. The others were as follows: Jacob, who died in April, 1862; Martha Ann, who resides at East Rochester, Columbiana County, Ohio; John and Catherine, both of whom died young, from scarlet fever; Wesley, who also succumbed, in youth, to the same malady; Mary Elizabeth, who still resides in Augusta township, Carroll County; and Isaac, who is deceased.

Six children have been born to Mr. Cassidy and his wife, as follows: John Dager; Margaret Jane; Mary Martha; Jacob Clement; Viola Bell; and Brady Neel. John Dager, who was born January 13, 1868, resides near Qualey Station. He married Bertha Barnhart, of Center Belpre, and has one daughter,—Pauline Bell. Margaret Jane and Mary Martha are twins, and were born on November 7, 1869. The former lives in Marietta. The

latter married Stephen B. Freese, and they reside on the Israel Devol farm, near Marietta. They have three children,—James D.; Stephen Paul; and Mildred Margaret. Jacob Clement was born June 3, 1870, is unmarried, and is the engineer employed at Haas' family laundry at Marietta. Viola Bell, who was born April 11, 1876, died February 2, 1900. Brady Neel, the youngest, born December 17, 1880, resides in Western Virginia and is engaged in the sawmill business.

Mr. Cassidy has been a lifelong Democrat. In the spring of 1901, he was elected justice of the peace for a term of three years, and it speaks well for the law-abiding citizens of Fairfield township, that he has not yet had any serious cases in which to adjust differences. In connection with his farming, Mr. Cassidy has acted as agent for several first-class fertilizers, representing the Cleveland Drier Co., the Western Union, and the Jarucki Chemical Co., of Sandusky, Ohio. In former years, he was active in the Masonic fraternity. His religious connection is with the Centenary Methodist Church. Mr. Cassidy is well known in this community, and is recognized as a prominent and useful citizen.



H. WELCH, a prominent and substantial farmer, as well as a representative citizen, of Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio, was born on his present farm on February 12, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Barbara (Smith) Welch.

The Welch family is of German ancestry. Henry Welch was born in Pennsylvania, in October, 1805, and died on this farm in May, 1882. The mother was born on the shores of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania, in 1806, and died in Ohio, on November 20, 1884. In 1843, they came to Washington County, Ohio, and Mr. Welch purchased this farm from the court. It was formerly the property of James Campbell, and consists of 169 acres of most valuable and productive land.







HON. THEO. F. DAVIS.

The following children were born to Henry and Barbara Welch: Peter, who resides in Decatur township; Susan, who is Mrs. Remley, and lives in Fairfield township; Martin, who resides at Davenport, Nebraska; John, who lives in Decatur township; James, who is a resident of Parkersburg, West Virginia; and G. H.

Mr. Welch has passed much of his life in Fairfield township, where he was reared and schooled. He has business interests in other parts of the county and in West Virginia, but his attention has been most closely given to the development of his farm and the breeding of blooded stock and standard horses, in which he has been eminently successful. The products of his farm command very high prices, and give great satisfaction over a large extent of country. He has the reputation of being an excellent farmer, and a first-class judge of stock, as well as a reliable authority.

Mr. Welch was married to E. A. Root, who was born in Fairfield township, and was a daughter of T. C. Root, a native of Vermont, now deceased. Like his father, the subject of this sketch is identified with the Democratic party, and for a number of years served as township clerk, having resigned the office but lately. His fraternal connections are with Bartlett Lodge, No. 283, A. F. & A. M.; and Cutler Lodge, No. 784, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Decatur Presbyterian Church. The family is one of prominence in this locality, and Mr. Welch sustains a reputation for integrity as a man of business, and is a very useful and estimable citizen.

coln issued his first three-months call for volunteers to defend the Union. Notwithstanding his youth, Mr. Davis eagerly offered his services, and subsequently, when his term had expired, enlisted in the 83rd Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and served valiantly until the termination of the conflict.

After the war, Mr. Davis took up the study of civil engineering, and became a civil engineer in railroad construction. He accepted a position as engineer to assist in making surveys and locating locks and dams in the improvements of the Little Kanawha River, in West Virginia. In 1869 he came to Marietta, where he had made the first surveys for the Marietta & Cleveland Railroad, and was placed in charge of its construction. This having been successfully completed, he was elected city engineer, and served two terms as such, thereby doing credit to himself, and benefiting his city to no little degree.

Mr. Davis was elected to the State Senate from the 14th Senatorial District in the 68th General Assembly, and served as president pro tem of that body. While Senator, he presented the first municipal ownership bill ever brought before the Senate, and by his persistent efforts secured the passage of the measure, although many opposed it. The beneficent results of the act were so manifest that a large number of similar bills has been passed since that time, and in every instance municipal ownership of water-works, lighting systems, etc., has been the means of saving a great amount of money to the people. Mr. Davis is an enthusiastic exponent of municipal ownership, and through his advocacy of it has rendered good service to the people of Marietta.

Mr. Davis is mainly occupied in real estate transactions, and is the owner of a large amount of property. He is also identified with the development of extensive interests, in which he employs many men. The citizens of Marietta are grateful to Mr. Davis for his services, and they unite in expressing esteem and friendship for him.

Mr. Davis is a member of the following fraternal bodies: American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.; American Union Chapter, No.

**ON.** THEODORE F. DAVIS has been actively identified for many years with the interests of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in New Trenton, Franklin County, Indiana, in 1844, and came to Marietta in 1869.

Mr. Davis passed the early part of his life on a farm, and was barely 17 years of age when the Civil War began, and President Lin-

1, R. A. M.: Marietta Commandery, No. 50, K. T., of which he is a charter member; Marietta Council, No. 78, R. & S. M.; and Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a member of Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R. He has held several important positions and ranks in the Ohio Department of the G. A. R. as a member of the Sons of Veterans. He belongs to Lodge No. 477, B. P. O. E., and is a charter member of Marietta Council, No. 32, of United Commercial Travelers.

**E**DWARD THOMAS WICKENS, a successful farmer and oil producer of Washington County, Ohio, is among the most enterprising citizens of Aurelius township. Mr. Wickens was born in the vicinity of his present home, July 6, 1852. He is the eldest son of William R. and Sarah (Cadwell) Wickens, and grandson of George and Charlotte (Rowland) Wickens. The great-grandfather on the paternal side was George Wickens, Senior, who was born on the Isle of Wight, England, and spent his entire life there. He was a farmer by occupation. Additional mention is made of the Wickens family, particularly of George and Charlotte (Rowland) Wickens, the grandparents, in the sketches of Henry and William R. Wickens, found elsewhere in this book.

The maternal grandparents of the subject hereof were James and Lucy (Hamilton) Cadwell, of Marietta, Ohio. The beloved mother of Edward Thomas Wickens departed this life April 22, 1902, in her seventieth year. His father still lives in Aurelius township, at an advanced age, and is extensively engaged in farming and oil producing. Four children were born to him and his wife. Of these, Edward T. is the eldest. The others are,—Charles A., Ellis W., and Joseph A. The last-named is also engaged in the oil business, and a sketch of him is given in another part of this volume.

Edward T. Wickens attended the public

schools and received but a limited schooling. Upon reaching his majority, he commenced his career as a farmer. He resides upon and owns the original ancestral farm of 85 acres, settled upon by his parents in 1832. The old barn is still standing, a relic of former days, and is in a fair state of preservation. It was built with forty dollars in gold, brought from England by his grandmother.

In addition to the ancestral farm, of which Mr. Wickens is the possessor, he also owns a 120-acre farm in Noble county, and since 1891, has been engaged in the oil producing business. He, in company with others, owns three valuable leases in Aurelius township, where eleven producing wells are in successful operation, yielding to Mr. Wickens, alone, an income of \$180 per month.

March 1, 1879, Mr. Wickens was united in marriage with Martha J. Brown, a daughter of Jacob Brown, of Salem township, but originally from Germany. Seven children blessed this union, as follows: Howard E.; Frank E.; Garfield; Chester A.; Mary A.; Hobart McKinley; and Asa. In his political views, Mr. Wickens upholds the principles of the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of Liberty Hill Grange, No. 1027, P. of H. His record as an enterprising and successful business man is worthy of commendation.

**E**DWARD L. CARSON, a prominent contractor and oil producer, of New Matamoras Washington County, Ohio, was born in Grandview township, November 10, 1866, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Joly) Carson.

William Carson was born in Ireland, in 1842, and came to the United States when a youth, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he followed the trade of a weaver, for one year. He then located in Guernsey County, Ohio, where he resided until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the 43rd Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry. At the close of the war, he settled in Washington County, and

rented a farm, which he afterwards bought. He has lived on this farm, which consists of 160 acres, for the past thirty-six years. He married Elizabeth Joly, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, and died in 1884. They reared two children,—Edward L., the subject of this sketch, and Charles M., who was born March 4, 1868, and is engaged in contracting and farming with his brother. William Carson is a Democrat, in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

Edward L. Carson received his mental training in Washington County, Ohio, and remained in Grand View township until September 9, 1891. He then moved to New Matamoras, where he has since resided. On his farm are eleven oil wells, on which these brothers realize a royalty. They are both very well known in New Matamoras and Washington County, and are closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the place of their residence.

Mr. Carson belongs to the Democratic party. He is a member of Matamoras Lodge, No. 374, of the Masonic order; American Union Chapter, No. 1, of Marietta, Ohio; Mountain State Commandery, of Sistersville, West Virginia; and Osiris Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Wheeling. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Carson was married September 9, 1891, to Effie True, who was born in New Matamoras, and is a daughter of Charles W. True, a prominent merchant of that place. They have two children, namely: Blanche, who was born October 7, 1893; and Beryl, who was born October 11, 1896.



THOMAS T. DUNBAR, a prominent farmer of Washington County, Ohio, and an esteemed and useful citizen of Fairfield township, was born in this township on June 12, 1855, and is a son of David and Matilda (Hull) Dunbar.

David Dunbar was born in Virginia, and his father, Thomas Dunbar, was one of the

first settlers in Fairfield township, and lived near Fishtown. In 1860, David Dunbar purchased the farm which is now the property of Thomas T., consisting of 200 acres of very valuable land. Prior to the Civil War, Mr. Dunbar and his brother, Shelton Dunbar, conducted a store, which was the first establishment of its kind at Dunbar Station. At the outbreak of the war, David Dunbar enlisted in a company of the 92nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he was orderly sergeant, and served three years. He suffered a severe wound in the arm at the battle of Chickamauga. After his return from the army, Mr. Dunbar sold his store and resumed farming. He was a very prominent man in his locality, and was called upon to serve in many of the local offices,—being assessor, constable, and member of the school board. He was always interested in public enterprises. His death occurred on October 10, 1900, at the age of 64 years. He was identified with the Republican party. His wife died on February 19, 1893. Mr. Dunbar married for his second wife, Margaret Winn, of Marietta, who now resides in Michigan.

David Dunbar was the father of the following children: Thomas T., who is the subject of this sketch; Leonidas S., who resides at Phoenix, Arizona; Anna L., who is the widow of Mr. Schrader, resides with her brother, Thomas T., and is preparing for the profession of a trained nurse; and Etta Ellen, Ida May and Hester Adell, who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared and schooled in Fairfield township, and during his father's life, was associated with him on the farm. Since then he has had charge of this large estate and has carried on general farming. He is somewhat prominent in politics, is active in the Republican party, and has served efficiently as township treasurer.

Thomas T. Dunbar was married to Sarah L. T. Carothers, who is a daughter of R. D. Carothers, of Cutler, Ohio. Six children have been born to Mr. Dunbar and his wife, as follows: Carrie Mildred, born on August 8, 1890; Matilda Elizabeth, born on May 23, 1892; David Deane, born on July 6, 1894;

Laura Mertie, born on January 20, 1896; John William Ellis, born on February 6, 1896; and Alice Dorothea, born on March 20, 1902. Mr. Dunbar's fraternal association is with the Knights and Ladies of Security. The family attend the Centenary Methodist Church, near Cutler, in which they are most highly valued.

**L**EVI W. GREEN, for many years a prominent and prosperous business man, is now living a retired life at New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 11, 1833, and is a son of Isaac H. and Delilah (Ruble) Green.

Isaac H. Green was born in New York State in 1792. He was a farmer by occupation, and was also engaged in merchandizing many years. He came to Ohio when a young man, and located about twenty miles south of St. Clairsville Belmont County, where he bought a farm. He was a prominent man, and represented his county in the State Legislature of Ohio, for two terms. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in 1847, while on a business trip to New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Green married Delilah Ruble, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and they reared the following children: Andrew; James and Samuel, deceased; Charlotte; Levi W.; Benton, deceased; and Susanna, wife of Isaac Young.

Levi W. Green left his native county at the age of 16 years, and has since lived in Washington County, Ohio. He first located on a farm in Lawrence township, and then spent four years in Marietta, learning the trade of a brick-mason. He afterward located in Bloomfield, and in 1857, came to New Matamoras, where he followed his trade for many years. He purchased the old Shannon House in 1891, and established the Green Hotel, which flourished under his management and ownership until 1899, since which time he has leased the building. He also conducted the Central

Hotel for a period of three years. He has large real estate interests in New Matamoras, but is now living in retirement, and enjoying the fruits of his early toil.

November 16, 1859, Mr. Green was joined in hymeneal bonds with Margaret Ellis, who was born in Grand View township, Washington County, in 1843, and is a daughter of William M. and Clara (Ankrum) Ellis, both natives of Washington County. Her father was born in 1819, and was a brick and stone mason by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had five children, namely: Margaret; Rebecca, wife of Robert Williamson; Sibyl, wife of Dr. Richardson; William P.; and Silas H., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Green became the parents of seven children, namely: Emma C. (Raper), of Wheeling, West Virginia; Thomas B., of New Matamoras; Fanny N. (Fulton), of Wheeling; Sibyl R. (Lydick), of Pittsburg; William R., deceased; F. W., who graduated from Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg, in the class of 1902; and Gwendolyn (Weeter). The subject of this sketch is a Democrat, in politics. He is now serving his sixth consecutive term as councilman, and is also a trustee of Grand View township. Mrs. Green is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**J**OSEPH H. GAGE, deceased, who was one of the most prominent and influential residents of Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio, settled on the farm now owned by his son, Myron W. Gage, as early as 1835.

Joseph H. Gage was born in Salem, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, February 16, 1815. He removed to Washington County, Ohio, in 1835, and settled on a farm in what was then Wesley township, and is now Fairfield township. He was a stone-mason by trade, and was also engaged in stone cutting for Hanford Powers, in and about Waterford, for many years. In religious belief he was a Universalist.

Mr. Gage was united in marriage, Novem-



ber 8, 1838, with Mary Adliza Cook, who was born in Jericho, Chittenden County, Vermont, and was two months old when brought by her parents to this county. She was also a member of the Universalist Church. They had the following children: Caroline E., who was born September 3, 1839, and died August 3, 1845; Lucien Cook, who was born April 20, 1841, and died November 11, 1841; Horace Dunsmoor, who was born March 19, 1843, resides at Patten Mills, Ohio, married Josephine Cody, and has eight children; John Abner, born July 5, 1845; Mary Ann, born October 15, 1847, who is the wife of Waldo Smith, a farmer living near Columbus, Ohio; Flora Theodosia, born December 5, 1849, who is the wife of J. T. Dunbar, of Watertown; Polly Judith, born September 24, 1851, who died August 26, 1852; George Rodney, a resident of Bartlett, and a farmer, of Wesley township, who was born January 10, 1854, and married Emma Selby, a daughter of Marion Selby, of Wesley township; and Myron Wentworth, who was born August 23, 1857. Joseph H. Gage died November 25, 1895, at the age of eighty years, nine months and nine days, after an industrious and well spent life. His widow died January 12, 1898, at the age of eighty-three years, ten months and two days.



H. TRICKLE, M. D. The high standard attained by the medical profession in Washington County, Ohio, is well represented in the person and practice of Dr. E. H. Trickle, whose skill and ability as well as his wide experience have made him known beyond the limits of Cutler, where he has been an important factor ever since his location there.

The birth of Dr. Trickle occurred near Saint Clairsville, in Belmont County, Ohio, on July 1, 1836. His preparatory education was obtained in the common schools of Harrison County, where he began his medical studies, and he later entered Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The outbreak of

the Civil War interrupted his education, his loyalty inducing him to put aside his personal aims in order to become a defender of his country. He enlisted in July, 1861, as a private, in Company E, 4th Reg. West Virginia Vol. Inf., but soon received promotion to the rank of first sergeant of Company I. At Vicksburg, his gallant conduct gained him the rank of lieutenant, and as such he served until October, 1864, when he was mustered out at Harper's Ferry. During the summer of 1861, his regiment was located in the Kanawha Valley in West Virginia, and took part in the campaigns of that section until the winter of 1862, when it was sent to Vicksburg and did gallant service in accomplishing its surrender. After the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, the regiment went to Chattanooga in time to take part in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, under General Sherman, in the 15th Army Corps. It next went to Knoxville to relieve General Burnside, and returned to Larkinsville, Alabama, where it went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1864, Lieutenant Trickle came, with his gallant regiment, back to West Virginia, participated in the Lynchburg raid, and spent the summer fighting and skirmishing through the Shenandoah Valley.

After his return to peaceful pursuits, and his recuperation from the strain of this long service, the subject of this sketch went to Racine, Ohio, in order to resume his medical studies. In the spring of 1868, he settled for preliminary practice, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and two years later, returned to Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he took his degree. Dr. Trickle was engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Racine, Ohio, until 1879, when he removed to Washington County, on account of failing health. Since February, 1879, he has been a resident of Cutler and has been identified with the town's remarkable growth. He invested heavily in real estate, owns much town property, including an excellent hotel, and but lately has platted an addition to the town.

Dr. Trickle was married in 1857, to Jane Hamilton, who was born in Ireland in 1838.

and came to America with her parents when eight years old. They settled in Athens County, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Trickle have a family of three daughters and two sons, one of the latter being engaged in business in California, and the other being connected with the Associated Press, in Colorado. As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Trickle's ability has received flattering recognition. For eight years' he was the examining surgeon of the pension bureau, in Meigs county, and has also served in the same capacity under the administrations of Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, in Washington County, covering a period of ten years. He has also been surgeon for different railroad companies, and is a member of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. He is also a member of the Washington County Medical Society, and the Meigs County Medical Society. He has served as president of the society in Washington County, and sustains the most cordial relations with his brother physicians and surgeons. His fraternal association is with the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., both in Racine, Ohio. Dr. Trickle is a member of the Methodist Church in Cutler, and is a liberal supporter of its many lines of benevolent and Christian endeavor.

**R**EV. W. E. ROE, D. D., who has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Marietta since 1892, is a native of Cornwall, New York, and was born in 1857. He is a son of James G. Roe, who was a business man, and had three brothers who were ministers. James G. Roe and his father were Presbyterian elders all their lives. W. E. Roe's younger brother, Rev. Walter C. Roe, of the Dutch Reformed Church, is a missionary among the Indians.

Rev. W. E. Roe graduated from Williams College in 1878, and from the Union Theological Seminary, in 1886, having spent four years intervening, in teaching in New York and Pennsylvania. He taught school in

Brooklyn, New York, and at the "Hill" school at Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

He was pastor of a church at Jacksonville, Florida, from 1886 to 1887, and had charge of another at King Ferry, New York, from 1887 to 1892. He then accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Marietta, and under his guidance and leadership, it has grown perceptibly each year. He is highly esteemed in Marietta, where his discourses are received with much praise.

Rev. Mr. Roe was married in 1889, to Abby S. Adams, of King Ferry, New York, and they have had three children,—Samuel A., who died January 1, 1898, aged seven years; Caroline Clark, who was born November 19, 1893; and James Adams, who was born December 30, 1899.

Rev. Mr. Roe received the degree of D. D. from Williams College in 1898. He is a nephew of the well-known novelist, E. P. Roe.

**D**R. CHARLES S. HART. This gentleman stands among the foremost physicians of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in Washington County, in 1856, and is a son of Dr. B. F. Hart.

Dr. Charles S. Hart received his primary education in Marietta, and later, took a course of study at Roanoke, Virginia, which he completed in 1875. He entered the Columbus Medical College, in 1875, graduating in 1877, and at once took up the practice of his profession in Marietta, Ohio. He spent thirteen years in Lincoln, Nebraska, returning to Marietta in 1893, when he took up office quarters with his father. In 1896, he entered his finely fitted-up office and home at No. 306 Putnam street. He has a very large practice, which demands his entire time and constant attention. Great confidence is placed in his ability as a physician and surgeon, and his reputation is by no means confined to the limits of his home town.

Dr. Hart married Julia L. Holdren, and

they have one son,—James F., who is attending Marietta College. Dr. Hart is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and was examiner for the United States recruiting officers, while examinations were held in Marietta. He is a member of the Elks lodge, having served as exalted ruler of that body. He is a Republican, in politics. Religiously, he is a member of the First Congregational Church.



WILLIAM EATON, a highly respected farmer of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Graysville, Monroe County, Ohio, January 1, 1844, and is a son of Kennard and Rebecca (Phillip) Eaton.

Kennard Eaton was also born in Graysville and followed the occupation of a blacksmith until his death, in 1862. He married Rebecca Phillip, and they reared William, the subject of this sketch; John; Mary Jane, who married Mrs. Flowers, of Washington County; Louisa, who married Thomas Miller, of Washington County; and Nathan. Mrs. Eaton married, for her second husband, Franklin McKnight.

William Eaton, the subject of this biography, has farmed all of his life, and with the exception of eight years spent in Monroe county, has lived in New Matamoras since 1868. On October 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and served until March 8, 1866. He was in the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, where his regiment lost 700 men, and marched under General Grant from Pittsburg Landing to Memphis, Tennessee, and then to Alton, Illinois. From Alton, the regiment went to the Mississippi River, thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, and later, to Camden, Arkansas, where Mr. Eaton's company undertook to take a supply train to Pine Bluff, and were captured. Mr. Eaton was kept as a prisoner at Fort Tyler for ten months, when he was exchanged, in April,

1864, and sent home on a prisoner's furlough. He reported for duty at New Orleans, Louisiana, going from there to Mobile, Alabama, and thence to Brownsville, Texas, where he was discharged, March 8, 1866. He saw much hard fighting throughout the war in which he bore himself gallantly.

At the close of the war, Mr. Eaton returned home, and devoted himself to farming, which has been his occupation ever since. He owns 154 acres of finely improved land, the most of which he rents. He has several valuable oil wells on his farm in Monroe county. Mr. Eaton thoroughly understands agricultural matters, and is one of the most successful farmers in the county.

The subject of this sketch was married December 20, 1866, to Rebecca Wheeler, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1847, and they have had eight children, namely: Albert; George W.; Rosetta Ann, who married P. Hall; Kinsey K., deceased; James J.; Mary J.; John O.; and Maggie L. Mr. Eaton and his family attend the First Presbyterian Church of New Matamoras. He is a Democrat, in political views. He is a member of the G. A. R.



CHARLES W. ATHEY, a prominent citizen of Marietta, was born in 1843, in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, and is a son of Hezekiah and Mary Ann (Tidd) Athey, the families on both sides belonging to the farming communities of Virginia. Benoni Goldsmith, the father of grandmother Athey, served as a soldier in the Revolution, and was wounded and captured by the British at the Battle of Cowpens, in South Carolina.

Hezekiah Athey was born in Fearing township also, and was a son of Walter Athey, who came to Washington County from Hampshire County, Virginia, and settled along Duck Creek. Like his ancestors, he engaged in farming and stockraising. He spent four years in Marietta, but died on his farm in Fearing township, in 1899. In 1842, he mar-

ried Mary Ann Field, who died in 1852. They had three children, namely: Charles W., James L. and Annie E. James L. lives in San Francisco, California, and Annie E. is the wife of Joshua P. Doan, of Warren township. The second wife of Mr. Athey was Phebe M. Huggins, who became the mother of four children, namely: Frances E., wife of J. C. Secrist, of Sherrodsville, Ohio; Elizabeth, who resides with her mother on the homestead; R. W., who is a physician of Marietta; and Etta, the wife of George Pfeiffer, of Newport township.

Charles W. Athey was reared in Fearing township and acquired his mental training in the district schools of his locality.

On October 20, 1861, when but 18 years of age, he enlisted in Company B, 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and faithfully served through the stormy years until March 26, 1866, participating in the Battle of Shiloh, the Siege of Corinth and the Battle of Fallen Timber. He escaped wounds, but was captured at Marks' Mills, Arkansas, and spent ten of the longest months of his life, as a prisoner at Tyler, Texas. Upon his return home, he followed farming for one year, and was then engaged in mercantile pursuits at West Marietta, for two years. He then carried on the same business at Stanleyville, where he continued until 1897, when failing health warned him to seek a warmer climate. He then went to Florida, although his home is still in Marietta, where he has a large circle of friends.

Mr. Athey was married in Fearing township, to Mary E. Dowling, who was born in 1842, in Fearing township, and is a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Young) Dowling, who were married in 1836. The former was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in 1810, and came to Washington county, in 1814, with his parents. Mrs. Dowling, who was affectionately known in the community as "Aunt Betsey," and "Mother Dowling," on account of the estimable characteristics which endeared her to all within her influence, was born October 9, 1812, at Path Head, Scotland. She accompanied her parents, John and Mary

Young, from Pittsburg, by flatboat, down the Ohio River; to Bull Creek, and married Lewis Dowling, at Caywood. She died in May, 1902, aged 90 years. Her life had been an exemplification of the religion of the Methodist Church, which she professed from girlhood. The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Dowling consisted of the following: James R., born in 1837, a resident of Kentucky; John W., of Fearing township; Lewis W., of Kentucky; Mary E. (Athey); Thomas B., of Marietta; George F., who lives on the homestead farm in Fearing township; Martha J. and Sarah M. (Sheldon), both deceased; and Rose M., the wife of Henry Caywood, of Fearing township. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Athey, namely: May E., who is the wife of S. A. Palmer; and Charles E., a physician of Toledo.

In politics, Mr. Athey is a staunch Republican, and for many years was postmaster at Stanleyville. He has acceptably served as treasurer of Fearing township, and is known as a man of excellent judgment, strict integrity and great worth in positions of responsibility. His fraternal relations are with American Union Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R. He belongs to the Congregational Church, and liberally supports its various religious and charitable undertakings. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Athey is a pleasant one, at No. 726 5th street, Marietta, where they delight to welcome a large circle of friends.

Charles Edgar Athey, now one of the successful medical practitioners of Toledo, Ohio, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Athey, served in the Spanish-American War as a member of the 1st Territorial Regiment, New Mexico battalion, having enlisted from Albuquerque, New Mexico. He had previously been a member of the National Guards. His promotion was rapid, and he served until the regiment was discharged, in February, 1899. The young man then went to Cuba, where he accepted a clerkship, for a time, in the custom house. He a graduate of Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio. From Cuba, he







ELMER E. TROTTER.

went to New York, where he finished his medical education. He then took a post-graduate course, and settled in Toledo, Ohio.

**D**AVID HAYES, who is one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Washington County, as well as one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, on April 18, 1824, and is a son of Edmund and Sarah (Whittaker) Hayes, natives of Virginia.

The parents of Mr. Hayes came to seek a home in Ohio from Loudoun county, Virginia, about the year 1806, bringing with them their provident habits and keeping to their simple Quaker faith. Edmund Hayes was a mill-tender by trade, and after locating in Columbiana County, he engaged in milling and also in farming. Later, he located on a farm on the Marietta road, in Washington County, and still later, farmed with his son. He died about 1855, at the age of 84 years. His widow survived until 1862, dying at the age of 84 years. Both parents were interred in Wesley township. They reared their family of 11 children to maturity, although David, the youngest, is the only one now living. The others were as follows: Polly, who died when past 80 years; Catherine; Phoebe; Caleb, who lived to reach 85 years; William Oliver Perry; Amanda; Alma; Harriet; and Martha. This was a family of remarkable longevity.

David Hayes started out in life with little capital but health and energy, fortified with the principles of upright living taught by a most estimable mother. His desultory mental training had been acquired in a few terms at the common school in his neighborhood, his youth having been mainly spent in securing a home, in caring for his aged parents through their declining years. He came to Washington County in 1845; and located on section 16, Barlow township. He erected a log house, and through persevering industry, cleared his farm and placed it in such a state of cultiva-

tion that it is now valuable and desirable, from any point of view. Mr. Hayes owns 240 acres in section 16, in Barlow township, and 60 acres on the Marietta road. After a number of years, the log shanty was replaced with a commodious and comfortable dwelling, and other buildings of modern style were erected, as needed. The place presents a most attractive appearance, and represents a large money value.

For his wife, Mr. Hayes chose Nancy Haddow, daughter of a neighbor, Robert Haddow, who was formerly an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Barlow. Mrs. Hayes was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and was one of the estimable wives and mothers for which that country is noted. She passed away December 22, 1901, having been the mother of 10 children, eight of whom still survive, namely: Lewis C.; William, a partner in the firm of Hayes Brothers; Robert, a partner in the same firm; Lizzie, the wife of Charles Palmer, a farmer, of Barlow township; John, who is at home; Jennie, the wife of William Skipton, of Barlow township; and Caleb and Lydia, twins, who are at home with their father.

In religious sentiment, Mr. Hayes is very liberal. His wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church at Barlow. Since the Rebellion, the former has been identified with the Republican party. His standing is high with his fellow-citizens, who feel that when they are dealing with him, it is with a man of principle and integrity.

**E**LMER E. TROTTER, of Marietta, who since September 10, 1901, has been clerk of the Washington County courts, was born in Washington County, May 17, 1880, and is a son of Orlando and Annie (Drain) Trotter. The father passed from this life on September 10, 1901, and the mother resides in Marietta. Orlando Trotter was also clerk of the Washington County courts.

Elmer E. Trotter was liberally educated

at Conference College, Buckhannon, West Virginia, where he graduated in June, 1899, after a three-years course. Upon the death of his father, he was appointed to the office the former had filled, and his efficiency was proved by his election to that same office in the fall of 1901. Mr. Trotter's fraternal connection is with the K. O. T. M. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

The late Orlando Trotter was a man of such estimable character and lived so exemplary a life that it is profitable to recall its years of usefulness and ponder upon its lessons. No better tribute can be placed before the public than the following extract, prepared, in memoriam, by one who knew and loved him well.


"Orlando Trotter was born in Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, September 24, 1850, and his life was mostly spent in the neighborhood of his birthplace, with the exception of one year spent in the West. He was the son of Richard and Caroline B. Trotter. His mother died June 10, 1891. His father died in October, 1901. Orlando was the oldest of the children in this home, and had two brothers and three sisters. In the order of their ages, they were as follows: Edward G.; Amanda Chadwick; Martha Davis; Henrietta Goddard; and Alsinas F., who died in March, 1899; one child also died in infancy. On May 1, 1878, Orlando Trotter was united in marriage with Annie H. Drain, and two children were born to them--Elmer E. and Ella G., both of whom, with their mother, are living in the family home, and deeply mourn the death of husband and father. For a time in his early life, both before and after his marriage, Mr. Trotter taught school, but the most of his life was spent in farming. He held the high esteem of his neighbors and was well and favorably known throughout the county. In November, 1898, he was elected clerk of the courts of Washington County, and held the office until his death. During the summer of 1901, he was renominated, but later on account of severe illness, withdrew, and his son, Elmer E., who was his deputy, and upon whom the greater part of the work fell, during his father's

illness, was named by the executive committee as a candidate instead of his father, and was also appointed to fill out the latter's unexpired term. In contrast with the selfish scramble for office that so frequently characterizes the politics of our country, it is a pleasure to mention the kind, thoughtful and graceful acts that are occasionally done in the political world. It was a fitting tribute to the noble worth of our brother, who has gone from us, and to the high esteem in which he was held in the county, that in a time when his health was so rapidly declining that the tenure of his life was very uncertain his party unanimously honored him with a renomination, and it was likewise a fitting and graceful tribute to his worthy son, that with a like unanimity, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term and to be the standard bearer in the stead of his father, in the approaching campaign.

"Our brother who has finished his work and passed to his rest, was for 25 years, and until his death, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Layman, Ohio. His old friends and neighbors here knew well the worth of his Christian character, and he was also held in very high esteem in Marietta, where he lived for his last two years. His affliction bore upon him for many months, and since March, 1901, he was entirely unable to work. He suffered very greatly and very patiently. He had the most loving and tender care from his wife and children, his sisters, brother and neighbors, but it was not in the province of human love and care to prevent the coming of death. As he brushed the borders of Eternity, he gave his family every assurance of his preparation and his safety. He felt that it was better for him to go, and urged them not to grieve for him. Weary and worn with many months of suffering, with his cause safely anchored in the Redeemer's care, in the afternoon of September 10, 1901, death came to him as the relief messenger of God. As we stood in the presence of our dead, we heard no message from his silent lips to tell us of the mysteries of life or of death. Yet 'Silence is vocal if we listen well'; and these words seemed to be voiced to us out of the silence:

Life, we have been long together,  
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.  
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,  
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh or tear;  
Then steal away, give little warning,  
Choose thine own time;  
Say not Good night, but in some brighter clime,  
Bid me Good morning.

Mrs. Annie (Drain) Trotter is a daughter of Duncan and Catherine Drain, natives of Argyleshire, Scotland, who are residents of Palmer township, aged, respectively, 85 and 75 years. Their nine children, all born in Washington County, were as follows: Hugh, who is at home; Jeannette, who resides in Athens County, and was the wife of the late Cary Curtis; Annie H., who became Mrs. Trotter; Nancy, deceased, who was the wife of Edward Glenn, who resides on Wolf Creek, in Morgan County; Daniel, who married Mina Arnold, and lives in Palmer township; Mary, who married Marcellus Lawton, and lives in Barlow township; Eliza, who is at home; Margaret, who married James Proctor, and lives in Barlow township; and Rosa, who married Walter Proctor, and also resides in Barlow township. Mrs. Trotter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REDERICK A. WHEELER, one of the few remaining pioneer citizens of Marietta, is a man who was, for many years, prominently known in political and business circles. He was born January 27, 1814, near what is now Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and is a son of Samuel and Julia (Odell) Wheeler.

Samuel Wheeler was born on Park Avenue, in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, in January, 1761. During the Revolutionary War, he served six months in 1778, twelve months in 1781, and eight months in 1782, his last service being as corporal under Captain David Lacey and Colonel Samuel Whitney. January 22, 1792, he married Julia Odell, and died October 27, 1819.

Frederick A. Wheeler was the youngest of

eleven children,—seven daughters and four sons,—and is the only one now living. He learned the trade of silver plating at Bridgeport, having served an apprenticeship of six and a half years. He was then engaged in that business for four years, and subsequently embarked in various lines of business, both in Connecticut and in Washington County, Ohio, manufacturing carriages, also tin, sheet-iron, and marble, at different times. He came to Marietta in June, 1839, and has since made his home in that city. He was appointed postmaster of Marietta in 1850, and served as such three years during the Taylor administration. He was then engaged in the marble business for a time, and in 1855, was elected county auditor, in which capacity he served four consecutive terms, or for a period of eight years. Later, he was deputy auditor for a number of years. He was mayor of Marietta four years, and also served as justice of the peace. For a number of years he was infirmiry director, and was one of the first trustees of the Children's Home, in which capacity he acted for nineteen years.

Mr. Wheeler was married in Fairfield County, Connecticut, to Harriet Wheeler, who, although she bore the same name, was not related to him. Their marriage occurred in 1837, and she died in February, 1886. Six children blessed this union, of whom four grew to maturity, as follows: Harriet Frances; Julia A.; Frederick A., Jr.; and Clara.

Harriet Frances Wheeler, deceased, married Judge William B. Loomis, who is also deceased. They left the following children: Frank B., now United States Minister to Portugal; Charles W., deceased, who married Miriam Nye, a daughter of Colonel R. L. Nye; and F. Kent, one of the proprietors of the *Paragon*, *Union*, *Adelphi*.

Julia A. Wheeler is the wife of J. D. Cadwallader, who was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1829, and is a son of Eli Cadwallader, who was born at Redstone, Pennsylvania. He was one of five children, as follows: Jesse, deceased; John, of Indianapolis; J. D.; Will-

iam, who lives in Iowa; and Mary, who died at the age of ten years. J. D. Cadwallader came to Washington county, Ohio, in 1860, and followed the profession of a photographer until 1890. Since that time he has dealt extensively in real estate, buying and selling, and also building fine homes in the city, which he rents. His parents were Quakers, and although contrary to the religious belief of his sect, his father was drafted into the army for service during the Revolutionary War. J. D. Cadwallader has always adhered to the faith of his fathers. He and his wife have one daughter, Agnes, who is now traveling in Europe, with several young ladies and a chaplaine. They reside at No. 109 Putnam street.

Frederick A. Wheeler, Jr., resides at Mansfield, Ohio, where he is engaged in the drug business. He married Laura, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Franks, and they have a daughter, Constance.

Clara Wheeler married Rufus Putnam, a descendant of Israel Putnam, of Connecticut. She now resides in Marietta, her husband and only child being deceased.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has taken a deep interest in church work for many years. He resides at No. 109 Putnam street, and has many friends throughout Washington County.

**R**ICHARD T. ARCHER, a prosperous farmer of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Noble County, Ohio, and was born in 1857. He is a son of James and Janette (Smith) Archer.

James Archer was born in Noble County, in 1835; he died in June, 1897, and was buried at Rainbow. He enlisted during the Civil War, in Company I, 170th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served from 1864 until the close of the war. He was a farmer by occupation, and a man who was highly esteemed in the community. He married Janette Smith, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, and is a daughter

of James H. and Ellen (Enoch) Smith. She died in 1890, aged seventy years, leaving five children, namely: Richard T., the subject of this sketch; Harvey, who went to Alaska seven years ago; Jackson, who was killed on the railroad between Beverly and Marietta, in 1893; Mary, who married Enmett Wooden, and is living in Washington County; and Ida, who lives at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage in 1885, to Ida Wolford, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1866, and is a daughter of Alfred and Eliza (Waller) Wolford. They have three children, namely: Frank, who was born April 9, 1887; Nellie, who was born March 11, 1892; and Ada, who was born February 4, 1896.

Richard T. Archer lives one mile and a half north of Beverly, and there carries on general farming. He is a man of thrift and energy, and is ranked among the leading farmers of Washington County. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and a member of the township school board.



**W**ILLIAM SMITH, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born in March, 1841, and is now a farmer, of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio. His father was also named William Smith, and was born in Yorkshire, in 1801; his death occurred in 1872. He was employed as a steward for noblemen in England. His wife, whose name was Elizabeth, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1801, and died in 1851. They had three children, namely: John, deceased; Elizabeth, who lives in England; and William.

The subject of this sketch, was married in 1867, and his wife died ten years later. She left two children,—Cohen, an engineer on the Ohio River; and Margaret E., who married Harmon Matthews, a stationary engineer in Duquesne, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith was again married, in 1884, to Mrs. Vesta Foster,







I. O. ALCORN.

widow of Lemuel Foster. She was born in Adams township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1844 and is a daughter of Adelpa and Patience Mason. By her first marriage she had one child,—Ishmael,—who was born in Adams township, in May, 1870, and died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child—Letitia—who was born in 1884, on the Dana farm in Waterford township, and is now living in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith came from England to the United States in 1870, and located on the Shaw farm, in Waterford township, where he remained two years. He then managed the Dana farm for twenty-one years, or until 1894. At present he is living two miles southeast of Beverly, where he owns a farm of 40 acres, which he successfully operates. He is very well informed on agricultural matters, and has had a long experience in farming. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife attends the Christian Church. Mr. Smith is a member of the Beverly lodge of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Republican. Both he and his wife stand very high in the community, where they have many friends.



O. ALCORN, president of the Ohio Valley Wagon Company, is one of the leading business men of Marietta. The plant of which he is the head is located at Norwood, and is prominently known throughout this, and adjoining States.

The Ohio Valley Wagon Company was chartered April 7, 1890, the original officers being William Reader, president; J. A. McCormick, vice-president; and William M. Stilwell, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen, with John Kaiser and Philip Trapp, constituted the directorate of the company. Its present officers are I. O. Alcorn, president; J. A. McCormick, vice-president; and William M. Stilwell, secretary and treasurer. In addition to those above named, John Kaiser and W. H. H. Jett are directors. This company is the outgrowth of the firm of Trapp & Stilwell, which manufactured wagons at the corner of Fourth


and Church streets. The company purchased three acres of land in Norwood, and in the summer of 1900, erected a large plant, the dimensions of which are 150 by 50 feet. They also have a boiler room and dry kiln together, measuring 32 by 100 feet; and a blacksmith shop and shipping store room, each 32 by 150 feet in dimensions. The engine room is 32 by 34 feet in size, and the motive power is furnished by a 216-horse power "Buckeye" engine. The main building is of three stories, built of brick, and is one of the best equipped in the country for the uses to which it is devoted. The machinery was mainly manufactured by the Defiance Machine Company. The business is under William M. Stilwell as general manager, and about 50 men are employed. Two traveling salesmen cover Southern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and parts of Kentucky and Indiana, in addition to which the company has a large trade by mail order. The "Marietta" wagon is the leader and they manufacture numerous styles of farm and spring wagons, oil-country buckwagons, especially adapted to the country, as well as wagons for carrying torpedoes. The company still owns the property at Fourth and Church streets, where their agents, Trapp & Shilling, carry a complete line of wagons for sale.

I. O. Alcorn was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and was there reared and schooled. He left there for the oil fields in 1889, having nothing but energy and good health for capital. He located first at Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, working as a laborer, tool dresser and driller. He went through the McDonald excitement in Pennsylvania, and also that in the West Virginia and Lima fields. He was engaged as contractor until the fall of 1896, when he moved to Marietta and became identified with the Marietta Electric Company, the business of which company he still actively manages. It was under his direction that the model plants of the company were built, and thoroughly equipped. Since 1896 his business has been mainly that of an engineer and electrician, and he has met with unqualified success.

Mr. Alcorn married Flora A. Wyland, of

Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and they reside at No. 527 Third street. Two children were born to them, J. W. and F. M. Fraternaly, he is a Mason, belonging to American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.; Cumberland Chapter, No. 318, of Caldwell, Ohio; Marietta Council, No. 78, R. & S. M.; and Marietta Commandery, No. 50, K. T. He is a member of the N. A. S. E. He is also a director of the Leader Publishing Company.

J. W. Scott, the efficient bookkeeper of the Ohio Valley Wagon Company, was born in Washington County, and is a son of D. W. Scott, a salesman for the company. He has three sisters—Kate D.; Mary L. and Clara A. He is a Democrat in politics. He is very prominent fraternaly, belonging to Harmar Lodge, No. 390, F. & A. M.; American Union Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Marietta Council, No. 78, R. & S. M.; and Commandery No. 50, K. T.

ILLIAM B. SHAW, who resides upon his large and well-cultivated farm, located four miles northeast of Beverly, Ohio, was born here in 1832. He belongs to an old and honorable family, which through many generations, has taken an active part in the development of the country and the spread of education. In the case of this family, like many others of early New England, the conditions of living caused the loss of many records which would be highly valued by their descendants.

In Salem, Massachusetts, may be found a record of the marriage of Peter Shaw and Bethia Lovett, dated October 14, 1705. They had two children, Peter (2), who was born March 6, 1708, and was baptized March 21, 1708; and Bethia, who was born July 1, 1709, and was baptized after her father's death, on August 28, 1709. Peter Shaw's will was probated at Salem, on February 7, 1710. The maternal grandfather, John Lovett, remembered these two children by name, in his will.

On March 19, 1730, Peter Shaw (2), mar-

ried Jemima Woodbury, of Ipswich, third parish, Massachusetts, and their children were as follows: Peter, who was born December 29, 1731, and christened January 2, 1732; Benjamin, born May 2, 1734, and christened May 5, 1734; and Bethia, born August 29, 1739, and christened September 2, 1739. Jemima Woodbury was the ninth child of Capt. Isaac Woodbury, who married Elizabeth Herrick and lived in Salem, Massachusetts.

In 1752, Peter Shaw (3), married Elizabeth Meacham, and their children were as follows: Benjamin, born October 19, 1753, and christened in the 2nd church in Beverly, Massachusetts, June 27, 1756; Sarah, born December 11, 1756, and christened December 12, 1756; and Elizabeth, born December 1, 1759, and christened December 2, 1759. In this Peter Shaw's will dated May 30, 1800, mention is made of a daughter, Elizabeth Wyatt, a granddaughter, Sally Dana, and grandsons, Peter, Cushing, Benjamin and Boylston Shaw.

Benjamin Shaw married Elizabeth Cushing in 1777, and their children were as follows: Sarah; Cushing, Benjamin; Peter; Boylston and Betsy. Sarah was born June 20, 1779, and died August 22, 1844; Cushing was born August 30, 1781, married Mary Parker and lived in Meigs County, Ohio, where he was county clerk and judge of the Probate court following also the occupation of a farmer; Benjamin was born September 1, 1784; Peter was born March 20, 1788, and married Clarissa Parker. By trade, he was a tinner. His later years were passed in poor health, he lived with his son Warner, and died September 15, 1825, at the age of 37 years. Boylston was born October 16, 1795, and died December 1, 1876; Betsy was born August 19, 1798, married Randolph Fearing, and died January 26, 1817.

Benjamin Shaw, the grandfather of William B. Shaw, served in Danner's company of minute men under Capt. Israel Hutchinson, at the battle of Lexington, and afterwards, as a regular soldier in the Revolutionary army. He came from Hampton, New Hampshire, and at

a later date, when the Northwest Territory was thrown open for settlement, removed his family to the West. They were at Fort Fry during the war, and afterwards settled in the rich bottom land. Their farm subsequently came into the possession of Boylston Shaw, and is now owned by his son, William B. Boylston Shaw was united in marriage, November 18, 1819, to Eliza Hamlin, a native of New York. To them were born four children, namely: Charlotte; Sarah; Harriett and William B.

Great-grandfather Peter Shaw was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under Capt. John Woodbury and Col. Henry Hench, and was 1st lieutenant of the 4th Company, 8th Reg., on April 2, 1776. The loyal spirit of these valiant ancestors was displayed by the lamented Gen. B. D. Fearing, of the Union army, during the Civil War. Another notable and distinguished descendant was the Hon. James W. Dawes, later governor of Nebraska.

The location of the Shaw family in Ohio, doubtless dates from April 7, 1788, and it is reasonable to infer that Benjamin Shaw was a member of the Ohio Company which was composed of Massachusetts men, and who founded the city of Marietta. In 1789, he settled at Waterford, Elizabeth Cushing, his wife, being a daughter of Bera Cushing, of Weymouth, the fifth in his family line from the original founder, Matthew Cushing. She lived in the family of Manasseh Cutler, at Hamilton or Ipswich, in 1771, having formerly made her home with her cousin, Mary Sumner Balch, of Dedham. When the last named married Mr. Cutler, she accompanied them to their home and remained there until her own marriage. Her father, Bera Cushing, appears on the roll of a military company of Hingham men, commanded by Capt. Edward Ward, in 1758. Bera Cushing married Hannah Boylston.

On September 14, 1857, William B. Shaw, son of Boylston and Eliza Shaw, the former of whom died December 1, 1876, aged 81 years, and the latter of whom died March 15,

1872, aged 71 years, was married to Louise P. Devol, daughter of Stephen and Silence (Hatch) Devol, born in Waterford, Washington County, Ohio, December 29, 1836. Her father was born in Rhode Island and died January 21, 1875, in his 90th year. He came to Washington County in its early days and located in Waterford township. He was an extensive farmer, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Religiously, he was a Methodist, and politically, he belonged to the Republican party. The mother of Mrs. Shaw was born in Connecticut, and was a daughter of Nathan Hatch, who was lost at sea when she was a child. Two children were born to William B. Shaw and his wife, namely: Caro, born September 26, 1858, on the Dana farm, in Waterford township, who married Edmund R. Taylor and lives in Plainfield, New Jersey; and Hiram D., who married Catherine Rathbone. One daughter, Caro Louise, was born to Hiram D. Shaw and his wife; and she resides with her mother in Marietta, where the father died. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in political identity. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

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**J**OHN KAISER, one of the prominent and successful business men of Marietta, Ohio, is local manager of the National Supply Company, an extensive concern with stores in every oil field in the United States.

The National Supply Company, with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is a consolidation of the old National Supply Co., the Buckeye Supply Co., the Union Supply Co., Shaw, Kendall & Co., and many smaller concerns. It was incorporated in 1893, and the present capital stock and surplus is \$2,000,000. It has branch stores in every oil region in the United States, aggregating fifty or more. The officers are as follows: Henry M. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, president; William Hardee, of Toledo, Ohio, 1st vice-president; W. C. Hillman,



of Toledo, Ohio, 2nd vice-president; and J. H. Barr, secretary; and E. B. King, of Toledo, Ohio, assistant treasurer. The Marietta store was opened in July, 1895, under the management of John Kaiser, who for six years previous to that time, had been with the Oil Well Supply Company, and is one of the most active developers of Marietta enterprises. George B. Eyssen is the efficient and active field man of the vicinity. The general warehouse, owned by Gracey, Kaiser & Moore, is located at No. 134 Second street, along the Pennsylvania Railroad track. The cordage and engine warehouses, and the pipe yards, covering several acres, lie along the same tracks, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The principal factories of the company are located at Toledo, Pittsburg and Buffalo. The Marietta house furnishes every article required by oil men, also gas, water and steam fixtures, and assists in making this an important center for oil operations.

John Kaiser was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and is a son of Gustav and Catherine (Miller) Kaiser, and a grandson of Wilhelm and Louise Kaiser. Wilhelm Kaiser now resides in Germany, at the age of eighty-seven years, but his wife died about 1872. They had the following children: Gustav; Louise (Roon), who died in New York State, in 1892; Sophia; Frederick, who resides in Lawrence County, Ohio; and Henry.

Gustav Kaiser was born in Westphalia, Germany, March 11, 1840, and in 1865, came to Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and conducted a store in the latter city, for a period of three years. In 1868, he moved to a farm in old Union township, Washington County, Ohio, where he followed farming, and at the same time was engaged in coopering for a number of years. He moved to Marietta in 1876, locating at his present place of residence, No. 722 Seventh street. He married Catherine Miller, a daughter of John and Catherine Miller. She was born in Prussia, January 4, 1839, and first came to America in 1853. She spent 1854 and 1855 in Cuba, and then returned to New York City. She next

went back to Germany where she remained until 1859. Upon her return to this country, she located in St. Louis, Missouri, later in Iowa, and still later in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where she married Gustav Kaiser. Five children were born to them namely: John; Kate, born at Allegheny, in 1868, who married Harry Schlicher, and resides in Fairview Heights; William, born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1870, who is manager of the Oil Well Supply Co., and is located at Salem, West Virginia; and Elizabeth and Karl, twins, born in Washington County, Ohio, April 2, 1877.

John Kaiser married Flora Seyler, a daughter of Jacob Seyler, and they have one son, Harold. His family belongs to the German Methodist Church. The subject of this sketch and his family are members of the Congregational Church. They reside at No. 606 Second street.



R. O. M. WILLIS, a prominent physician of Marietta, Ohio, who built the Grace Hospital, and is its proprietor, was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1859, and is a son of J. M. Willis.

His is the only institution of the kind in the city.

J. M. Willis lived in Noble County, Ohio, until 1868, when he moved to Washington County. He became a Methodist minister in 1873, and preached in various circuits of the county until 1882, when he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he remained some years. He is now located at Burr Oak, Kansas. He married a daughter of Lemuel Grimes, who first located in Washington County, Ohio, in 1850. She was born in Sharon, Noble County, Ohio, and died in 1896, having given birth to six children, four of whom are living, as follows: O. M., the subject of this biography; Arthur C., a farmer of Pottawatomie County, Kansas; Lemuel C., an expert machinist, of Kansas, who has charge of contract work in connection with pumping stations and water works; and Rev. Fred N., who is secretary of the Kansas M. E. conference.






JAMES A. REPERT.

Dr. O. M. Willis completed his academic course at Marietta, and took a medical course at Columbus, where he was graduated in 1882. He has also done considerable post-graduate work at the New York Polyclinic. He has a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of his profession, and has made a specialty of surgery and the diseases of women. He built Grace Hospital, which is a private institution, located at Nos. 822-824 Third street, in 1898. It has accommodations for about fifteen patients and is modernly equipped throughout. It has received a liberal patronage from the citizens of Marietta and its vicinity, and satisfies a long-felt need, other prominent physicians often making use of the institution. Associated with Dr. Willis, is Dr. A. Howard Smith, an able physician.

Dr. O. M. Willis married Harriet E. Stowe, a daughter of S. S. Stowe, of Lowell, Ohio, and they have two children,—Earl Hamilton and Florence. Fraternally, the subject is a Mason, belonging to American Union Lodge, No. 1; and belongs to Marietta Commandery, Chapter No. 1; and the Elks. He attends the Unitarian Church. The family home is on the Muskingum road.


ALTER B. HARTNELL, who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, was born June 13, 1872, in Gallipolis, Ohio. His parents are Joseph and Mary J. (Hunt) Hartnell.

Joseph Hartnell was born in England, came to the United States in 1872, and located in Gallipolis, Ohio, where he was engaged in flour milling. He is now living at Coolville, Ohio, aged fifty-two years. His wife, Mary H. (Hunt) Hartnell, was born in England, also, and is now fifty-five years old. They have three children, namely: Walter B., the subject of this sketch; Ida J.; and Minnie B.

Walter B. Hartnell was reared in Coolville, Ohio, and attended the University of Indiana, an institution in Indianapolis, graduating from the dental department, April 7, 1897. He lo-

cated in Beverly, where he has been actively engaged ever since. He spent two years in practice in Coolville. His patrons are many, and he is highly commended for his good workmanship. Possessed of considerable mechanical ingenuity, he has found no difficulty in mastering his profession, and has met with much success in his short career.

Dr. Hartnell was married August 23, 1900, to Adda L. Lansley, of Beverly, a daughter of Cyrus and Louise Lansley. He is a member of Buell Lodge No. 35, K. of P. Politically, he is a Republican.

AMES A. REPPERT, deceased, for many years a prominent resident of Warren township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in 1811, in Greensboro, Greene County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George Reppert. His father, who was one of the pioneer window-glass manufacturers west of the Alleghenies, came to this country from Alsace-Lorraine, then French territory, and was identified with Albert Gallatin in the manufacture of glass at New Geneva, Pennsylvania.

James A. Reppert was united in marriage with Frances Petite Hays, who was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and is a daughter of Jacob Hays. She is descended from William Hays, of Scotland, who left that country during the religious persecution and settled in County Tyrone, Ireland. He was at the siege of Derry and suffered with the rest of the besieged until relief came, having been absent from his family for twenty-two months. The first of the family that settled in America was Abram Hays, who married a lady of French birth, Frances Petite. They located in Maryland, and thence moved to the vicinity of Homestead, Pennsylvania, in 1776. Here Mr. Reppert took up land which is still in the possession of his descendants. He and his wife died on this farm, having reared nine children. Of these children, the fourth was Jacob Hays, the father of Mrs. Reppert. He was born in 1778, and in 1799 married Jane Harden, by

whom he had the following children: James H.; Thomas; Emily J.; Frances P.; Nancy; Mary; Abram; John K.; Sarah; Alexander; Ivy; and Caroline.

Mr. and Mrs. Reppert became the parents of six children, namely: Rush, who died in infancy; Byron, who married Katrina Gerrish, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Christianna Margaretta, who lives on the homestead farm; Jacob, who resides in California; and George and James, deceased. James A. Reppert died October 4, 1889, after an honorable and well-spent life. Mrs. Reppert lives with her daughter, Christianna Margaretta Reppert, on the old family homestead, located four miles below Marietta. She is a lady of many estimable traits of character, and is loved and respected by all who know her.



MICHAEL C. DEARTH, a prosperous farmer residing two miles north of Beverly in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, 1852 and is a son of John and Rosanna (Wise) Dearth.

John Dearth was born in Pennsylvania in 1808 and died in 1884. He moved to Monroe County at an early day, was married there, and came to Washington County in 1858, locating in Aurelius township. He moved to Morgan County in 1865, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation. He was a member of the M. E. Church, of which he was a steward many years, and the door of his home was ever open to the minister who made the circuit. Politically, he was a Democrat in early life, but in later years, was a Republican. He married Rosanna Wise, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1810, and died in 1885. She was also a member of the M. E. Church. This union was blessed with ten children, as follows: Jacob, a farmer of Morgan County; Hamilton, a retired farmer of Hutchinson, Kansas; William, a capitalist of Hutchinson, Kansas; Lucy, deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Rock; James, who lives on

the old homestead, in Morgan County; Nehemiah, who at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted in the 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., served four years, re-enlisted in the same regiment, came home on a furlough, and died at the end of the war, of camp diarrhea at Clarksville, Texas, where he was buried; Nancy, who has been an invalid for many years; John, who died when a boy; Mary, who married Charles Barkhurst, and died in Oregon; and Michael C.

Michael C. Dearth has always followed farming, except a few years spent in merchandizing, and at present owns a fine farm of seventy acres, two miles north of Beverly. He is a man of modern ideas and great energy, and has met with unqualified success in the prosecution of his work.

January 6, 1876, Mr. Dearth was united in marriage with Frances Dye, who was born in Marietta in 1852, and was a daughter of Uriah and Jane Dye. She died in 1889, leaving one child, Robin R., who was born in Waterford township, in November, 1876, and is a merchant of McPherson, Kansas. Mr. Dearth was married in 1891 to Flora M. Calder, who was born in Briggs, Ohio, in 1858, and is the daughter of David and Mary Calder. They have a son, Oliver Kenneth, who was born March 14, 1896. Mr. Dearth is a member of the M. E. Church, of which he has been steward, trustee and recording steward, many years. In politics, he is a strong and unswerving Republican.



CHARLES GRASS, a member of the firm of Stanley & Grass, dealers in furniture in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is one of the most prominent business men of that city. He was born in Marietta in August, 1854, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Brinkweddie) Grass.

William Grass died over forty years ago, and his wife died in 1872. They reared three sons, and one daughter (Mary), who lives at the old home on Washington street in Mariet-



ta. Henry is engaged in the cigar and stogie business at Wheeling; Charles is the subject of this biography; and William died in Marietta, aged 54 years.

Charles Grass has spent his entire life in Marietta, and since 1870 has been identified with his present business, in which he is now a partner. He is a man of scrupulously correct business principles, a good manager, and is possessed of unusually keen judgment and foresight. He stands high among the leading business men of the city, who respect him for his open methods of doing business, and for his loyalty to any worthy cause or enterprise which is undertaken for the city's good.

Mr. Grass married Auxcey Gorrall, a native of Yankeesburg, Washington County, Ohio, in September, 1881. They have two daughters and two sons, namely: Florence; Mabel; Charles Henry; and Lawrence.

Mr. Grass is a Democrat, in national politics. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

**F** W. HUTCHINSON, the proprietor of Hutchinson's Bargain Store at Nos. 169-171 Front street, Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, established his present business in 1889, and has continued to add one line of goods after another, until he now has a full department store. The dry goods department covers dry goods of all descriptions, notions, ladies' and children's wraps and ready-made wear, hosiery, underwear, and gents' furnishings. He also carries a full line of clocks and jewelry, groceries and confections, queensware, glassware, hardware, tinware, carpets, portieres, curtains, wallpaper, shades, medicines, oilcloths, sewing machines, books, stationery, musical instruments, picture frames, baskets, Japanese ware, and also many other things which are sold at retail and wholesale. The store gives employment to over thirty people, and transacts an annual business of about \$100,000.

Mr. Hutchinson is to be complimented

upon the extraordinary success of his business undertakings, a fact which has been due entirely to his own energetic efforts and faithfulness to duty. He is an excellent manager, and is proprietor of one of the largest stores of the kind in this section of the country. His goods are of the best quality, and are displayed tastefully throughout the entire store. His patrons receive the best of attention, and are, one and all, treated with courtesy and promptness.

The subject of this sketch was born in Greene County, Ohio, and has lived in Washington County nearly all his life. He lived and was in business in East Liverpool, Ohio, 11 years, and returned to this county 14 years ago. His early life was spent in his father's store at New Matamoras, Ohio. At one time he was a partner in the firm of S. Hutchinson & Sons. He was married 26 years ago, to Rachel A. Wells, of Wells Bottom, West Virginia, and has three children,—Jennie D.; Samuel; and Wells.

In politics, Mr. Hutchinson is a Republican. Religiously, the family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Marietta, Ohio. Socially, Mr. Hutchinson is a Knights Templar.

**M**ILES HUMISTON, who lives on his farm half a mile south of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Adams township, November 28, 1840. He is a son of Lyndes and Betsy (Starland) Humiston.

Lyndes Humiston was born in Little Muskingum, Washington County, Ohio, in 1797, and died in 1881, in his 84th year. He was a farmer, and, politically, an old-time Whig, although in later days he voted the Republican ticket. He married Betsy Starland, who was born in Waterford township, and died in January, 1879, at the age of 80 years. They had seven children, namely: Hiram, of Adams township; Lyman; Eliza, who married Abner Devol; Charles, deceased; Sally, who married David P. Slater, and lives

in Indiana; Jason, deceased; and Miles, the subject of this sketch.

Miles Humiston was married September 24, 1866, to Emeline Beebe, who was born in Waterford township, Washington County, in 1847, and is a daughter of George W. and Sarah J. (Webster) Beebe. They have two children namely: David, an engineer living in Beverly, who married Maggie Kile, a daughter of Clark and Ann Kile; and Dora, who married Carlos Smith, a merchant, of Waterford.

Mr. Humiston enlisted in 1864, at Waterford, in the 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., although he first enlisted in the National Guard. He went out as a one-hundred-day man, but did not get back home until after the time limit of service. He owns a farm of 121 acres of land in Waterford township, just a half mile south of Beverly. In the cultivation of this he takes great pride, and he is considered one of the best farmers in that part of Washington County. He is prosperous, having met with considerable success, and is a kind and helpful neighbor, esteemed by all for his upright principles and good character.

In politics, Mr. Humiston is a Republican. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., of Beverly. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.



RS. CATHERINE PARR FRANKS, the widow of Owen Franks, formerly a prominent business man of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Grandview, this county, November 3, 1814, and is a daughter of Nathan and Mary (Daugherty) Parr.

Nathan Parr was a native of Maryland, and his ancestors were partial owners of what is now known as the city of Wheeling. The three Parr brothers who came to this country, were natives of England. Nathan Parr married Mary Daugherty, and they removed to Washington County, where Nathan put up the first "hewed" log house built in Grandview

township. He cleared two hundred acres of land, and had the first tree cut down in the "Long Reach," some five miles below Matamoras. Nathan Parr and his wife had the following children, namely: Stephen; Samuel, the grandfather of Dr. J. D. Parr, of Marietta; Benjamin; Isaac; Jesse; Hamilton; Vachel; Nelson; Rebecca; W. H. Harrison; Catherine, the subject of this sketch; and James H. Samuel Parr married Grace Holden and reared several children, among whom was Nathan Parr, the father of Dr. J. D. Parr, of Marietta.

Catherine Parr Franks, the subject of this biography, was married in 1833, in Grandview township, to Owen Franks. Owen Franks was born in 1806 in the Shenandoah Valley, and was a son of Henry and Margaret (Van Buskirk) Franks, who removed from Virginia to Washington County, Ohio, and located in Grandview township. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Owen Franks farmed for several years, after which Mr. Franks was engaged in trading along the Ohio River, and down the Mississippi to New Orleans. He removed to Marietta, in 1846, where he engaged in the foundry business, erecting what is now the Leidecker Tool Works building, on Second street. He followed that business, practically until the time of his death, which occurred in 1880. He was one of the most influential citizens of Marietta, and was a man of excellent character.

Mrs. Catherine Franks is the mother of ten children, (four of whom are now living), as follows: Maria Louise, the wife of H. J. Brinker, of New Orleans, Louisiana; William Hayden and Rebecca, who died in infancy; Mary Catherine (Nye), and Lavinia, deceased; Lafayette, a railroad man in California; Rose T. (Vickers), of Arkansas; Laura W. (Wheeler), who died in Georgia; Charles Owen, who died in the City of Mexico; and Lucy W. (Stowe), who lives with her mother, at the old home, No. 524 Second street. This home, which is large and imposing, is located on an elevation, and at once commands the attention of passersby. It is of colonial archi-





DR. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS JARRETT GUTHRIE.

ecture, and has been the family home for fifty years.

Mrs. Franks is possessed of a sweet and charitable nature, and is highly esteemed in the community for her many womanly traits of character.



MOSES B. JOHNSTON, a prominent citizen of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Brownsville, Licking County, Ohio, July 1, 1837, and is a son of Josiah and Mary (Warbritton) Johnston.

Josiah Johnston was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1809, and for a period of fifty years was engaged in teaching school. Later in life, however, he conducted a general store at Coal Run. He died in 1890 and was buried at Zanesville, Ohio. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Fraternally, he was a Mason, and in politics, a Republican. He married Mary Warbritton, who was born near Metz, then in France, in 1811, and died in 1873. She came to the United States with her parents when twelve years of age, and lived on Wheeling Creek, near the city of Wheeling. Her father was John Warbritton. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: Elea; Joseph; Sarah; Moses B.; Josiah; Mary; Caroline and Robert. Elea is the widow of Robert Fulton, who was a marble cutter by trade; Joseph is deceased; Josiah closed his school at the firing on Fort Sumter and enlisted in the regular army, before the call for volunteers by President Lincoln. He was a member of the 18th Reg. U. S. Inf., and was killed at the Battle of Stone River when but eighteen years of age. Mary married David Foerster; Caroline married J. M. Moore, a traveling salesman, of Zanesville, Ohio; and Robert is a caterer, and resides at Columbus, Ohio.

Moses B. Johnston enlisted at Athens, Ohio, September 12, 1862, in Company I, 7th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav., under Col. Israel Gar-

rard. He was in the siege at Knoxville, and in Gen. Carters' second raid through Tennessee. He sustained a gunshot wound in the left wrist, at Winchester, Kentucky, while acting as first duty sergeant, and was mustered out as an subaltern of that rank. He was discharged on account of physical disability, on surgeon's order, June 20, 1865, at Covington, Kentucky. He draws a pension of \$24 per month.

On March 24, 1858, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss N. J. Jarvis, who was born in West Wheeling, Ohio, in 1839, and is a daughter of Peter and Margaret Jarvis. They had one child, Mary M., who was born March 4, 1860, and died March 24, 1860. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F.; Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M.; and Dick Cheatham Post, No. 317, G. A. R. He is a Republican, in politics, and held the postmastership in Beverly under the Harrison administration. He served as penitentiary guard of the annex, at Columbus, from 1898 to 1900. He is one of the progressive men of Waterford township, and enjoys a wide acquaintance in Washington County.



DR. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS JARRETT GUTHRIE, deceased, one of Washington County's most prominent physicians for many years, was a resident of Belpre. He was born in that part of Virginia which is now the State of West Virginia, March 10, 1828. He was a son of Rev. Francis and Elizabeth (Hughes) Guthrie, and a grandson of Dr. Nathan and Mabelle (Patterson) Guthrie.

Rev. Francis Guthrie was born in Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, June 4, 1801, and was first prepared for the medical profession. He afterward pursued the study of theology and became a noted divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Gallipolis, Ohio, July 7, 1881. He married Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Kanawha County, West Virginia, October 27, 1821, and they



came the parents of 13 children, and lived to see their descendants increased to 54 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren. Mrs. Guthrie was a woman of exceptional ability, and an earnest Christian; she died in Cheshire, Ohio.

In the "Life of Sir William Wallace," appears the following relative to the Guthrie family: "The name of Guthrie is an ancient and honorable one, the name of a family of great antiquity in Scotland like the most ancient is of local origin, being assumed by the chief when such designations were adopted from his lands in Forfarshire. In the year 1299, after the great Sir William Wallace had resigned his guardianship of Scotland and retired to France, the Northern Lords of that Kingdom sent Squire Guthrie to desire his return that he might assist in opposing the English. Guthrie embarked at Aberbrothock, landed at Sluis, from whence they conveyed Wallace and his retinue back to Montrose."

Crawford, in his "Lives of the Officers of State," says: "The Guthries held the Barony of Guthrie by charter from King David the II, but they were men of rank and property long before the reign of James II. There are five crests of the Guthrie family, four Scotch and one English. Guthrie Castle is still entire and stands at the foot of Guthrie Hill, Forfarshire, Scotland. The massive tower is 60 feet high, and the walls 10 feet thick. The date was 1468 when James III gave license to David Guthrie to fortify a tower with an iron zett. James Guthrie, a minister at Stirling, was beheaded June 1, 1661, because of his writings in Edinburgh. On account of the religious persecutions under which the family suffered, James, John and Robert Guthrie decided to leave Edinburgh and seek security in the United States, settling first in Boston. Chloroform was the discovery of a member of this family, Dr. Samuel Guthrie, of Sacket Harbor, New York, in 1831. About the same time it was discovered by Soubeivan, in France, and Liebig, in Germany. There being three claimants for the honor, a committee was appointed to consider the subject, and after thorough investigation, they concluded that Dr. Samuel Guthrie was justly entitled to the honor of first dis-

covering chloroform, and that the publication of his discovery antedates that of either Liebig or Soubeivan."

Dr. C. C. J. Guthrie, the subject of this biography, was graduated from Ann Arbor (Michigan) Medical College, and subsequently took a post graduate course in the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati. He made seven different visits to Europe, and pursued the study of his profession in London, Paris and Vienna. He first engaged in practice in Clarks-ville, Arkansas, where he was married. In 1865, he removed to Belpre, Ohio, where he established an extensive practice, his patients coming from all parts of the Union, Canada and the islands of the Pacific. He was one of the most distinguished men who ever graced the medical profession in Washington County. He was a man of commanding presence, benevolent and kind, and had the confidence and esteem of his patients and of all who knew him. He was a thorough student, fond of good literature, and a fine historian. Dr. Guthrie died at his home in Belpre, April 28, 1893.

October 11, 1854, Doctor Guthrie married Mary Frances Collier, who was born near Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, August 24, 1836. She was a daughter of Willis and Mary (Morgan) Collier, who were converts to the Cumberland Presbyterian faith through the teachings of Eli Guthrie, one of the founders of that church. Her parents moved to Arkansas, and settled on a plantation near Clarksville. This union resulted in the following children: Anna, wife of Philip Cole; David P., who was born August 18, 1857; George Wesley, who was born November 14, 1860, and died March 2, 1884; and Francis Willis, who was born September 4, 1863, and died January 8, 1875.

Anna Guthrie was born July 23, 1855, and was united in marriage with Philip Cole, February 28, 1883. He is a son of William P. and Louisa (Shields) Cole, and was born June 17, 1852. His father was a farmer and followed that occupation throughout life. Philip Cole is a traveling man. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. In

politics he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have one child, Pauline C., who was born November 9, 1885. The widow of Dr. Guthrie is spending her declining years at her home in Belpre, surrounded by members of her family and many old friends. Religiously the family is identified with the Congregational Church.

**A**NDREW J. BACON, an extensive farmer, of Waterford township, Washington County, is a native of that township, and was born February 2, 1846. He is a son of Martin and Mary M. (Hurlbert) Bacon, and grandson of John Bacon.

John Bacon was born in Sheffield, England, and came to the United States, where he followed the trade of a cutler, in New York City. He removed to Washington County, Ohio, in 1798, and thereafter followed farming until his death. Martin Bacon was born on Wolf Creek, Waterford township, January 25, 1803, and died in 1885. He was a cooper by trade, and also followed farming the greater portion of his life. He was a Democrat, in politics, and held numerous township offices. He married Mary M. Hurlbert, who was born in Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, February 19, 1809, and died September 19, 1866. She was a daughter of John and Betsy (Mellor) Hurlbert, her father being a native of Vermont, and her mother of Liverpool, England. He died in 1855, and she survived him until 1875.

Andrew J. Bacon is one of eight children, namely: Rachel J., born June 15, 1831, who died January 31, 1887, and was the wife of Miles Lawrence; Mary E., born November 30, 1832, who was first married to James Oliver, and afterward to John Hill, and is now a widow, living in Waterford; Sarah, born October 4, 1834, who married Daniel Boland; Betsy, born November 17, 1836, widow of Isaac Baldwin who died March 31, 1902; Emily, born May 10, 1839, who is deceased; Miranda, who was born September 19, 1841, and died at

the age of twenty-one years; Andrew J.; and John E., born March 30, 1851, who is also deceased.

Andrew J. Bacon received his intellectual training in the public schools of his native county, after which he took up the occupation of a farmer. He has always been engaged in this work in Washington County, and owns a valuable tract of 260 acres of land, located about five miles west of Beverly. He is a man of the strictest integrity, with a high sense of honor and stands high in the esteem of all who know him.

March 18, 1877, Mr. Bacon married Georgia R. Townsend, who was born in Waterford township, September 21, 1851, and is a daughter of George and Mary E. (Devol) Townsend. Her father was born in New York February 22, 1815, and died August 29, 1886. Her mother was born in Waterford township, March 25, 1829. The subject of this sketch and his wife had one child,—George D., who was born July 25, 1880, and died January 17, 1881. Mrs. Bacon is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Bacon is a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and takes a deep interest in its success.

**H**ENRY LESLIE SKIPTON, a tiller of the soil in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, is a man of prominence in his community. He is a son of Lindley Skipton, also of Waterford township, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

The subject of this sketch was born May 10, 1860, in Waterford township, and has followed the occupation of a farmer for many years, keeping himself fully posted on all the various improvements that are made, and cultivating his 130 acres of ground with wisdom and forethought. He raises stock quite extensively, especially sheep, and has always enjoyed most remarkable good fortune.

On September 28, 1881, Mr. Skipton was

united in marriage with Adda Legel, a native of Watertown township, Washington County, where her birth occurred in 1862. She was a daughter of Argales and Hannah (Palmer) Legel, the former a native of Palmer township, a farmer by vocation, and an energetic worker in the Republican party's interest, who departed this life at the early age of 36 years. Mrs. Palmer, the mother of Mr. Skipton's wife, was a daughter of Isaac and Persus (Tilton) Palmer. Isaac Palmer was of English ancestry; he was born in the State of Connecticut, and settled in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, during the early days of its development.

Mr. and Mrs. Skipton have one child, Mabel Fern, who was born May 20, 1888, in Waterford township. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Skipton is now serving as elder in the church and as a teacher in the Sunday school. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served his community as president of the school board, with satisfaction to all.

Socially, the subject of this sketch, is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M.; the I. O. O. F., and the Court of Honor, all of Beverly. His farm is located about one and a half miles southeast of Beverly.



WILLIAM A. FAUBLE, an extensive farmer of Grand View township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in New Matamoras, February 22, 1868, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bendle) Fauble.

Andrew Fauble was born in Germany, in 1829, and died in 1891. He came to the United States when twenty years of age, and located in New Matamoras, where he engaged in the meat business and carried on farming. He married Elizabeth Bendle, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1837, and is now living in New Matamoras. They reared three children, namely: Lucy, who married Mr. G. J. of New Matamoras; William; and

Mary. Andrew Fauble was a Democrat, in politics.

William A. Fauble received his mental training in the public schools of New Matamoras, and there also learned the butcher's trade. He has been a farmer most of his life, and is one of the most successful in his township. His farm, which consists of 244 acres of finely improved land, was purchased by him in 1901.

On October 13, 1901, Mr. Fauble married Althea Williamson, a daughter of H. A. Williamson, who was born in Grand View township, Washington County, November 13, 1813. Mr. Williamson married, January 14, 1841, Temperance Hubbard, who was born May 16, 1824. Of eleven children born to them three are now living, namely: Narcissa; Mary E.; and Althea. H. A. Williamson was treasurer and trustee of his county for eleven years, and at the time of his death had a farm of 900 acres. His father, William Williamson, the grandfather of Mr. Fauble's wife, was born in 1790, and died in Texas, about 1855. He was married, in 1809, to Sarah McMahan, who was born in 1778, and died in 1838. They had three children,—Narcissa, Hannah and Hannibal A.

William A. Fauble was a member of the council while a resident of New Matamoras. He is an ardent Democrat, and is much interested in that party's success. He is very well known in agricultural circles in Washington County, and is held in high esteem for his many good qualities of mind and heart.



H. CUNNINGHAM, a prominent undertaker of New Matamoras. Washington County, Ohio, is the proprietor of one of the largest and best establishments of its kind in that section of the state of Ohio. He is an expert embalmer and opened his present business in 1882. His fine business block, which also includes his residence, is 60 by 120 feet, in dimensions, and is considered one of the most





PRICE MOODY, M.D.



valuable pieces of real estate in the town. His undertaking rooms are 50 by 24 feet in dimensions, and are up-to-date in every respect.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1844, and is a son of Mathew and Eliza (Girt) Cunningham. The elder Cunningham was a native of Ireland, and his wife was born in the "Keystone" State. Matthew Cunningham came to the United States when but thirteen years old. He located in Pennsylvania, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which was his principal vocation through life. He went to New Matamoras in 1846. In politics, he was a lifelong Whig.

Mr. Cunningham was the second son in a family of four. The others are,—James; Mary, wife of G. Springer; and Sarah J., now Mrs. Gilliland. On November 13, 1872, the subject of this sketch was joined in matrimony with Allie A. Ballentine, who was born in Little Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1852. Their union resulted in four children, namely: Anna B.; Olive V., wife of A. F. Humphrey; Robert M.; and Della.

Mr. Cunningham spent his early manhood as a carpenter. On February 14, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, 187th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He is an influential member of the Baptist Church. In politics, he is a decided Republican, and has served two terms as town clerk. Fraternally, he is a member of New Matamoras Lodge No. 374, F. & A. M.

**P**RICE MOODY, M. D., one of the successful physicians of Washington County, Ohio, who has taken a leading position in the profession for a number of years, has been located at Bartlett since 1898, where he has become very favorably known.

The birth of Dr. Moody occurred on February 6, 1858, in Mountville, Morgan County, Ohio, and he is a son of David and Nancy More (Price) Moody. David Moody was born in 1812, in Pennsylvania. He was a farmer of substance and prominence, served

his township as trustee, and was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church in Mountville, where he died in 1880. His widow survived until 1896; she was also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a most estimable Christian woman. Their nine children were as follows: John, who is a blacksmith, and resides at Gloucester, Ohio; Mary, who married John Stevenson, and resides in Morgan County; Rebecca, who married John Dougherty, and lives near Mountville; Susanna, who married Aaron Wells, and resides at Gloucester, Ohio; Price, who is the subject of this record; Zach, who is a farmer at Mountville; Emma, who is deceased; Nancy Bell, who married Nathaniel Hart, and resides at Elliott's Cross Roads, Ohio; and Loretta, who married James Cain, at Mountville.

Dr. Moody was reared in Mountville and where he received his preparatory schooling, and subsequently attended the Ohio University at Athens. As it was his intention from youth to enter the medical profession, he began his studies as early as 1876. Dr. Moody in the meantime very efficiently pursued other avocations. For some time he was interested in mine engineering, and his ability was such in this line that in March, 1878, he was appointed topographical engineer for the military district of Montana under Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in 1878, and retained this office until May, 1882. In 1884 he was elected surveyor of Morgan County, and resigned in the following year, in order to accept a position as county surveyor of Meade County, Kansas. After his return to Ohio, he served as deputy surveyor of Athens County. This, however, was not Dr. Moody's chosen life work. His early preparation for college under Dr. R. N. Norris, of Mountville, resulted in his entering Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1892, and his graduation from that institution in 1895, although for four years previously he had practiced at Utley, in Athens County. In 1898, after two years as prosecutor at Starling Medical College, he located at Bartlett, Ohio, and since that time has enjoyed a large practice, in which he has been unusually successful.

In 1884 Dr. Moody was married to Ma-

ria C. Ivers, a daughter of Barney and Clarissa Ivers, who was born near Bishopville, Morgan County, Ohio, and four children have been born to their union, namely: Vittoria; Beatrice, deceased; Fannie and Marie. The subject of this sketch is well known in the profession throughout the State. He belongs to the Morgan County Medical Society, as well as the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and takes a leading part in their discussions and investigations.



B. GIFFEN, manager of the Marietta Bone and Phosphate Company, which is located at Mile Run, in Marietta township, Harmar district, is one of the leading men of that locality. He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, July 12, 1876, and is a son of R. K. and Emma J. Giffen.

Mr. Giffen received his mental training at Washington, Pennsylvania, and after completing a course in engineering, entered his present business in 1899. In this he has met with considerable success, and, being a man young in years, is able to look forward to a most prosperous and useful future.



SCHRAMM BROTHERS. These gentlemen, John J. and Edward Schramm, are extensive florists, gardeners and produce merchants, of Washington County, Ohio. Their parents, John and Margaret (Heil) Schramm, were natives of Washington County, Ohio, and Germany, respectively. John Schramm was reared in Washington County, and was a farmer and merchant by occupation. His wife came to this country with her parents, who settled in Washington county.

John J. and Edward Schramm purchased the tract of three acres of land on which they now live, in 1896, and there they raise general produce and flowers. The produce business

they carry on in Marietta, at No. 266 Front street, and in this they are highly successful. Both gentlemen are well known in farming and business circles in Washington County, and they are ranked among the leading and influential citizens of that county. In politics, they are Republicans, and in religious belief, are German Lutherans.



MRS. ANNA M. COLE, a well known resident of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, is a daughter of Francis Gaylord Guitteau. Her father was a farmer, of Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, where he was born and reared. He married Sarah Fulton, who was one of the first school teachers of Marietta. He died in 1890, at the age of eighty years, and his wife died in 1885, at the age of seventy-four years.

Anna M. Guitteau was united in marriage with William Henry Cole, who was born in Marietta in 1835, and was a son of Sampson Cole. Sampson Cole owned what was called the Fay Farm, located where Norwood now is, and this farm he traded for the Cole farm, one mile east of Marietta, where Mrs. Cole now lives. William Henry Cole attended the public schools of Marietta, after which he was engaged as clerk on a steamboat for about three years. He was afterward connected with the lumber business in Salem township, Washington County, and also with the oil business, to some extent. Mr. Cole died at his home, August 20, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole became the parents of the following children: Alice, who graduated as trained nurse, from the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, at Brooklyn, New York, May 20, 1901, and is now located in Marietta, Ohio; Charles Francis, proprietor of the Huntington Plumbing Company, of Huntington, West Virginia; Arthur Fulton, a graduate of Marietta College in 1890, and a civil engineer, of Marietta, who was first sergeant in the first engineering corps that went

to Cuba in 1898, and was afterward promoted to the signal corps of the 2nd Reg. of Ill. Vol. Inf.; John Plumer, who was graduated from Marietta College in 1894, and is studying medicine in Baltimore, Maryland; Walter Putnam, who is conducting a livery stable in Marietta; Edwin, who is at home with his mother; and Clara Jeanette, wife of Donald Carl Snodgrass, who is in the clothing business in Marietta. Mrs. Cole is a woman of many admirable traits of character, and has many friends. She is a Presbyterian in religious belief.

**C**HARLES P. DYAR, one of the most successful farmers of Muskingum township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1857, and is a son of Augustine and Elizabeth (Pollard) Dyar, and grandson of Joseph B. Dyar, who was a native of Nova Scotia.

Augustine Dyar returned to Muskingum township, Washington County, in 1859, and purchased the farm now owned by Charles P. Dyar. There he resided until his death, on January 3, 1883. He married Elizabeth Pollard, a daughter of William Pollard, who was a contractor and builder, of Philadelphia. This union resulted in the following offspring: Charles P.; Bessie A., who married Lewis Blickensderfer, and now lives in Omaha; William Wade, who married Fanny Shumard, of Cincinnati, and is now engaged in the practice of law in Boston, Massachusetts; Fred E., who lives at home; Anna Bell, an infant who died June 2, 1866; Richard Augustine, deceased; and Lotta B., who married A. D. Thorniley, of Marietta township, by whom she has a son, Richard Dyar Thorniley, aged ten years.

Charles P. Dyar was but two years of age when his parents removed to Muskingum township, Washington County, and here he was reared. He has since resided in this township, and upon the death of his father, came into possession of the old home farm, which he successfully conducts. He is a man of good

business ability and strong personality, and has many friends throughout the county.

Charles P. Dyar was united in marriage with Mabelle Devol, a daughter of W. D. Devol, of Muskingum township.

**T**HOMAS CISLER, a prominent business man and brick manufacturer, of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 14, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Bernhart) Cisler.

Henry Cisler and his wife were natives of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America in 1836, settling in Marietta in 1838, where they lived the remainder of their lives.

Thomas Cisler was reared in Marietta, and received a public school education. In 1856, the present business was established by him, which has always thrived, and has grown into an extensive plant. He is now assisted in the undertaking by his son, Thomas H. Cisler, a very capable business man.

Thomas Cisler was married, April 8, 1860, to Caroline Schneider, a daughter of Theobald and Caroline (Garber) Schneider, and they have three children: Eleda S., who is living at home; Thomas H., who married Lillie Weiss, of Marietta; and Caroline A., who is living with her parents. Mr. Cisler possesses many excellent traits of character, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of his fellow citizens.

**T**HEODORE G. W. KRAFT, a prosperous farmer, of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, has a beautiful home overlooking the Ohio River. He was born at Bremen, Germany, in 1829, and is a son of John, and grandson of George Dedrick Kraft.

George Dedrick Kraft came to America in 1832, and settled in Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained but one year. He then started west for the point known now as Ken-

ton, Ohio; he cut brush and wended his way through the unbroken forest, and upon arriving at his destination built a hut of bark, which served as a home until a more substantial house was built. The Indians were thick in that section, and did not begin to move West until seven years later. George D. Kratz died in 1854.

John Kraft, father of Theodore, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1808, and came to this country with his father. He did not go west with his father, but remained in Wheeling until 1864. He married Caroline Klieves, a native of Bremen, Germany, and they reared a family of nine children, namely: Theodore G. W.; William, who operates a machine shop at Parkersburg, West Virginia; Albert, deceased, who served in the hospital corps of the United States Army during the Civil War; Emma, who died in infancy; Gertrude, who died young; Lewis, deputy sheriff of Wood County, West Virginia, residing at Parkersburg; Lovenia, wife of W. B. Odbert, a jeweler, of Wheeling, West Virginia; and Mary E. and Amelia, deceased.

Christopher C. Kraft, a brother of John Kraft, was born in 1826, and now resides in Wheeling, West Virginia, where he is treasurer of the Klieves-Kraft Company, which operates a large planing mill. He is also interested in the German Bank of Wheeling, and the Dollar Savings Bank, and is one of the substantial men of that city. He married Caroline Smith, a native of Saxony, Germany, and they have a family of five children, namely: S. H.; Gertrude; Ellen; Julia; and May. The family resides on the island, where Mr. Kraft has been for the past twenty-three years.

Theodore G. W. Kraft received his mental training in the private schools of Wheeling, and there learned the trade of a carpenter and builder. He continued to reside in Wheeling until 1852, engaged in mercantile pursuits a portion of the time, and then went to Grafton, West Virginia, where he built the first hotel in that city. In 1853, he began building stations for the Northwestern Railroad Company, now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company,

and continued at this for one year. From 1855 to 1857, he served as conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio road, and during 1861 and 1862, was deputy United States Marshal for the First District of West Virginia, under Major Darrah. Since his marriage, he has spent most of his time in farming, although for a few years, he was on the road as an oil salesman in the interest of his brothers. He has been very successful in a business way, and is one of the influential men of Marietta township. In 1876, he built his present handsome residence, which is located on the banks of the Ohio River, and commands a fine view of that picturesque stream.

In 1866, Mr. Kraft was married to Katherine A. Harness, a daughter of Granville and Jane Harness, who located in Marietta township, Washington County, about 1830.



**CHARLES ABBOTT**, who was born in Prussia, January 12, 1839, is a son of William and Mary (Dunsing) Abbott, who came to Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, in 1842,

and soon afterward settled on a farm in Fearing township. His mother was born in Germany, and came to this country with her husband and children.

Charles Abbott located on his present farm in Marietta township, in 1895, and there he carries on general farming and stock raising, in which he is highly successful. He is well known as a man of upright principles, of thrift and ability, and is looked upon as worthy of the highest esteem and confidence.

He married Martha Wehrs, a daughter of Henry and Catherine Wehrs. Henry Wehrs died in Marietta, in 1891, at the advanced age of ninety years. The subject of this sketch and his wife have reared eight children, as follows: William, who married Mary Oliver, a daughter of Henry Oliver, of Pleasant Hill, Lawrence township, and has one child, Lulu; Mary, the wife of George Block, of Marietta, who has two daughters,—Hattie and Martha;

Henry, who married Phoebe Mootz, of Huntington, West Virginia, and has three children,—Jacob, William, and Grace; John, who is married to Retta Roberson, and has two children,—Raymond and Earl; Katie, who is living at home with her parents; and Chris, Martha, and Fannie, all at home.

Mr. Abbott is a Republican, in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Church.



JAMES McCLELLAN WHARTON, who for many years has been a successful contractor for drilling oil and gas wells, is a well-known citizen of Macksburg, Ohio. He was born in Jackson township, Noble County, Ohio, May 24, 1861. He is a son of John and Sarah (James) Wharton, a grandson of Jacob and Katherine (Shannon) Wharton, and a great-grandson of Robert Wharton.

Robert Wharton was a native of England, who came to the United States, and settled in Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life. He ranked high among the sturdy pioneer farmers of that county. His marriage with a Miss Farley resulted in several children, one of whom was Jacob, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Jacob Wharton was a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he spent his boyhood. In 1851, he went west, to Noble County, Ohio, and lived in Jackson township, for a brief period. The following year, he removed to a permanent home in Washington county, Ohio, and spent the balance of his life as a farmer in Aurelius township. He died there in 1866. He was joined in marriage with Katherine Shannon, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of John Shannon, also a pioneer of Greene County, Pennsylvania, where the greater part of his life was spent. His death, however, occurred in Muskingum County, Ohio. Six children were born to Jacob Wharton and his estimable wife, as follows: John, the father of James McClellan; Nancy, who married John Shaffer; Margaret, who mar-

ried William Wells; Maria; James; and Catherine, who married William S. Smith.

On the maternal side, the subject of this sketch is a grandson of John D. and Rebecca (Johnson) James, and great-grandson of Evans and Susannah (Whittaker) James. John D. James, the grandfather, was of both Welsh and English descent. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 7, 1810, and was reared and schooled in his native county. After attaining his majority, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in various parts of Guernsey, Morgan, Noble and Washington counties, and also followed carpenter work during the winter months. About 1862, he settled in Aurelius township, Washington County. He was a man of prominence in his locality, and for thirty-one successive years, served as justice of the peace in Noble and Washington counties. September 30, 1830, he married Rebecca Johnson, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Carr) Johnson, of Guernsey County, Ohio. Nine children were born to them, viz: Sarah E., the mother of the subject hereof; Susannah, who married James Dearth; Eliza J., who married Oscar Matthews; Rebecca H.; Rachel, who married Frank Tavenor; John W.; Emily; Samuel; and William E. John D. James, the father of these children was of Quaker stock, and an advocate of the Quaker doctrine. In politics, he was a staunch Republican, and socially, a thirty-second degree Mason. He died in 1874.

John Wharton, the father of James McClellan Wharton, is a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania. He accompanied his parents to Ohio some time prior to 1840. In 1851, he settled in Jackson township, Noble County, where he followed farming for many years. He is now a highly respected resident of Ava, Ohio. He and his wife had a family consisting of seven children. Five are still living, namely: Sophronia, wife of Layman Dutton; William A.; James M., the subject of these lines; John; and Annie, wife of Kore Queen.

James McClellan Wharton was reared in Washington County and attended the public schools. He began his life as a farmer, and



followed that vocation in Aurelius township for several years. In 1882, he did his initial work in the oil fields, being engaged as a tool dresser at Macksburg for two years. He then began drilling, which he followed until 1894, and since then has been contracting for drilling both oil and gas wells, in which he has met with unqualified success. July 4, 1885, he was joined in matrimony with Christina Smith, a daughter of James W. and Melissa (Ludwig) Smith, respected residents of Aurelius township. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton have two daughters—Flossie M. and V. Ruth. The family unite in worshiping at the M. E. Church. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of Macksburg Lodge, No. 366, Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is an ardent Republican. He has the respect of the entire community and his reputation as a contractor is above reproach.

**F**RANK A. THORNILEY, who is a prosperous farmer of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, is living on the old Thorniley homestead, which is located six miles from Marietta City. He was born on that farm, in 1866, and is a son of William E. Thorniley.

Mr. Thorniley's paternal great-grandfather, William Thorniley, came from England. His son, Caleb, was the grandfather of Frank A., and his son, William Thorniley, was the father of Frank A. William was born September 1, 1824, and was a prosperous farmer, of Marietta township. He married Eliza J. Smith, a daughter of Samuel H. Smith, who came from Connecticut, and located in Marietta township. They had four children, all of whom are deceased except Frank A. Mrs. William Thorniley died April 14, 1866. Mr. Thorniley was married again, in May, 1867, being united with Mrs. Mary J. Corp, who lives with the subject of this sketch. William Thorniley died July 24, 1895.

Frank A. Thorniley received his mental training in Marietta township, where he has

lived all of his life. His farm contains 52 acres of well-improved land, and is considered one of the best farms in the county. He has a thorough knowledge of agricultural matters, and is conversant with all modern improvements in the way of farming implements.

Mr. Thorniley was united in marriage with Ida M. Hudkins, a daughter of Eli and Mary Hudkins. Eli Hudkins is living a retired life in Marietta. He came from West Virginia, and has reared eight children, namely: William, who married Hattie Cisler; Ida M.; Carrie, who married Robert Wellspring; Laura, who married Charles Hall, and has one child,—Grace; Addie, who married Lawrence Thorniley, and has one child,—Edith; Hettie, who is living with her parents, in Marietta; Estella, who married William Patton; and Ethel, who married Louis Fosse.

Mr. Thorniley is a Republican, in politics. Religiously, he is an attendant of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Thorniley belongs to the Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch is well known in the community as an upright and honorable citizen, and is held in the highest esteem by all who come in contact with him.

**D**A. DYE, a prominent oil producer of Newport, Ohio, has followed that line of business since 1862. He opened up the Archer's Fork oil field, where he still owns three tracts of land, two of forty acres each, and one of sixty-two acres. He also has five good, producing wells in Lawrence and Independence townships, and four in Elk Run.


Mr. Dye was born December 28, 1840, and is a son of John H. and Eliza (O'Brien) Dye, grandson of Samuel Dye, who was born in 1775, and great-grandson of John Dye, who purchased 1,800 acres of land, or what is known as the Cow Run oil field. He subsequently gave each of his sons a farm from this tract. John H. Dye, the father, was born December 27, 1800, at Bull Run, Virginia. He accompanied his parents to Marietta,

Ohio, in 1806, and was reared and schooled in Washington County.

Six children were born to John H. Dye and his wife, as follows: Rev. H. B. Dye; Rev. L. B. Dye; Rachael; D. A., the subject of this biography; Elizabeth; and Miles, now deceased. Rachael married Isaac Dilly and resides in Cairo, West Virginia. Elizabeth married Capt. W. A. Snodgrass, who is deceased. John H. Dye followed farming as an occupation, and was an active member of the Congregational Church. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and never failed to use his influence for the good of that party. His widow survived him until May 3, 1902, when she, too, passed away at the extreme age of ninety-nine years.

D. A. Dye was united in matrimony with Mary E. Clogston, a daughter of Thomas Clogston. They reared six children, namely: Charles L., who married Mona Goddard, and resides in Newport, Ohio; Edward, who married Anna White, and lives in Lawrence township; James, who married Luella Rogers, and is also a resident of Newport; Elida, wife of G. L. Myer, of Marietta, Ohio; Fannie, wife of Edward A. Myer, also of Marietta; and John H., who is a physician, of Louisville, Kentucky. He married Maud Manuel.

Like his father, Mr. Dye is a Republican, in politics, and a Congregationalist, in his religious belief. He is a man who is well known all over the county, and is recognized as one of the most successful oil producers in that section.

 S. BLISS, a member of the firm of Bliss & Deucher, merchants of Deucher, Ohio, also owns large farming interests in Washington County.

He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Sloan) Bliss.

Thomas Bliss was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1810, and at an early age learned the shoemaking trade, which he followed throughout life. He came

to Ohio in 1861 and settled in Monroe County. In 1869 he came to Washington County, where he worked at his trade. He died in 1896, after a very successful life. He was a Democrat in politics and a Quaker in religious belief. Mr. Bliss was united in marriage with Mary A. Sloan, who was born in October, 1814, and they had eleven children, as follows: T. S.; John, who married Ada Louderback, and lives in Little Hocking, Ohio; Samuel, who married Maria Hill, and lives in the same town; Elizabeth, wife of John Beaver, of Independence township; Belle, wife of Joseph Riggs, of Little Hocking, Ohio; Jane, who died at the age of two years; James, who died when seven years of age; Thomas E., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Sarah Ann, who married Joseph Yester; Eliza, wife of Daniel Deucher, of Independence township; and Maggie, who married George Hendricks.

T. S. Bliss served in the Union army during the Civil War, from 1861 to 1864, as a member of the 1st Reg., Ohio Light Artillery. Among the engagements in which he participated were the battles of Winchester, Stone River; and Port Republic. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, and was a patient in the Judicial Hospital in Washington, D. C. He was later taken to New York City, where he was kept for about three months and then to Alexandria, Virginia, where he served as hospital ward master. Mr. Bliss now owns the home farm, consisting of forty acres, and besides is part owner of 142 acres, and the owner of 50 acres more. The firm of Bliss & Brothers was established in 1869, and conducted a general merchandizing business at Wade, Ohio, until 1873, in which year the concern was moved to Deucher, and Mr. Deucher was taken into partnership. They are wide-awake and energetic men, and deserving of the success with which they are meeting.

Mr. Bliss was first married to Belle Deucher, by whom he had one child, Belle, who married Edward Dye. Mrs. Bliss died in 1882. Mr. Bliss formed a second union,

with Ida Riley, in 1885, and they have three children, namely: Herman, Hazel and Homer. Mr. Bliss is a Prohibitionist in politics, and in religious views a Lutheran. Fraternally he is a member of Augusta Council No. 304, J. O. U. A. M., at Wade, Ohio.

**J**AMES A. BEVAN, senior member of the firm of Bevan Brothers, who conduct a large general merchandise store at Bevan, a suburb of the town of Newport, Ohio, also owns valuable real estate in that place, and ranks among the most progressive citizens.

Mr. Bevan was born January 8, 1858, in Monroe County, Ohio. His father, John M. Bevan, was born December 10, 1830, and died in the hospital at Cleveland, Tennessee, in 1865, having served as a soldier in the Civil War, from January, 1865, to the time of his demise, a few months later. He was a member of the 186th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry. His marriage with Sarah A. Hineman, a daughter of John Hineman, of Monroe County, Ohio, resulted in the birth of seven children as follows: William H., who married Esther Duval, and lives in West Virginia; Martha J., wife of Joseph McFadden, of Newport township; Charles H., who married Emma Sheets, and lives in Galia County, Ohio; James A.; Caroline, wife of E. W. Kesselring, of West Virginia; Melvina, wife of J. R. Greene, of Newport township; and Herman E., who married Jennie Kraft, and is the junior member of the firm of Bevan Brothers.

John M. Bevan was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation prior to his enlistment in the army. He was a believer in the Methodist Episcopal faith. In his political opinions, he was a close adherent of the Republican party.

James A. Bevan grew to manhood in his native place, and was the recipient of a common-school education. About five years ago he embarked in the general merchandise business at his present location at Bevan, and car-

ries a complete and well assorted stock. In 1889 he was united in matrimony with Martha W. Green, a daughter of Charles H. Green; she was born May 2, 1859. In his political belief, Mr. Bevan, like his father, is an ardent Republican. He served as postmaster of Bevan for a term of four years. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

**C**HARLES E. GARD, a civil engineer by profession, has been identified with railroad work for the greater portion of his life, and was officially connected with the Marietta Mineral Railroad from its inception until the fall of 1900. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Hiram and Ataline Gage (Dunsmoor) Gard. His ancestry, which appears more completely in the sketch of Henry C. Vincent, dates back to an early date in this country. Mr. Gard now has in his possession a beautiful old clock, which was manufactured for his grandfather at Charlestown, New Hampshire, about 1798, and was brought to Washington County, Ohio, in 1822. It is not only an interesting family heirloom, but is a perfect time piece.

Charles E. Gard attended the public schools, and for two years was a student at Western Liberal Institute. During the next year he pursued an engineering course in Ohio University at Athens, having previously studied for that profession at his home. Upon leaving school he spent some time with the engineering corps on the old Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and then engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits in Barlow township. He served a term as surveyor of the county, in a most acceptable manner. Later, he removed to Athens County, Ohio, and for a period of five or six years was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mineral City. Returning to Big Run, Athens County, he continued to sell goods from 1878 to 1885, when he disposed of his interests there to engage with the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension Rail-





WILLIAM F. ROBERTSON.



road Company. He was also one of the directors of the old Marietta Mineral Railroad, and continued with that company until it was purchased and became the M. C. & C. Railroad; he acted as chief engineer, arranging the right of way, and had entire charge of the engineering work. The road was begun in 1883 and completed in 1885, cars then being run to Big Run. Mr. Gard continued with that company until November, 1900, and under the organization known as the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension Railroad Company, a line was surveyed to Sharpsburg Junction from Palos, Ohio. Mr. Gard also surveyed several projected lines in different portions of the state, under the direction of T. D. Dale, the general manager.

Mr. Gard was united in marriage with Rachel Broadwell, who was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, until she was eleven years of age, and then accompanied her parents to Athens County. Three children were born to them, as follows: Orlo L.; Grace, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, and is the wife of W. S. Plumer, of Marietta; and O. Brent.

Orlo L. Gard was born at Vincent, Barlow township, in 1862. He has been identified with different commercial enterprises, and has been in the employ of various railroad companies. He served as agent for the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension Railroad Company, and was line bill clerk, for four years, with the "Big Four" Railroad Company. He is at the present time superintendent of the Fairfax Company, manufacturing Monarch Foundry facing, the office of the company being in Marietta, and the plant at Broadwell, Athens County. He married a daughter of George Dye, of Marietta, and resides in this city with his wife, and two children,—Edgar E., who was born January 15, 1894; and Royal L., born June 24, 1901. A daughter, Gladys Lucile, born October 16, 1899, died January 4, 1902.

O. Brent Gard was born at Vincent, Washington County, in 1876, and now owns and operates a large coal mine at Broadwell, Athens County. He completed an academic course of study at Marietta, and entered the coal busi-

ness in 1897. The average number of his employes is about fifty, and the output of the mine approximates 200 tons per day. The mine is modern in all its appointments, and was equipped by Mr. Gard with electric machinery. Sales are effected through brokers at Toledo and Detroit, thus supplying the northern market. Mr. Gard resides at No. 513 Tupper street, with his parents. Religiously, he is a member of the Congregational Church.



ILLIAM F. ROBERTSON, who resides at No. 411 Franklin street, Marietta, retired from active participation in business, was for many years prominently identified with various leading enterprises in Marietta and Washington County.

Mr. Robertson was born February 26, 1823, at Steubenville, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew and Mary J. (Finley) Robertson, both of whom were natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. William was 11 years of age when the family moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and there he learned the tanning business. He worked for two years in a tannery at Claysville, and for three years in the same line in Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he took charge of a tannery at Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio, and successfully operated it for four years, at the end of which period he moved to Beverly, Ohio, and there conducted a tannery for two years. Mr. Robertson then purchased a half interest in a foundry, in partnership with James Patterson, and the business was carried on under the firm style of Patterson & Robertson for four years. Mr. Robertson then retired from the firm, became interested in coal mining, and with partners operated two mines for several years. In 1864 he became a member of a company which operated a foundry at Beverly. This company, in 1869, built a new plant at that place, and prosperously continued in business until 1884, under the firm name of W. F. Robertson & Company. In 1881 Mr. Robertson moved the machinery and plant department to Marietta,

in company with two of his partners in the business at Beverly. They purchased the Marietta Lock Works, and carried on business on that property. Mr. Robertson retained his interest in the furnace business at Beverly. Fire devastated the Beverly plant in 1884, and in 1891 Mr. Robertson disposed of his interest.

In 1848 Mr. Robertson married Rebecca Henderson, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Buchanan) Henderson, of Claysville, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to their union, namely: Mary J. and George B., both deceased; and Emma, who married Charles R. Buchanan, of Marietta. The second marriage of Mr. Robertson was to Matilda Frances Glass, of Beverly. The present attractive family residence was built by Mr. Robertson. In politics Mr. Robertson is a Democrat. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian. For a considerable period, he has been one of the trustees of the Washington County Children's Home, and has held other responsible positions. During a long, active and useful life, Mr. Robertson has commanded the respect of his fellow citizens, and in the sunset of life, he is surrounded by many attached friends.



GEORGE E. LEHMER, one of Washington County's substantial citizens, is known as an extensive operator of oil wells in Lawrence township, but makes his residence in Marietta.

Mr. Lehmer is a son of George Lehmer, and is a Pennsylvanian by birth. His father conducted a foundry in Rochester, Pennsylvania, and there the son thoroughly learned the stove-plate molder's trade, which he made his occupation, subsequently, for four years. From 1858 until 1861 he was employed in a commission house in Cincinnati, Ohio, but when the South seceded from the Union and war broke out, he returned to Rochester, and immediately enlisted in the service of his country. In May, 1861, he became a member of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps under Col. J. S. McCalmont. He

enlisted as 2nd sergeant, was promoted to be 2nd lieutenant in 1862, and became 1st lieutenant of Company F, 10th Reg., Pa. Vol. Reserve Corps, in May, 1863. For three years he saw service under the "Maltese Badge" of the 5th Army Corps, was under General Warner at Antietam, and participated in the battles of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Grovetown, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, and Mine Run. He was in the battles of the Wilderness twenty-five days, at Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy and Bethesda Church. While valiantly fighting at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1863, he was wounded in the right knee, and to this day it troubles him more or less. In June, 1864, he was mustered out of service at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

While at home on a furlough, in 1864, Mr. Lehmer was united in marriage, at Cincinnati, Ohio, with Anna E. Stickel, a daughter of S. B. Stickel, who was born and reared in Cincinnati. Mrs. Lehmer is also a native of Cincinnati, and she and her husband have one son, William H., born in June, 1865. He attended school in Marietta, and later, finished at the academy, and took a position in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company at McCarthy Junction, where he was agent until 1901. He married Emma Faires, of Marietta, and they have two children, Mary Elizabeth and Kent D. The family now reside at Byesville, Ohio, where the father is prosperously engaged in the hardware business.

Mr. Lehmer has a brother, James D. Lehmer, who owns 500 acres of land in Lawrence township, at the Cow Run field, and as the latter has business of importance in Cincinnati, the subject of this sketch takes care of his interests in the oil business, as well as his own. Until 1897 he resided in Lawrence township, but at that time he built his beautiful new residence at No. 503½ Washington street, in Marietta, and has since lived there. He gives all his attention to the oil business, and

by careful and shrewd investments is always sure to reap handsome profits.

In social circles Mr. Lehmer affiliates with the G. A. R., being a member of Buell Post, No. 178. In politics he is a Republican, and is active in his partisanship. Since June 7, 1868, he has been a resident of Washington County, and the people of his community respect and trust him.



**HENRY C. VINCENT**, for many years a prominent railroad official of Marietta, is now proprietor of a drug store at the corner of Third and Marion streets. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry Earl and Rhoda E. (Clark) Vincent, and grandson of William Vincent.

Vincent, Ohio, which is located in the township of Barlow, Washington County, Ohio, derived its name from Henry E. Vincent, who at that time owned the land where the village of Vincent is now situated. He donated a parcel of land for railroad purposes, the railroad company being the first to give the place its name. Afterward the government adopted the name for its postoffice.

William Vincent came to Marietta from Rhode Island in 1800. He married a Miss Earl and among their children was Henry Earl, who was born in Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1802. The latter married Rhoda E. Clark, who was born at Belpre, Ohio, in 1806, and was a daughter of Elihu Clark, who came from New Jersey in 1798. The subject of this sketch has a brother, O. B. Vincent, who is freight agent for the M. C. & C. R. R. One sister resides in Michigan and one in Vincent, Ohio, and a cousin, J. C. Vincent, lives at Vincent.

Henry C. Vincent began his railroad career on the old Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in 1857, as telegraph operator at Vincent Station, and has been railroad agent most of the time since. During a part of the Civil War he served as tele-

graph operator for General Thomas, in Tennessee and Kentucky. He served as operator and agent until 1884, and from that time until the fall of 1900, with the exception of a short period spent in Athens County, engaged in the coal business, was with the M. C. & C. Railroad, which was then known as the Marietta Mineral Railroad, in the capacity of general freight and passenger agent. W. P. Cutler was president and T. D. Dale, vice-president, treasurer and general manager. From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Vincent was secretary and manager of the Athens Coal and Coke Company, now known as the Luhrig Coal Company, and during that time J. V. Parker acted as general freight and passenger agent of the road. In the fall of 1894, Mr. Vincent resumed his duties of that office, and continued thus until November, 1900, when the road passed into the hands of the present owners.

January 20, 1864, Henry C. Vincent married Helen Josephine Gard, who was born August 22, 1839, a daughter of Hiram and Ataline Gage (Dunsmoor) Gard. The Gard family is an old and prominent one of Washington County. Cornelius Gard, grandfather of Hiram, was born near Morristown, New Jersey, October 13, 1749, and was of English descent. He was married near Pughtown, Frederick County, Virginia, October 1, 1774, to Mary Hancher, who was born June 22, 1757, her parents being from Wales. Cornelius Gard came to Ohio in 1802, and followed shoemaking in Washington County. He died in Palmer township, Washington County, November 2, 1841, his wife having died August 6, 1840. They left two sons—Timothy, born February 21, 1780; and David, born April 18, 1782. David Gard, father of Hiram, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia. March 25, 1802, he married Mary Hiett, of that place, and in 1803, moved to White Oak settlement, in what is now Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio. David died February 16, 1859, and his wife on May 15, 1861. They had the following children: Hiram; James, born January 2, 1828; Maria; Rowena; Sophia and Jane. Hiram Gard was born in Palmer township, May 11, 1804. He moved to Vincent in 1854, and

resided there for many years. He dealt in stock during his early life, and while a resident of Vincent, graded one and a half miles of the old Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. At the age of nineteen years he was elected captain in the militia, and, later, lieutenant-colonel. He once received a tie vote for the nomination as representative for Washington county. He married Ataline Gage Dunsmoor, a daughter of Phineas Dunsmoor.

The Dunsmoor family was established in this country in 1719, settling in Londonderry, New Hampshire. They were descended from Lord John Dinsmore, of Achumore, Scotland, who possessed large land interests in the North of Ireland, Londonderry County, for which Londonderry, New Hampshire, is named. From Lord Dinsmore are all the Densmores, Dunsmoors and Dinsmores of this country descended. Phineas Dunsmoor, father of Mrs. Gard, was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, December 29, 1771. On April 10, 1798, he married Polly Gage, who was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, July 16, 1782, and was a daughter of Abner Gage. Her father was in the Revolutionary War, and at the Battle of Bunker Hill, had a portion of his foot shot off by a cannon ball. Phineas Dunsmoor owned a large tract of land at Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he resided with his family until Ataline was ten years of age. He then sold the farm and purchased a hotel and farm adjoining at Goshen, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, where he resided five years. He then sold out and purchased of J. Buck, a farm of 905 acres, situated in the Ohio Company's purchase in Wesley township, Washington County, Ohio. They arrived at their new home July 25, 1822. He died May 6, 1823, and his wife on March 20, 1857. They had seven children, as follows: Horace; Abner G.; Mary K.; Hiel; Lucius P.; Ataline G.; and Daniel N. They were all born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, but the last named, who was born in Goshen.

Henry C. Vincent and his wife have one son, Fred W., who was born in 1866. The latter is now engaged in the general merchandise business in a fine large building at the corner of Third and Marion streets, his store adjoining

that of his father. Both families reside above the stores, and have comfortable homes. Fred W. Vincent married a daughter of Professor R. J. Smith, deceased, of Beverly, and they have a daughter, Helen A. In politics Mr. Vincent is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.



F. FINCH, general freight and passenger agent for the M. C. & C. Railroad Company since November 20, 1901, understands the duties of his position thoroughly, and is admirably adapted to the place.

Mr. Finch is a native of Fleming, Ohio, where he attended school and afterward learned telegraphy, which he has put to good use in the business he now pursues. He has served in various capacities and places since the beginning of his railroad career, having previously acted as shipping clerk for the McKinney Coal & Coke Company, whose headquarters were at Zanesville, Ohio, and having been an agent and operator at different points. In 1892 he took a position as agent at Lathrop, and remained there until 1895, when he was called to Marietta, and employed in the auditing department. He also served as paymaster until November 20, 1901, when he was appointed to his present lucrative position as general freight and passenger agent.

The M. C. & C. Railroad has a mileage of fifty-four miles, and the company employs about two hundred people. Its present officers are: H. H. Isham, of New York City, president; H. A. Clare, of New York City, vice-president and general manager; J. C. Riddle, of Marietta, general superintendent; F. L. Alexander, of Marietta, auditor and secretary; E. E. Finch, general freight and passenger agent; M. T. Seymour, train dispatcher; J. E. Irvine, master-mechanic; and C. R. Huffman, road-master. The road is largely patronized and has many conveniences and comforts.

Mr. Finch was united in marriage with Miss Tratchel, a daughter of Charles Tratchel,







MRS. LEAH S. DYE.



LUDWELL PETTY DYE.



of Tunnel, Ohio, and the marriage ceremony was performed at Marietta, Ohio, where they now reside at No. 403 Second street. In religious belief they are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Finch is deservedly popular among his many friends and acquaintances, and treats all with unflinching courtesy.

**L**UDWELL PETTY DYE, a farmer and oil operator, of Marietta township, was born in Lawrence township, Washington County, Ohio, in October, 1842, and is a son of A. J. and Maria (Petty) Dye. Maria (Petty) Dye was a daughter of Presley and Margaret (Jennings) Petty, natives of Ohio, who had 14 children.

Presley Dye was a farmer, living in Newport township, and he and his wife spent their lives there.

John Dye, grandfather of Ludwell P., was an early settler in Washington County, Ohio, having come from near Fairfax Court House, Virginia. He died when his son, A. J. Dye, was six years of age.

Ludwell P. Dye was reared in Washington County, and in November, 1863, enlisted in the 92d Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., 3rd Division, 1st Brigade, 14th Army Corps. In the Atlanta campaign he participated in all the engagements, marching to the sea with Sherman's Army, and acquitting himself with honor. He was at the grand review at Washington. He was mustered out at Louisville in 1865, his regiment being disbanded at Columbus, Ohio. He then went to his father's home and for nine and a half years worked in the oil business, having an interest in a number of wells. He purchased his present farm in Marietta township in March, 1875, and on this farm, has ten producing oil wells. It is a valuable piece of property, and is located but four miles from Marietta. Mr. Dye is a progressive man and is deeply interested in the welfare of his township, county and State.

Mr. Dye was married to Leah V. Snider, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Snider, her

father being a farmer, of Harrison county, Ohio. Both he and his wife are deceased; they left six children, namely: John, who died in the army; Mary, who married Albert Moore, a carpenter, of Harrison County; Leah V.; Mattie, who married John Striker, a farmer, of Harrison County, Ohio; Sarah Jane, who died aged eight years; Jacob, a farmer, of Harrison county; and Fanny, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Dye became parents of five children, as follows: Rosella; Selinda; Beatrice Blanche and Ora Virginia. Rosella is teaching school in Marietta; one, unnamed, died in infancy; Selinda is the wife of George Wallace Robinson, a farmer, of Marietta township, by whom she has three children,—Helen M.; Wilbur A., and Blanche, aged, respectively, nine, seven and five years. Beatrice Blanche married Norval J. Stewart, and lives at Zanesville, Ohio. Ora Virginia died in infancy. Mr. Dye is a Republican in politics, whilst in religious attachment he is a Methodist.

**R**EASON D. CAROTHERS, a substantial, retired farmer of Washington County, Ohio, and one of the pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Cutler, has spent a long life in this locality, and has devoted much effort to the agricultural development of Fairfield township. The birth of Mr. Carothers took place December 2, 1818, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and he is a son of Andrew and Jane (Fitzsimmons) Carothers, both of whom were natives of Eastern Pennsylvania, and were of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Andrew Carothers and his wife moved in 1832 to Crawford County, Ohio, where they lived until within a few years of their death, when they moved to Morrow County, where the father died at the age of 86 years, and the mother at the age of 90 years. The members of their family who reached maturity were as follows: William; Reason D.; Jonathan; Dr. James H., of California; Dr. John, who died in California; Mrs. Jane Morrison, a widow, who resides in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; and Samuel, who is deceased.

On September 15, 1846, Reason D. Carothers was married to Elizabeth B. Dawson, who was born May 2, 1825, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Bain) Dawson. She was the fourth, in order of birth, of the family born to her parents, the others being as follows: Catherine, Mary, Benoni and Margaret, all deceased; Rebecca, a resident of Brooklyn, New York; and William F., a resident of East Liverpool, Ohio. In 1854, Mr. Carothers and his family settled in Washington County, Ohio, on their present farm, which was then located near the few straggling houses which represented the village of Cutler. Mr. Carothers has lived to see a busy, thriving town grow up under his eyes, and he has done his part in encouraging worthy enterprises which have benefited the place. His farm comprises 113 acres, and the adjoining farm of 113 acres is owned by his son, Andrew L. Both are under the efficient management of the latter, the combined properties being operated in general farming and successful stockraising. The subject of this sketch was engaged in railroad contracting and constructed a portion of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, known at that time as the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern. He was superintendent of the line from Springfield to Shawneetown, Illinois. He was also superintendent of the division from Tamaroa to Chester, on the Mississippi. He was, previous to this, a millwright by trade.

The subject of this sketch and his wife had nine children, of whom the survivors are numbered among the most respected residents of their several localities. The eldest, Benoni H. Carothers, was born June 12, 1847, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and now resides at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he has charge of the water tanks and pumps of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad; he married Marcella Staley, of Chester, Illinois, and they have one daughter, Nellie. Phebe Jane Carothers was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 24, 1849, and died, unmar-

ried, in 1871. Andrew Lamar Carothers was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1852. He spent four years, from February, 1877, to 1880, in Topeka, Kansas, and in Jefferson and Pottawatomie counties in the same State, and then returned to Ohio, where he has been engaged in the management of his own and his father's property ever since. He married Euphemia Barnes, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Henry S. Barnes, an early resident of the county. The three children of Andrew Lamar Carothers and his wife are,—Henry R., born June 6, 1889; Sella Louise, born March 3, 1891; and Eliza Jane, born April 20, 1894. William H. Carothers, who was born November 2, 1854, is a physician located at Boston, Massachusetts. He married Helen Norris, a daughter of George Norris, and their only child is Elizabeth Alvira. Dr. Carothers is a regular practitioner, was educated at Cincinnati, and completed his medical course at Philadelphia. James A. Carothers, who was born November 11, 1857, resides in Wayne County, Illinois, and is engaged in farming. He married Rachel Morris, of Washington County, and their six children were,—Dora C.; Morris D.; Earl T., deceased; George N.; Helen H.; and Reason J. His first wife died in April, 1897. He later married Early Purcell, of Wayne County, and they have one son, Daniel L. Daniel L. Carothers, who was born August 22, 1860, resides in Chicago, and is superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He married Carrie Leland, a native of the State of Maine, and they had one child, Leland D., deceased. John B. Carothers, who was born February 26, 1863, is married, and resides in Cincinnati, where he is an engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Sarah Louise Theresa Carothers who was born April 9, 1865, married Thomas T. Dunbar, of Fairfield township. The youngest of this family is Myrtie Elvira Carothers, who was born December 1, 1867, and resides at home.

In early life, our subject firmly supported



the Whig party, but since the advent of the Republican party has been identified with that organization.

His Masonic connection was with Bartlett Lodge, while his son Andrew L., belongs to Cutler Lodge, No. 784, I. O. O. F. The religious connection of the family has long been with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, which is located on the farm. Mr. Carothers enjoys the respect of the whole community, and his venerable figure is welcomed wherever he goes. His long life bridges a wonderful part of the world's history, in which he has always taken an intelligent interest.

**P**ETER KUNZ, JR., who conducts a general dry goods store in Marietta, Ohio, was born in Washington County, Ohio, near Marietta, in 1853, and is a son of Peter Kunz.

Peter Kunz, Sr., was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1821, and came to America about 1842, where he engaged in farming and shoemaking. In 1858 he removed to Marietta, where he opened a general store on Greene street. This store was burned out in May, 1859. Purchasing a stock, he continued in business on Front street and in 1861, bought a lot at the corner of Front street and Foundry Alley, on which he built a storeroom and dwelling, and carried on business at this place until his retirement, in 1885. His death occurred in October, 1897. He married Mary Elizabeth Zumbro, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and is a daughter of Franz Zumbro, who came to this country and settled at Cedar Narrows Bridge, in Washington County. Peter Kunz and his wife reared the following children, namely: Frank, who was his father's partner from 1880 until 1885, and is now in business at Columbus, Ohio; Caroline (Wetz), of Zanesville, Ohio; Charlotte (Schafer), whose husband is a harness dealer, of Marietta; Mary, deceased; Margaret (Scipel), deceased; Kate J. (Stephenson), of Marietta; Annie, the wife of Clin-

ton E. Pape, who is proprietor of the Marietta Distillery Company.

Peter Kunz, Jr., the subject of this sketch, received his mental training at J. D. Phillips' grammar school, and Theodore Scott's private school. He clerked for his father until he was twenty-seven years old. In 1881 he opened a general store, and four years later assumed control of his father's store. His stock is fresh and up to date, and occupies two floors, the building being 130 feet deep. Mr. Kunz inherits his father's superior business qualities, and is one of the leading merchants of the city, as well as an active worker in all movements undertaken for the welfare and advancement of the people.

Mr. Kunz married Ella L. Biszantz, a daughter of Charles F. and Philipena Biszantz, and they have three children, namely: Charles Frederick; Blanche Florence; and Laura Fedora.

Politically, Mr. Kunz is Republican. He attends the Congregational Church.

**D**R. A. H. SWINBURNE, of Marietta, Ohio, is recognized as a most successful specialist in stomach ailments and abdominal diseases, and has built up a practice in this locality that is second to none. His reputation extends not only throughout the Ohio and Muskingum valleys but to every part of the country, and the patients now under his advice and treatment, come from every state, from Maine to the Golden Gate, while he has correspondence with hundreds of others.

Dr. Swinburne is a native of Delaware County, Iowa, where he was born November 6, 1866. Until he attained the age of fifteen years, he attended the High School of Delhi, Iowa, his studies there being supplemented by a course at the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. After this, he taught school for three years previous to taking up medicine as a study. To fit himself to be a physician, he entered the medical department of the state

university at Iowa City, and received the degree of M. D., in 1891. He chose for his first field of practice, Earlville, Iowa, and remained there for some time. Before he left Iowa, to come to Marietta, he went to Chicago, taking two special courses in preparation for his specialties, which are diseases of the stomach and abdomen. Since August, 1900, he has been a resident of Marietta, Ohio, with his office in the St. Clair Building, and his residence, on Fifth street. His success has been pronounced and rapid, and his skill is widely recognized.

Dr. Swinburne is married and lives in a comfortable residence with his wife and two children, Algernon C. and R. Dewey. He is a member and supporter of the Congregational church of the city, of which he is a faithful attendant. In fraternal circles he affiliates with the I. O. O. F. organization. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of Iowa. He is a self-made man, and his reputation has been fairly won by the successful treatment of numerous and difficult cases.

**R**EV. SAMUEL FREDERICK MUELLER, pastor of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church at Marietta, Ohio, was born at Saline, Michigan, in 1876, and is a son of Rev. F. Mueller, who is now pastor of St. Mark's German Church at 35th street and Union avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Rev. F. Mueller was born in Wurtemberg, near Stuttgart, Germany, and came to this country in 1874. He received his education at Basel, Switzerland, and after coming to the United States held the pastorate of churches in Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. He was married in America to Miss Raible, and to them have been seven children, namely: Samuel Frederick; Rudolph; Dorothea; Sophia; Amelia; Gertrude; and Edward.

Rev. Samuel F. Mueller was but a small boy when his parents removed to a suburb of Chicago. He graduated from the St. Louis

Theological Seminary in 1898, taking a post-graduate course at the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. He remained in that city for one year, and May 28, 1899, accepted the pastorate of his present church, St. Paul's German Evangelical, in Marietta. This church has 200 enrolled members and much good is done by these active workers. Rev. Mr. Mueller is a fluent speaker, a man of much influence in the community, and is held in high esteem by all.

**J**ACOB H. DYE, a prominent citizen of Marietta, Ohio, is now serving his twenty-fifth year in the capacity of city marshal, and his twenty-sixth year as constable of Marietta township. He was born in that city March 14, 1850, and is a son of Jonathan T. and Catherine (Weekley) Dye, and grandson of Samuel Dye, who came to Washington County from Pennsylvania, and served as justice of the peace of Lawrence township for many years.

Jonathan T. Dye was born in Lawrence township, Washington County, Ohio, and as a young man came to Marietta, where he learned the trade of a tanner with Mr. McFarland on Second street. He was a veterinary surgeon, with office on Sixth and Warren streets, and also built and owned a number of houses in that part of the city. He was engaged in gardening for many years. He and his wife reared the following children: Elijah, who served in Company A, 39th Reg., O. Vol. Inf., and died as a result of wounds received during the war; William P., who was killed at the massacre of Custer and his army by the Indians; Charles G., who was deputy sheriff of Washington County, under Sheriff D. B. Torpy, and died of typhoid fever, while in office; Jacob H.; Abbie, wife of William Coen, of Athens County; Elizabeth (Haskell), of Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. E. P. Davis, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. F. H. Martin, of Pennsborough, West Virginia, who died in 1896; and Mrs. Ansel Jones, who died at Marietta.






HON. THOMAS WATSON MOORE.

Jacob H. Dye was reared at Marietta and first learned the trade of a carpenter, serving time with Philip Walters. He shortly afterward went to the Volcano Oil region in Wood County, West Virginia, where he was engaged in the oil business for ten years. He returned to Marietta and has occupied his present position as marshal of Marietta City 24 years, and as constable of Marietta township continuously since 1876. He has efficiently discharged the duties of his office, and has the unbounded confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Dye was united in marriage with Caroline Leonhardt, who was born in 1854, at Wheeling, West Virginia, and was a mere child when brought to Marietta by her family. To this union were born the following children: Walter E., who is in business at Marietta; John W., foreman for the Marietta Fuel and Gas Co.; Charles G., a jeweler, of Boston, Massachusetts; Benjamin G., a contractor in oil-well drilling in the fields of West Virginia; Howard W., aged fourteen years, who is at school; Marietta, wife of C. C. Collins, who is superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company at Marietta; and Virginia, wife of Frederick Strecker, the liveryman. Mr. Dye entered the army in the fall of 1864, when but little more than fourteen years old, and served five months in Company A, 48th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., under Colonel Moore. He belongs to Buell Post, G. A. R., the Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; and Knights of the Maccabees. Religiously, he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, but now attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

seph and Rebecca (Watson) Moore, his father being a well known farmer of that county.

At the age of 17 years, Thomas W. Moore left farm life for the city, and he served an apprenticeship as an engine forger, with the firm of J. B. Warden & Company, engine builders. After an apprenticeship of four years he continued with the firm two years as journeyman, at the end of which time he was engaged as engineer on the steamer "Northern Light," then plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. One year later, he was engaged as engineer on the passenger steamer "Pennsylvania," plying between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. In this position he remained about one year, and then determined to abandon river work. Having laid by about \$1,200, by the strictest frugality and economy, he came to Warren township, Washington County, and invested the entire amount in a farm near what is now known as Tunnel Station, on the "Old Line" Railroad. In April, 1850, he came with his two children to his new purchase, and during the four years following was engaged in farming and stock dealing. In 1854, when the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad was in the course of construction, he removed to a farm along the line, at what is known as Tunnel Station. Here he opened a store with a general line of merchandise, and at the same time did railroad contracting. He continued thus until 1858, and in the meantime held a number of local offices. He served as justice of the peace for seven years in succession. In 1858 he took a contract for the construction of a tunnel near White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on what is now the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. The war broke out before the completion of this work, and as Mr. Moore was a strong Union sympathizer it was unsafe for him to remain in that section. He disposed of his interest in the contract, and returned home. It was about this time that the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company completed plans for building a tunnel through the hill before mentioned, and this contract was let to Hon. William P. Cutler and Mr. Moore. In July, 1861, the prosecution of this work ceased because of lack of funds on the part of the railroad company. Mr.

HON. THOMAS WATSON MOORE, who resides at his beautiful home at Moore's Junction in Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, is a prominent business man, who has for many years been engaged in railroad contracting. He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1825, and is a son of Jo-



Moore at once raised a company of 100 volunteers and offered their service to the government. They were accepted and the company, of which Mr. Moore was made captain, became a part of the 36th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. He remained at the head of his company until the next February, when the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, having secured the requisite funds, demanded that he fulfill his part of the contract. This resulted in his resignation from the army. He returned home and completed the work in 1863. Shortly afterward, he purchased his beautiful home on the bank of the Ohio River, about three-miles distant from Marietta, and has since resided there. The farm includes 600 acres of both high and bottom land, and is kept up by a number of tenants who live upon it. In the spring of 1864, he raised a company of the National Guard in Warren township, and held himself and company in readiness to enter the service whenever a call should be made. During the same spring he took a contract to build a portion of the Baltimore Short Line Railroad, and had just entered upon this work when his military company was ordered into active service. This company, with a number of others, rendezvoused at Marietta, May 2, 1864, and he was at once elected colonel of the regiment. The regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry, thence to Point of Rocks, via Washington City, and from there to Bermuda Hundred, where it performed garrison service until mustered out. Colonel Moore was made commander of the fort, and to this important duty was afterward added that of assistant inspector general. Upon returning home from the war, he resumed his work on the Baltimore Short Line, which was completed in 1865. He then went to Missouri and bought a farm of 1,000 acres within sight of Sedalia, in which city he assisted in organizing the First National Bank. He was engaged extensively in the stock business until 1868, and then went to Saginaw, Michigan, where he carried on the lumber business for two years. He then returned to his home in Washington County, Ohio. He has had a remarkably successful career in various lines of busi-

ness, and is respected as one of the foremost citizens of his township and county.

Thomas W. Moore was married at an early age, to Margaret McClelland, of Pittsburg, who died in 1850, leaving two children, Mary and Margaret. The former lived to reach the age of three years and the latter that of six years. In April, 1853, Mr. Moore formed a second matrimonial alliance, wedding Mary Green, a daughter of Caleb Green, of Washington County, and they became the parents of three children, as follows: Julia Fremont, Rowena Green and Flora Rebecca. Julia Fremont was born in August, 1856, and is the wife of F. M. Reed, who is in business with Colonel Moore; they have one child, Gertie May. Rowena Green was born in November, 1858; and Flora Rebecca was born in March, 1864.

**J**ASPER E. AHLBORN, a member of the law firm of O'Neil & Ahlborn, is one of the prominent attorneys of Marietta, Ohio. He was born on February 15, 1865, in Lawrence township, Washington County, Ohio, and is a son of John H. Ahlborn.

John H. Ahlborn was born near Gottingen, Germany, and came to this country about 1845, locating in Pittsburg. A few years later he moved, with his family, to Monroe County, Ohio, and one year afterward to Washington County, where he lived in Marietta for a time. He then bought a farm in Lawrence township, on which he carried on general farming and stock raising until his death. He was married, in Germany, to Catherine Meiers, who is living with her son, Jasper E. Their children were as follows: L. C., who is a physician, of Waverly, West Virginia; Mary, who is at home; John; William, deceased; Henry, deceased; and Jasper E.

Jasper E. Ahlborn was primarily educated in Lawrence township, after which he attended Marietta Academy and Marietta College, for two years. He read law one year with Henry Kraft, who is now deceased, and then entered

the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and completed the law course there in 1893. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1893, and has since practiced in Marietta. A partnership now exists between him and Charles T. O'Neil, which was formed in November, 1896. Mr. Ahlborn was elected justice of the peace in April, 1899, and re-elected in the spring of 1902. He is one of the leading members of the bar in Washington County, and is possessed of unusual ability as a lawyer.

Socially, the subject of this sketch is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 115, secretary of Harmar Lodge, and belongs to the Encampment. He is also a member of Tribe No. 39, I. O. R. M., and the M. W. A. Religiously he is an attendant at the Congregational Church.

**D**R. J. L. MASON, one of Marietta's most successful practicing physicians, is also proprietor of a pharmacy on Tiber Way, Marietta. He was born at Stafford, Monroe County, Ohio, in 1857, and is a son of Dr. G. W. Mason. The latter was for many years a prominent physician of Monroe county, but is now living in retirement. He became the father of five sons, as follows: J. L., the subject of this sketch; G. M., a physician of Salem, Washington County, Ohio; Walter, who lives at the old home in Monroe county; W. P., ex-city engineer of Marietta, who is now successfully following his profession in Springfield, Ohio; and Frank, who is connected with a manufacturing concern in Zanesville, Ohio.

Dr. J. L. Mason attended Dennison University during 1877-1878, and then took up the practice of medicine, in connection with his father. He continued thus until 1883, and then attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1884. He resumed his former practice at his old home and continued there for some years. He next moved to Marietta, opening an office on Front street, and also spent one year in West

Marietta. He built up a large and lucrative practice, and in addition thereto conducts a drug-store, which he established on Tiber Way, in October, 1900.

Dr. Mason was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Okey of Monroe County, and they have three children,—George, Catherine and Clesson. Fraternally, Dr. Mason is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the city and county medical societies, and has held various offices in those organizations. In religious attachment he is a member of the Christian Church. The family residence is at No. 936 Third street.



**B**E. GUYTON, a prominent and successful attorney-at-law, of Marietta, Ohio, with office in the Mills Building, was born in Washington County, Ohio, in November, 1861, and is a son of J. L. Guyton, and grandson of Abram Guyton.

Abram Guyton was born in Maryland, March 8, 1785, and followed the trade of a millwright, together with farming. He married Margaret Walraven of Delaware, a daughter of William Walraven. J. L. Guyton was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1828, and early in life moved to Washington County, Ohio. He married Myrtella Van Winkle Johnson, who was born and reared in Marietta township, and is a daughter of Edward and Maria (Van Winkle) Johnson, both natives of New York. To this union were born three children, but one of whom, B. E., grew to maturity.

B. E. Guyton was reared in Marietta and received his mental training in the public schools and Marietta Academy. He learned the trade of a stationary engineer, which he followed in Marietta and elsewhere for a period of seven years. He took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1886. A few days later he engaged in practice and has since continued with uninterrupted success. He served eight years as United

States Commissioner, and twelve years as justice of the peace, and has always taken an active part in political affairs as a member of the Republican party. He has a high reputation as a speaker, and has been active in campaign work, although he has never sought political preferment.

In 1888, Mr. Guyton was married to Mary Salisbury, by whom he had two children, Myrtella Celeste, who died in March, 1896; and Mary Margaret. Religiously the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, Mr. Guyton is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is "Guide" of Marietta Lodge, No. 68.

**D**R. L. E. WARREN, a physician and surgeon, of Marietta, Ohio, was born in Noble County, Ohio, and is a son of Elbridge Warren, a grandson of William Warren, and great-grandson of John Warren. The last-named was a Revolutionary soldier, and was with Washington and his army at Valley Forge. He was a cousin of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

William Warren came from Boston to Morgantown about the year 1800 by ox-team and then built a boat and came down the river to Washington County, Ohio. He entered land here and built the first house in the locality of the county infirmary. About the year 1817, he moved to Noble County, Ohio, where he took up a large tract of land, built a cabin, and spent years in clearing the land. He was a cooper by trade. He married a Miss Livermore, of Boston, Massachusetts, and of eighteen children born to them, Elbridge Warren, father of L. E., was the youngest.

Elbridge Warren and his wife were born in Noble County, Ohio. The former died in 1896, and his widow resides in Newport township, Washington county. They had four children, namely: L. E.; Dudley, who is engaged in farming, and the stock business; Mrs. Abbie Haminger, a widow, of Newport

township; and Emma, wife of Thomas Snyder, residing in Newport township.

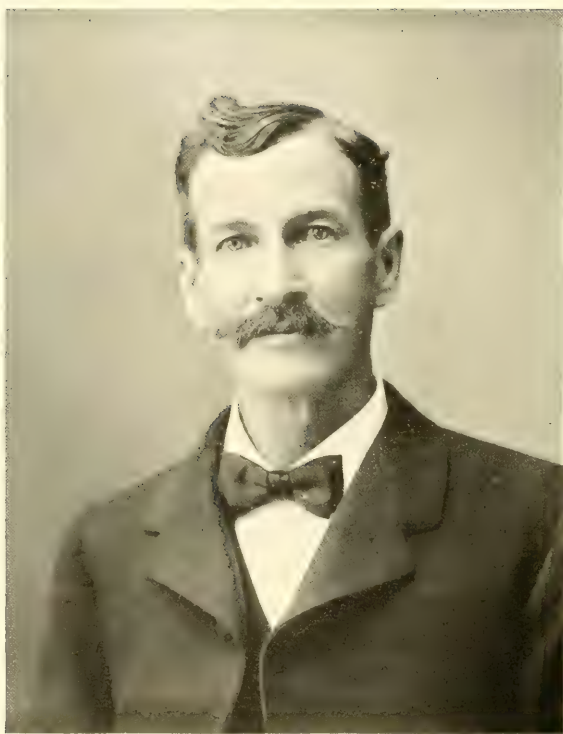
L. E. Warren was seven years of age when his parents moved from Noble County to Washington County, Ohio, and here he attended school until he entered Columbus Medical College. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1878, after which he engaged in practice at Reno for a period of ten years. He then came to Marietta, where he has since practiced with unvarying success.

In 1866, Dr. Warren married Mary Whiston, of Yankeeburg, Washington County, Ohio who died leaving four children, namely: William, who is a physician of Newport; Jesse, a farmer, of Sand Hill; Oella, wife of Bart Thorniley, a druggist of Randolph County, West Virginia; and Curtis, a physician, of Round Bottom, Ohio. The subject of this sketch formed a second union, with Mary Dearth. Dr. Warren is a member of the state, county and city medical societies.

**J**ACOB BOHL, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Marietta, Ohio, with office and residence at No. 212 Maple street, was born at Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, in 1854. He is a son of John Bohl, M. D., and Elizabeth (Weihl) Bohl. Dr. John Bohl is a practicing physician of Watertown, which has always been his home. The mother died in November, 1898.

Dr. Jacob Bohl was reared and primarily educated at Watertown, and in 1884, entered upon the study of medicine. He attended Miami Medical College until his graduation, in 1887, after which he was engaged in practice in Watertown for a period of four years. He removed to Marietta in 1892, and soon established a remunerative practice. In 1896 he took a post-graduate medical course in New York City, and then resumed his practice in Marietta. In 1899 Dr. Bohl went to Germany and completed a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of





JOHN A. GAGE.



Berlin. His skill as a practitioner is recognized, and the best people of the community are included among his patients. He is a member of the city, county, state and national medical associations.

Dr. Bohl was joined in matrimony with Mary Louise Strecker, of Marietta, and they have one daughter, Corinne. Religiously, he is a member of Harmar Congregational Church.

**D**R. F. G. MITCHELL, who is engaged in general practice with his father, Dr. William Mitchell, is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Marietta, Ohio, and was born at Scott Town, Washington County, Ohio, May 26, 1877, a son of Dr. William Mitchell.

The maternal grandmother of Dr. F. G. Mitchell, who lives at Newport, Ohio, is eighty-nine years old. His grandmother Mitchell is living in New Matamoras. Dr. William Mitchell, was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1854, and is a son of William Mitchell, who was born at New Matamoras, and followed the tannery business. Dr. William Mitchell was reared at New Matamoras, and as a boy worked at the tannery business and boarded at the St. Cloud Hotel. He studied medicine, first with Dr. McIlhane, and later attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, for one year. He practiced awhile in Monroe County, and then returned to college, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1882. He practiced in Scott Town, Masterton and Hills, and located permanently at Marietta, in 1892. Dr. Mitchell married Belle Moore, a daughter of S. J. Moore. She was born at Newport, Ohio, and died in 1890. The subject of this sketch, is the eldest of four children, the others being,—Fred, who was born in Scott Town, in October, 1878, and is now attending a medical college in Chicago; Forrest M., who was born in 1880, and is attending Bennett Medical College, in Chicago; and Harry, who was born in 1884, and is studying at Marietta Academy. Dr. William Mitchell

was married, secondly, in 1893, to Mary A. Miller, who was born and reared in Marietta, and they have one child,—Robert T.,—aged seven years.

Dr. F. G. Mitchell, whose name opens these lines, was primarily educated at Sand Hill High School, after which he took a course at the Eclectic Medical College, in Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1899. He at once took up the practice of his profession at Marietta, being associated with his father, at No. 128 Front street. They are general practitioners and surgeons, and have a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Mitchell and his father both stand high in their profession and are known as two of the leading physicians of Washington County. They are public-spirited, progressive and influential men.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Ida Fitch, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have one son,—Lloyd William,—who was born August, 1901. They live in Norwood. Dr. Mitchell and his father are members of the Ohio State Eclectic Association, and the National Eclectic Association. Dr. William Mitchell has served for over twenty years as physician of the Washington County Infirmary. He was superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school, and also trustee of that church, during his residence at Hills.

**J**OHAN A. GAGE, ex-County Commissioner, and one of the large land-owners of Washington County, Ohio, was born in Fairfield township, in 1845, and is one of the nine children of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Cook) Gage. His father located in township 7, range 11, in Fairfield township, as early as 1835, settling upon the farm now owned by Myron W. Gage, a brother of John A.

John A. Gage attended the public and select schools of the vicinity, and was reared in his native township. He also attended school at Lebanon, Ohio, for a time, and at the age of 21 years entered the field of business. His entire career has been one of continued success. He located on the farm where he now lives, and

added to it constantly until he now owns 470 acres in Fairfield township, and 170 acres in Palmer township, all of which he actively manages. He is one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of the community, and stands high in the esteem of every one with whom he is acquainted. He is a Democrat, in politics, and has served as township trustee, clerk, etc. He was elected County Commissioner in 1890, to succeed Thomas Fleming, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Randolph, of Bartlett. Mr. Gage is a member of the Universalist Church, of Layman, Ohio.

**J**OHN McDONALD, a successful farmer of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in that township in 1827, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Featherstone) McDonald.

Thomas McDonald was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1778, and died in 1865. He came to Washington County at an early day, and followed the trade of a miller. He operated the Dodge Mills, about a mile above Wolf Creek, for at least twenty-five years. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was originally a Whig, and afterward a Republican, in politics. He married Elizabeth Featherstone, who was born August 18, 1784, in Pennsylvania, and died in 1843. She was also a Methodist, her father, who came from England being a minister of that church. Eight children blessed this union, namely: Maria; William; Mahala; Lindsey; James; Eliza; Nancy; and John. All are now dead but John.

John McDonald was a miller for many years, operating both mills at Beverly, one at East Liverpool, and others. During the past twenty-one years he has been engaged in farming, and is now located four and a half miles west of Beverly, where he owns 47½ acres of land. During the Civil War he enlisted at Beverly, August 6, 1862, in the 92nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and was mustered out at Look-

out Mountain in May, 1865. He served in the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, and among other engagements participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and in the last battle before Nashville. He received a bullet wound in his leg at Missionary Ridge, and was obliged to remain in the hospital for several months. He was mustered out with the rank of first sergeant.

In 1851, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage with Mary E. Bowman, who was born in Germany, and was one year old when she came to America with her mother, Annie Bowman. Seven children were born to them, namely: Frances; Asa H.; Ebenezer; Mary E.; Frederick L.; Charles; and Ida, deceased. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Dick Cheatham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics, supports the Republican party.

**R**USSELL A. HUMISTON, a prominent agriculturist, of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Adams township, Washington County, in 1850, and is a son of Hiram and Margaret (Null) Humiston.

Lynds Humiston, grandfather of Russell A., was born in Washington County, in 1798, a year after his father, Jason Humiston, with his brother-in-law, Ferrian Waterman, had come to the county in ox carts from Wallingford, Connecticut. Hiram Humiston, father of Russell A., was born in Watertown township, Washington County, in 1820, and now resides on the farm in Adams township on which his son, Russell A., was born. He married Margaret Null, who was born in 1826, near Harmar, in Marietta township, and died in 1885. She was a daughter of Squire and Annie (Parker) Null. They had eight children as follows: Amanda; Russell A.; Minerva, deceased; Lucy; Henry W.; Betsy Ann, deceased; Edna B.; and Charles E.

Russell A. Humiston obtained a common school education, after which he was engaged in teaching, for seventeen terms. He then worked at carpentering for several years, and for the past twenty years, has followed agricultural pursuits. At the present time he owns a tract of seventy-five acres, situated southeast of Beverly. On this property he has erected a handsome home in which he and his family reside. He has served as township assessor, and in 1900, was land appraiser.

In 1878, Mr. Humiston was joined in matrimony with Eva Devol, who was born in Adams township in 1860, and is a daughter of William A. and Catherine (Angle) Devol. They have five children, as follows: May, who was born in 1880; Harry D., born in 1884; Delbert A., born December 9, 1886; Muriel W., whose birth occurred in 1889; and Gladys, born in 1895. Fraternally the subject of this sketch is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., at Beverly. He is a Republican in politics.



**AUGUSTUS W. REMLEY**, a well-to-do agriculturist, residing in Watertown, Watertown township, is owner of a farm of eighty acres, and is also an active man in township and county affairs. He is a son of John E. and Dorothea (Meiers) Remley, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, of whom the former was born October 26, 1805, and the latter, in 1809.

John E. Remley and his wife lived in their native country until June 5, 1853, and then came to the United States and located in Watertown, which at that time was in Union township. Mr. Remley followed the vocation of a stonemason, and was also a farmer, and when he arrived in Ohio, he worked on the buildings of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and assisted in the construction of the tunnel at Tunnel Station. At this time he also owned a farm, which he had purchased shortly after coming to Watertown township, and

which he cultivated with good judgment, and with profit. While living in the old country, he served eight years in the German army. He was a Democrat, in politics, ever zealous in serving his party.

Dorothea Meiers became the beloved wife of John E. Remley, and they had four children, namely: John L., who enlisted, at Marietta, Ohio, in Company L, 1st Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., under Captain J. T. Patton, in the fall of 1861, and died of measles in 1863, at West Point, Kentucky; Charles, living in Watertown township; Carrie, now the wife of Christian P. Strauss, who is a resident of Muskingum township; and Augustus W. Mr. and Mrs. Remley were devout members of the German Lutheran Church. Mrs. Remley departed this life in 1857, and her husband survived until October 13, 1883.

Augustus W. Remley was born in Klingenberg, Wurtemberg, Germany, January 28, 1850, and has followed the fortunes of an agriculturist for many years. His farm consists of eighty acres of land, and is well cultivated and managed. Before engaging in farm work, Mr. Remley followed railroading for seven years. He first had charge of the timber work, and later served as conductor on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad. Afterward, he had charge of the timber work for a lock and dam constructed by the government, on the Illinois River. Mr. Remley was united in marriage with Barbara Wagner, May 2, 1878. She is a daughter of Adam and Mary Wagner, a native of Watertown township, and was born August 9, 1854. Her parents came to the United States from Baden, Germany, about 1847, and immediately went to Muskingum township, Washington County, Ohio, where they made their home. Mr. and Mrs. Remley have had three children, namely: Alfred, born May 12, 1879, in Watertown; Howard, who was born in February, 1884, and departed this life October 16, 1885; and Agnes, now at home, whose birth took place September 2, 1885. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Remley is a Democrat, of decided

type, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He is now serving his third year as township trustee. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Watertown Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Remley enjoys the good will and esteem of the people in his township, and has occupied many positions of trust.

**A**MON D. FORD, a gentleman profitably engaged in mercantile pursuits in Watertown, Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, is a hustler in business, and needs small introduction to the people of his vicinity. He is a son of Jude and Sarah Ann (Woodford) Ford, and a grandson of Amon Ford, who was a native of Vermont.

Jude Ford lived in Watertown, Watertown township, from his birth in 1842 until about 1882. He was very actively engaged as a tanner, for some ten years, in his native city. In 1882 he traveled west to Kansas, and there remained until his death took place, in 1884, about eighteen months afterward.

Jude Ford chose for his wife, Sarah Ann Woodford, a daughter of William G. and Sophia Woodford. She was also a native of Watertown, and her death occurred just four days after that of her beloved husband, in 1884. They had two children,—Jennie, the wife of John Schweikert, residing in Fleming, Warren township, Washington County; and Amon D., the subject of this sketch. Both husband and wife were active members of the Universalist Church, and Mr. Ford was for a number of years superintendent of the Watertown Sunday school. In political affairs, he was a member of the Democratic party.

Like his father, the subject of this sketch is also a native of Watertown, where his birth took place in 1866. His scholastic training was obtained in the village schools, and at the close of his school days he traveled on the road, as a musician, until 1897. Mr. Ford then returned to Watertown and there purchased of J. T. Dunbar his present place of

business. He is attentive to the wants of his customers, and never fails in his efforts to please them. His stock is one of the best, and there is plenty of it. He is recognized by all as a first-class business man, and is reaping the profits of a splendid trade.

Mr. Ford was united in marriage with Ida J. Hartnell, February 26, 1897. She was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Hartnell, and was born in Charleston, West Virginia, July 12, 1875. They have one little daughter, Mary Louise, who was born July 24, 1899.

The family attend the Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Ford is an active member. Mr. Ford is a Democrat, in politics; for some time he rendered efficient service as treasurer of his township. Socially, he affiliates with the local lodge of the I. O. O. F.

**W**ILLIAM BRECKENRIDGE, a well-known citizen and prosperous farmer of Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in that township, in 1835, and is a son of Edward and Jane (Fleming) Breckenridge.

Edward Breckenridge was born in Argyle-shire, Scotland, June 25, 1803, and came to the United States in 1830, locating in Watertown township, where he followed farming until his death, January 20, 1892. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was a Whig, until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. He married Jane Fleming, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, April 23, 1806, and was a daughter of John and Jane Fleming. She died December 16, 1865. To this union were born nine children, as follows: Andrew, who is living in Watertown township; John, deceased; William; Edward, of Watertown township, who married Nancy Greenlees, and had three children,—Jane and Annie, deceased; and Mary; James F., who enlisted from Watertown township in the 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and died in the mil-



itary hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1864; Agnes, who lives on the old homestead; Jane C., who also lives on the old home farm; Mary, wife of David E. Mercer, of Watertown township; and Elizabeth, deceased.

William Breckenridge attended the common schools of his native county, and during his younger days was engaged in teaching school. He then took up the occupation of farming, which he has since followed most successfully. He lives in Watertown township, one mile west of the village, where he owns a valuable farm of 105 acres. In 1864, he enlisted at Marietta, in the 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and was mustered out of service in the fall of the same year.

In April, 1866, Mr. Breckenridge was joined in marriage with Ermina L. Deming, who was born in Watertown township, in 1840, and is a daughter of Daniel and Lois (Curtis) Deming. Her grandfather, Colonel Simeon Deming, with the Wolcotts and others, came to Ohio from Sandisfield, Massachusetts, in 1796, locating in Watertown township. During the winter, smallpox broke out, and the Deming cabin was made a pesthouse, members of the family and their neighbors having contracted the disease. The Demings and Wolcotts formed what was known as the Sandisfield settlement. Daniel Deming was born in Watertown township, November 4, 1809. He married Lois Curtis, who was born in Meredith, New York, in 1813, and died November 14, 1887. She was a daughter of Bildad Curtis and Thankful (Orcutt) Curtis. Six children blessed this union, namely: Maria L., who was born in 1835, and is living in Watertown township; Henry Martin, who was born in 1836, and lives in Larkin, Kansas; Ermina L., wife of Mr. Breckenridge; Vesta Curtis, born in 1844, who married Captain George Turner, and lives at Effingham, Kansas; Sophronia O., born in 1847, who lives in Watertown; and Sarah O., born in 1850, who is the widow of George E. Henry.

Mr. Breckenridge and his wife are parents of three children,—Daniel, Lois and William Kemper. Daniel Deming, born in 1869, lives

in Watertown. He married Ethel Gould, a daughter of Rev. C. C. and Lydia Gould, at Athens, in 1890, and they have a daughter, Lois, born June 1, 1901. James E., born in 1872, died April 1, 1901. William Kemper, born August 18, 1874, is in the second year of the course of veterinary surgery at Ohio University. Religiously, the family are Presbyterians. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Republican.



HARLES S. LAFLIN, who is prosperously engaged in the milling business at Watertown, Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, has been thus occupied since 1892. He is a son of Harley and Anna (Shields) Laflin, and his birth occurred in 1839, in Barlow township, Washington County.

Harley Laflin was a man of influence and note in the public affairs of his township and county. He was born in 1807, was a native of Watertown township, and followed the vocation of a farmer all of his life. He chose for his life companion, Anna Shields, who was born in West Virginia in 1809, and they had three children, as follows: Diantha C., widow of John A. Seeley, living in Watertown; Mary A., who was united in marriage with James T. Morrison, of Athens County; and Charles S.

Harley Laflin was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and served as justice of the peace of his township for many years. In 1854, he served as a member of the Ohio State senate. His death took place in 1892, and five days later, his widow also died.

In 1868, Charles S. Laflin was united in marriage with Caroline M. Cooksey, a daughter of Levi and Martha (Wood) Cooksey. She was a native of Morgan County, and was born in 1844. This union resulted in three children, namely: Charles E., a native of Barlow township, born in 1871; James T. M., whose birth took place in Barlow township, in



1874, and who is now a resident of Chicago, Illinois; and Lizzie A., who was born in 1877, and died in 1896.

Mr. Laflin followed the life of a farmer until he attained the age of forty years, and then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in Watertown, for the following ten years. In 1892 he purchased the Wolf Creek Mills at Watertown, and has been in the same business up to the present time. During the late Civil War he served in a company of militia, which was ordered to stop the ravages of the famous Morgan raiders.

Mr. Laflin is a Democrat, of firm opinions, and has done much that is of benefit to this township and county.



J. BARRY, largely identified with the oil business, and also connected with the Marietta Torpedo Company, of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, has led a busy life in many cities, and has been a resident of Washington County, only since 1896.

Mr. Barry was born at Randolph, Orange County, Vermont, in 1853, and has made himself what he is by his own industry, thrift, and persistent efforts. He started for the oil fields in Pennsylvania, intending to learn the business, and in 1872, went to Triumph Hill, near Tidioute, and there engaged first as a pumper. Afterward he made contracts for drilling, and finally became a producer in the Bradford fields. At Bradford, he also became interested in the torpedo business in 1879, and continued there for the following six years, when he moved west, to Washington and was engaged in the raising of stock for twelve years. He then returned and settled at Macksburg, Washington County, in 1896, being interested in the torpedo business. Later, he removed to Marietta, and in July, 1900, was admitted to a partnership in the Marietta Torpedo Company to which he still devotes his attention.

Mr. Barry was united in marriage, in

Pennsylvania, with Minna Singleton, and they now have two children,—Frank, aged fourteen years; and Neva, aged twelve years. The family reside in a beautiful home at No. 732 Third street.

In fraternal circles, the subject of this sketch is a member of the B. P. O. E., and also affiliates with the A. O. U. W., of the State of Washington. He carries a policy in one of the old line companies,—the New York Mutual.



HELEM DEVOL, an oil driller of note and prominence in the town of Belpre, Washington County, Ohio, makes his home in Rockland, Washington County. He is a native of Devol Dam, of the same county, where he was born November 2, 1853, and is a son of Helem Devol and a grandson of Wing Devol, a Frenchman by birth, who came to the United States at a very early period in its history. During the youthful days of his life, he was a sea captain, and when he came to America he abandoned that occupation and settling in Ohio, devoted his time to tilling the soil and becoming a first-class citizen. During the War of 1812, he served bravely as a soldier, and returned at its close to his farm on the Muskingum River, at Devol's Dam, which place was named for him. He was married and had a family of six children, all of whom are now deceased.

Helem Devol, Sr., was born at Devol's Dan, Washington County, and devoted the early part of his life to boating on the Ohio River. He ran produce boats to New Orleans and other cities, and twice had occasion to walk the whole distance from New Orleans to his home. He finally accumulated enough of this world's goods to purchase a small farm, which he operated with ease until his demise.

Helem Devol, the father, was united in marriage with Betsey Lewis, a native of Rhode Island, and they were parents of ten children, as follows: Edward; Clarissa; Maria; Fax; Harris; Betsy; Emeline;

Helem; and Fanny. The family were liberal in their religious views, and attended various churches.

The subject of this history, Helem Devol, Jr., attended the best schools of Washington County, and began his first work on a farm. For some time he had no other occupation, but at length he embarked in the oil business as a driller, and since then has found employment in the principal oil fields in the country, in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio. He has met everywhere with the best success, and is considered an expert in his line of work.

Helem Devol has been twice married. His first union was contracted with Esther Harsha, a native of Washington County, by whom he had six children, namely: Charley; Clara; Harry; Bessie; George; and Dale. Some time after his first wife's death, he was united in marriage with Emma Keener, of West Virginia, and they had one child, Albert. Before her marriage, Mrs. Devol was engaged in teaching school, and was considered an able instructor.

In political opinions, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, and is prominent and influential in his party. Fairminded, upright as a citizen, and wellposted in all matters, Mr. Devol stands high in the regard of his fellow citizens.

**P**ETER McLAREN, a pioneer marble dealer, a successful oil producer and a well-known business man of Marietta, Ohio, was born June 3, 1831, in Edinburgh, Scotland, within a stone's throw of Holy Rood Abbey, and is a son of John and Margaret (Bell) McLaren. His father was a carriage maker by trade, and died in Edinburgh in 1850. His mother died in 1854.

After his mother's death, Peter McLaren took passage on a new steamer, the Clyde, leaving Glasgow, May 20, 1854, and arriving at New York about a month later. The summer he spent at Albany and Troy, New York, and Slatington, Pennsylvania. He spent the

major portion of the winter in Cincinnati, Ohio. He had learned the trade of marble cutting in Scotland, having served an apprenticeship of six years and two months. In March, 1855, he passed Marietta by boat on his way to Washington. Owing to low water he was unable, for a time, to go farther than Wheeling. There he was recommended by a marble-cutter, of Wheeling, to Messrs. Wheeler and Gardner, members of a marble firm of Marietta, and he came to this city. He entered the employ of that firm and soon acquired an interest in it, the firm name being Hollister, McLaren & Co., from 1856 to 1860, after which time Mr. McLaren conducted the business alone, until 1870. Since 1870, he has been engaged in real estate and building, and also in conducting the marble works, some times alone and part of the time with a partner. He has been very successful and sold monuments throughout Washington County and adjoining counties. He built and also conducted the marble works, being at times alone and at times having a partner. At present his attention is mainly given to looking after his real estate interests. He owns several valuable properties in the city, prominent among them the Leader store building, in the third story of which is a fine hall 36 by 70 feet, in dimensions, which is used by the order of Odd Fellows. Mr. McLaren helped to "kick" down one of the first oil wells in the Macksburg field, and although it proved to be of little value, he was more successful in later ventures. He has handled a large number of leases, and is also interested as a producer. He now has an interest in the oldest producer in Cow Run, the "Schoolhouse," which is still productive. He was also employed about three years by the Standard Oil company, having charge of three refineries.

In 1867, Mr. McLaren was united in marriage with Maria T. Hadley, who was born in Marietta, in 1847, and is a daughter of William and Catherine (Turnbull) Hadley, who came from the Cheviot Hills section of Scotland, near Melrose Abbey, their nearest town being Kelso. Mr. Hadley had been a shep-

herd in Scotland, and, some years after arriving Marietta, bought from Col. John Mills, a farm two miles from town. His son, George, now lives on them farm, of which he is the owner. The subject of this sketch and his wife have five children, as follows: Flora, who most admirably filled the office of field secretary of the Sunday School Association of Washington County, for three years; William L., who married Daisy Lancaster, and is a member of the marble firm of McLaren & Wommer, whose fine establishment is located on Butler, near Front street; Ida, who is residing at home; James, who is taking a course of instruction in electrical engineering at the Ohio State University; and Blanche, who is preparing herself as an osteopathic physician in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. Mr. McLaren's comfortable residence at No. 504 Second street has been his home since January 29, 1889. He bought the property of Prof. Mills shortly after the destruction of his home on Green street by fire.



**J. FULLER.** The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a funeral director in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in that city in 1861, and is a son of Samuel A. and Eliza Z. (Judd) Fuller, and can trace his lineage back to the days of the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower. His ancestors subsequently removed to New York and located at Whitehall.

Samuel A. Fuller was a native of Washington County, Ohio, where his birth took place in 1821, on the old "Bishop" farm. His father, John Fuller, settled in Washington County during the early part of the nineteenth century. He married and had several children the last of whom passed away in 1902.

Samuel A. Fuller was a cabinet-maker by trade, and divided his attention between this and undertaking. Prior to the establishment of the chair factory at Marietta, he made furniture quite extensively. Then, too, he and

his brother, Aaron Fuller, were partners in the undertaking business. This partnership lasted until the latter accepted the position of foreman in the chair factory. Some years later he removed from the city and is now deceased. Samuel A. Fuller was united in marriage with a daughter of Chauncey T. Judd, a gentleman who served efficiently as postmaster at Harniar, Washington County, for many years, and died in January, 1863, or 1864. To this union were born four children as follows: Albert a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio, where he and his brother Andrew J., are partners in the furniture and undertaking business; O. J.; and Clara S., now residing with Andrew J., her twin brother.

The subject of this sketch attended school at Marietta, and at the age of sixteen years, started to work in the chair factory, where he continued for the following six years, and meantime devoted all spare time to learning the wood-turner's trade. He chose for his wife, Nellie H. Sayre.

Since 1884, Mr. Fuller has been sole proprietor of the undertaking and embalming business established by his father in 1840. Although the patronage of his father was by no means small, Mr. Fuller has nevertheless increased his trade, and to him belongs the credit of bringing the business to its present high standard in Marietta. His place of business is at Nos. 142 and 144 Front street, and consists of a well-furnished office, large and commodious show-rooms, well stocked with a most complete line of funeral supplies, and a dormitory. He is said to have the most complete line of equipments in the state. Three funeral cars, one white, one black, and one for country use, are owned by Mr. Fuller, and he also operates the only ambulance wagon in the city, taking special care of bodies intended for consignment to foreign points. The residence and office of Mr. Fuller are adjoining, and calls are thereby answered easily, both day and night. Being a graduate of Clarke & Sullivan's Oriental School of Embalming, Mr. Fuller is fully acquainted with every detail of this branch of the work, and is an expert em-





LYMAN WINDSOR PHILLIPS.



balmer. For his straightforwardness and integrity, as well as for the attention and care he gives to all his duties, he is widely known throughout the surrounding country, and has a steadily increasing business. He is a valued member of the Undertakers' Association of Ohio.

**L**YMAN WINDSOR PHILLIPS, a Civil War veteran and retired brick maker, has been a lifelong resident of Marietta. Having now nearly reached the far milestone of three score and 10 years, he is living quietly at his pleasant home at the corner of Eighth and Warren streets.

Mr. Phillips was born in Marietta, August 2, 1833, and is a son of a carpenter and millwright of that place. His father, C. A. Phillips, born in 1804, settled in Marietta in 1832, when but a young man. Here he followed his trades, making a specialty of the building of wheat-fanning mills. He died in Marietta, in 1882, at the age of 78 years. In early manhood, he married S. Mariella Morse, a daughter of Eusebus Morse. When rather young, she moved with her parents from Massachusetts to Washington County, Ohio. She died in 1880. By her Mr. Phillips had four sons, two of whom are now deceased, and two daughters; Rhoda, who married a Mr. Pierce and resides at Norfolk, Virginia; and Sarepta M., who married James Steen, and lives at Hamilton, Ohio.

Lyman W. Phillips shouldered the responsibilities of active business in the manufacture of brick at the age of 23 years. When the Civil War broke out, however, he felt forced to enlist. In 1861, with Company L, 1st Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., he entered the Army of the Cumberland, and afterward participated in many hard fights. More fortunate than the majority of his comrades, he escaped without a wound, or injury to his health. He was mustered out at Atlanta, in 1864. After returning from the war, Mr. Phillips resumed his first line of business, that of brick manufacturing and contracting, which he followed until 1876, when he en-

gaged in the manufacture of brick, having established a plant on Seventh street, between Putnam and Greene streets. This he continued on that site until 1883. He then moved to Eighth street, between Washington and Warren streets, where he remained until his retirement, about five years ago. From the start his business proved successful, and he has, by prudence and wise management, amassed considerable property. In 1889 he erected his present residence, a substantial brick structure, in a district now thickly settled, but then containing hardly any other houses on the square.

In 1856, Mr. Phillips married Eunice Wright, a daughter of David Wright, for many years a Washington County farmer, formerly of Morrow, Ohio. He died in 1876, at the age of 85 years. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had eight children, six of whom are married and five of whom live at Marietta. Their names are as follows: Alma, wife of Elliot Cochlan, a contracting carpenter; Frank, an engineer on the M. & C. R. R.; Leon, a bricklayer; Jane, who married John Becker; Emma, the wife of Levi Bell; David, a brickmason, who never married, and lives at home; Bertha, who married George C. Rowland, and lives at Chester Hill, where he is engaged in the pipe line business; and George, who died, aged 29 years.

Mr. Phillips possesses a remarkable physique, and has been a strong, vigorous man all his life. He passed through the war without being once enlisted on the sick list. Politically, he is a Republican.

**D**R. LOUIS H. CISLER, a successful practitioner of medicine in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, was born near that city, and is a son of Charles Henry and Mary (Blohm) Cisler.


Charles Henry Cisler was born in Marietta in 1838, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Barnhardt) Cisler. He was educated in Marietta township, and later moved with his parents to the farm which is now his home. In 1869, he married Mary Blohm, a daughter of Louis and Frances Blohm, and they reared

four children, as follows: Louis H.; Reuben T., D. D. S., of Marietta; Clara L., a graduate of Marietta High School, who is living at home; and John Wallace, who is also at home. Religiously the family is Lutheran.

Reuben T. Cisler, D. D. S., was born near Marietta, in 1874, and completed an academic course at Marietta. He studied dentistry in the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, and immediately after graduation, came to Marietta to practice. He has received a liberal patronage from the citizens of the community, and is everywhere held in high esteem. His office is at No. 210 Front street, and he resides at No. 209 Gilman street. He married a daughter of J. A. Davis, of the wholesale grocery house of C. L. Bailey & Company.

Dr. Louis H. Cisler was graduated from Marietta College with the class of 1892, and thereafter received careful preparation for his profession. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1895, and has since practiced successfully in Marietta. In 1898, he pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, and has always been a student of his profession. He is a member of the William Pepper Medical Society, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Cisler married Miss Walker, a lady of Philadelphia birth, and they have three children,—Frances, Walker and Anna. His office and residence are at No. 317 Fourth street. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HOMAS BIRT HIBBARD, deceased, who spent half a century of his active life in Belpre township, was born near Sacket Harbor, New York, December 1, 1821, and died April 26, 1902. He was a son of James S. Hibbard, a former resident of Sacket Harbor, who located in Athens County, Ohio, when the subject of these lines was but eighteen months old.

Dr. Hibbard spent the balance of his life

near Amesville, Ohio, where he practiced his profession with marked success. Especially was this true during the period when cholera was prevalent in that locality. His success in battling with that dread disease was phenomenal. He married Lucy Blanchard, whose mother's maiden name was Birt, which was adopted by the subject of this sketch as his middle name.

Mr. Hibbard was the eldest of nine children who grew to maturity. The others are Sophia; Henry; Juliette; Clark; Louisa; Mary; Rudolph; and Lucy. Thomas B. Hibbard took naturally to agricultural pursuits, and during his prime, was an extensive stock dealer, often shipping to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other markets. Washington County had no more progressive man than he, and he was strictly honest in all his dealings, and charitable to all whom he believed worthy and deserving. These and kindred characteristics stand as a monument to his memory, and will perpetuate the name of this time-honored citizen.

He was joined in marriage with Sarah Porter, a daughter of Samuel Porter, who was a native of Massachusetts, but went west and settled in Ohio, near Little Hocking, in the early part of the history of Washington County.

Mr. Hibbard and his wife reared two daughters,—Edna A. and Sarah A.,—both of whom are deceased. Edna married Prof. Guthrie and their union was blessed with two children,—Frank H.; and Hattie A., wife of William Ellwood. Sarah A. married William Richards, and five children were born to them, as follows: Birt H.; Ruby; Garnet; Victor and Emerald. Mrs. Hibbard crossed the river of death to the life beyond, September 16, 1894, aged seventy-seven years. She was a devout member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Hibbard was a member of no church, but was liberal in his views on the subject of religion, contributed largely of his means toward the support of all denominations, and will long be remembered as one of the most charitable men of that section.

The foregoing notes were furnished to the

publishers of this book by Lucy D. Rosecrans, or Lucy Goss, as she is more commonly known, as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Hibbard, and as a token of her esteem for one who was always kind to her, and befriended her on many occasions.

Lucy D. Rosecrans is a niece of the illustrious Gen. Rosecrans and also of Bishop Rosecrans, formerly of Cincinnati. When but two weeks old, she was adopted by Daniel Goss and his wife. She has two brothers, Columbus and Eli, both residents of California.

**J**AMES WILEY WEST, who resides on his farm four and a half miles from Marietta, in Marietta township, Washington County Ohio, was born on the old homestead, where he now lives, in 1859, and is a son of James C. and Adeline B. (Thorniley) West. His paternal grandfather was William West. His maternal grandfather, John Thorniley, was a captain in the war of 1812. He was born in Chester, England, in 1810, and came to Marietta township, where he purchased the farm now owned by Mrs. Caleb Thorniley. He was a manufacturer of brick, and built the house which is occupied by Mrs. Caleb Thorniley; he also built the church located near her home. He and his wife reared the following children: William; John; Thomas; James; George; Elizabeth; Caleb; and Adeline. William married Eliza Rowland, a daughter of William Rowland, and has five children,—John, Minerva, Rinaldo, Alice, and Newton N. John married Jane Temple, a daughter of Benjamin J. Temple, and they had one child,—Benjamin Thorniley,—now deceased; Thomas married Mary Ralston, and their children are,—Nathan, Matilda, Sarah, and George. James and George are deceased. Elizabeth married Leumel Wells, and they have two children,—Joe, and Jennie.

James Wiley West, whose name opens these lines, married Annie Thorniley, a daughter of Captain William Thorniley, and

they have two children, Helen E., aged nine years; and James William, aged three years. Mr. West has been engaged in general farming for a number of years, and has met with considerable success. He is conscientious and thrifty, has worked with untiring energy, and is considered one of the leading farmers in the township.

**G**EORGE DUDLEY MURDOCK, who has a clear title to a leading place among the farmers of Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, gives undivided attention to the tilling of the soil. His farm, which was his birthplace, was known as the J. M. Murdock farm. He is a son of James Monroe Murdock, who was a prominent man in political affairs in the township and county, prior to his death, ever ready to uphold the Republican party, he did all he could to build up its interests and help it in its further advancement. He served as county commissioner one term, and was re-elected. During his second term, he caught the measles and this disease finally caused his death. He was a well-read man, fully posted on current events, and was a great stump speaker, being fluent and enthusiastic in his speeches. At one time he ran for the legislature, and was defeated by only a few votes.

George Dudley Murdock was born October 25, 1853, and after attaining manhood's years, was united in marriage with Mary E. Breckenridge, a daughter of Andrew F. Breckenridge. Their family consisted of four children, as follows: Clair M., who was born in June, 1880, and still resides on the home farm; Maude M., born in 1883; Hazel M., whose birth took place in June, 1895; and Fern M., born in December, 1899.

Mr. Murdock purchased his present farm at two different times. His first purchase consisted of 100 acres, which he bought of his father-in-law, A. F. Breckenridge, in 1880. He paid \$25.00 per acre for this, and erected all the fences, buildings, etc., himself. For

eighteen winters he had a sawmill on the farm, and he paid for nearly all the improvements from the proceeds of the sheep which he raised. These sheep are thoroughbred Merino and have taken many prizes at the fairs given in the county, especially at the county fair, the Beverly fair and the Barlow fair. Some time after his first purchase of land. Mr. Murdock bought sixty acres more, making in all 160 acres; well adapted to the raising of stock, as well as general farming. In carpenter work on the buildings he had only the help of one man, and the material, such as stone and timber, he obtained from the farm. His farm is now one of the best kept in the county, and through all the years spent in building on and improving it, no small credit should be given to the willing assistance of Mrs. Murdock, who helped in so many little ways to further the work.

Mr. Murdock is a member of the Republican party, in which he has been quite serviceable. For nine consecutive years, he was school director, and for ten years he served his township as land appraiser. He is a charter member of the Watertown Mutual Farm Insurance Company, and has been its agent since it was first organized. In religious belief he is a firm Methodist and holds to the old creed of the M. E. Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, affiliating with Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., at Beverly. Great confidence is reposed in the subject of this sketch by the people of his acquaintance.



#### OSMUND KOSSUTH HAMILTON.

The subject of this personal history, one of the best-known men of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a member of the firm of Hamilton & Heidrick, merchant tailors, of that city. This business is the largest of its kind in Marietta, and was established, in 1884, by O. K. Hamilton and A. R. Heidrick, the building being located on Front street. The partners do all

the cutting required by the amount of work they have, and employ from twelve to fourteen people for other work. They use two floors, and are strictly merchant tailors. The patronage of the firm speaks for the integrity and worth of its members, as well as their thorough-going business methods, for their custom is of the best, and there is plenty of it.

Osmund K. Hamilton is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was born in 1853, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. The following year his parents with their family removed to Marietta, Ohio, and there made their home. A brother, J. A. Hamilton, attorney-at-law, is represented by a sketch elsewhere in this book. Osmund K. Hamilton was the youngest in the family, and attended the public schools of Marietta for some years. He also took instruction in the private schools of Mr. and Miss Combs. At the early age of seventeen years he decided to become a tailor and for a while worked with Mr. Heidrick for C. C. Ketter, in the same establishment. Subsequently he learned cutting in New York City, previous to launching into business in 1884.

Mr. Hamilton was joined in marriage with Joan Cunningham, a daughter of Michael Cunningham, who was a veteran of the Civil War, and died in 1891, at the age of seventy years. His residence in Washington County dated back to its early history. He was survived by his widow until 1894, when she, too, was laid to rest. Mrs. Hamilton has one sister, Alice Cunningham, who now lives in Oregon. She taught school in Marietta, and graduated at the Cook County (Illinois) Normal School, in 1897. One year was spent in teaching in Chicago, and this was followed by two years of experience as a teacher in the State Normal School, at Charleston, Illinois. She now travels throughout Oregon for a Seattle firm, selling educational books and publications, especially to the Indian schools.

The subject of this sketch and his wife are active members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Of their family of four daughters,







LEWIS W. SMITH.

Ruth, the eldest, is a graduate of the Marietta High School, and is attending College at Marietta; Alice graduated from the parochial school in June, 1901; Marie graduated in June, 1902; and Margaret is still attending school at St. Mary's.

Mr. Hamilton is faithful to the principles of the Republican party. He is careful, conscientious business man, and his present position is gratifying to himself and the many friends who have watched him in his progress.



FREDERIC SPEARY was born in Macksburg, Ohio, in 1873, of German-French extraction, his father, who was born in France, coming to this country in 1861, and serving in the 7th Virginia Regiment, U. S. A., during the Civil War.

Mr. Speary, in early years, assumed the responsibilities of life by entering into the business world, having in 1884 affiliated himself with the Macksburg Pipe Line Company, now known as the Buckeye Pipe Line Company. On April 5, 1890, the offices were moved to Marietta, Mr. Speary remaining with the company. In 1892 he was made oil buyer for the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency, which agency has its headquarters at Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speary was married in 1899 to Nellie Best, who was born and reared in Marietta, being a daughter of G. C. Best, who was so well and favorably known. They now reside at No. 505 Washington street.



JOHN NOBLE MACKEY, a prominent farmer of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in 1860 and is a son of James Mackey. James Mackey was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1814, and purchased the homestead farm in 1847. He married Susan B. Corner, in 1851, and to them were born

seven children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Mrs. Luella Middleswart; Mrs. Susie Kerr; Mrs. Annie Efferson; Frank; and John Noble. James Mackey died in December, 1900, after a life of usefulness and uprightness.

John Noble Mackey, the subject of this biography, was married to Fanny DeWitt, a daughter of Francis DeWitt. Francis DeWitt was born in 1824, and came to Washington County, at the age of ten years. There he married Eliza Dornan, in 1857, and they were blessed with six children, as follows: Frank, of Marietta; Charles, of Colorado; Mamie, wife of J. P. Brown, of Caywood; Hattie B.; Anna; and Mrs. J. N. Mackey.

Mr. Mackey and his wife were married in 1888, and they have four children, namely: James Dean, who was born in 1889; Arthur, who was born in 1893; Carlton Louis, who was born in 1895; and Ruth, who was born in 1902.

Mr. Mackey is one of the leading citizens of Washington County; he is influential in local affairs, and is a man of honor and integrity. He is well known in the county, and is deeply interested in its welfare.



MRS. MAGDALENA SMITH, whose wide circle of acquaintances and friends testifies to her goodness and popularity, is a woman of kindly impulses and generous disposition. She is a native of Germany, where she lived until 1874, when she came to the United States, and soon afterward located at Marietta, Washington County, Ohio.

While still living in that city she became acquainted with Lewis W. Smith, whom she married some time later. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, and during his life was all that a good husband should be. For a considerable time he was the owner and manager of a planing mill in Marietta, which he sold to James Foreman and James Hall, and purchased the farm on which Mrs. Smith now lives. In

1892, they settled on this farm, and here they reared three children; namely, Walter G., Charles F., and May M.

Mr. Smith departed to his final rest on April 23, 1901, and was mourned by the citizens of Warren township, as a good, useful citizen is always mourned. His portrait accompanies this sketch. On the farm of Mrs. Smith are now several producing oil wells. It is located about four miles out on the river road from Marietta, and is well cared for under the direction of Mrs. Smith, whose judgment and good common sense can always be counted upon.



COLONEL WILLIAM BION MASON, deceased, for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Marietta, Ohio, was born in Adams township, Washington County, Ohio, August 16, 1823, on land near Lowell, which he had inherited from his ancestors. He was a son of William Bond Mason, grandson of William Mason, and a descendant of Hugh Mason, who came to this country in 1634, from Ipswich, England, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts.

William Mason, the grandfather, was one of the original 48 who came with Rufus R. Putnam from Massachusetts, and located in Washington County. He settled in Adams township, and was one of the earliest ministers of Rainbow Settlement, being a Baptist. He was a farmer, as was his son, William Bond Mason, who was a fine carpenter and cabinet-maker.

Colonel Mason was reared in Adams township and attended college in Meadville, Pennsylvania. He taught school for a number of years, beginning when he was 18 years old, and teaching one year near Keokuk, Iowa. He returned to Washington County, Ohio, shortly before his marriage in 1852, and in November, 1855, was elected county recorder. He was re-elected to that office in 1858, and served until June, 1862, when he resigned, leaving the office in charge of Manley Warren, his clerk. On July 27, 1861, he entered the militia, and

served as captain of Company D, 1st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., Third Brigade, Seventh Division, until October 10, of the same year. He resigned and the day of his resignation he signed the muster roll as a private, and was ordered to report at Columbus. Two days later, he was mustered in as 2nd lieutenant, and on December 2, of the same year, was promoted to be captain, under Jesse Hildebrand, colonel of the 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry. He was promoted to be major on August 26, 1862, and as such served until April 18, 1863, when he was promoted to be colonel of the 77th regiment. He served until December 31, 1863, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas. He returned home and one year later was elected county treasurer of Washington County, assuming the duties of office in the spring of 1867. He served in this capacity one term, until the spring of 1869. He was appointed postmaster by President Grant, and served efficiently in that position from 1870 to 1878. Then, for seven years, he was successfully engaged in the mercantile line, at No. 175 Front street. He was thus occupied at the time of his death, November 11, 1885. He was a man of the highest character, and was everywhere held in the greatest esteem.

Colonel Mason was married May 25, 1852, to Lucetta B. Mason (not a relative), who was born in Adams township, and was a daughter of William Mason. Two children blessed this union, Mary E. and William Bion. The subject of this sketch was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Grand Army of the Republic.

William Bion Mason, son of Colonel Mason, was born at Marietta, in 1857, and received his mental training in the public schools. He entered the postoffice as clerk under his father, at the age of sixteen years, and served with the latter during the last five years of his incumbency, as assistant postmaster. He afterward served some time with S. L. Grosvenor and later in the Parkersburg postoffice. Later he was engaged in the mercantile line with his father, at No. 175 Front street, and continued the business three years after the father's death. Since 1880, he has been engaged in the rail-

way mail service, over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and now runs between Chicago and Wheeling. The Mason family has resided at the corner of Third and Sacra Via streets for the past thirty-five years, and the present house of brick veneer was completed by Mr. Mason in May, 1900. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Har-mar Blue Lodge, No. 390.

**J**OHAN H. BECKER, occupying the prominent position of president and treasurer of the Becker Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a man of great executive ability and is one of the most prominent citizens of Marietta.

Mr. Becker is a son of Jacob Becker, and claims Marietta as his birthplace. He chose Miss Wolfram for his life companion, and they have a family of four bright, intelligent children. The greater part of Mr. Becker's life has been spent in the endeavor to make his business a complete success.

The Becker Lumber & Manufacturing Company was first established in 1888. It was located on Front street and through the untiring efforts of Mr. Becker, its founder, became the largest plant by far in the city of Marietta. Throughout the entire history of the plant, Mr. Becker has been a potent factor, ever aiding in its development, ever willing to devote his talents and time to its advancement. In this he is aided by D. R. Rood, vice-president, and John Ploff, secretary, most valuable assistants in the work. In 1901, the location of this plant was changed from Sacra Via and Front streets to Pike and Queen streets, and there the buildings, which have been quite recently completed, occupy between two and three acres of space. The main structure is of brick, 64 by 112 feet, in dimensions, and besides the basement, has three stories, each being supplied with its share of machinery, etc. The other buildings, and there are many, are all equipped with the most modern machinery. The plant employs about forty-five people.

Hardwood lumber is mainly used, and a planing mill turns out a vast amount of custom work. The power of the plant is supplied by a 100 horse power engine, and it manufactures lumber and finishing goods. Besides the local trade, a heavy business is carried on by supplying the contractors of surrounding towns.

Mr. Becker is much interested in his plant, and is regarded as one of Marietta's most useful and progressive citizens. In fraternal circles, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. E. He and his family enjoy a beautiful home at No. 631 Second street. In religious belief, they adhere to the doctrines of the German Lutheran Church.

**T**HE MARIETTA STEAM LAUNDRY, of which C. H. Taylor and P. E. Clark are proprietors, is the largest place of its kind in the city of Marietta, Ohio. It was established in 1895, by the consolidation of the American Steam Laundry and the Marietta Laundry. The former was started in October, 1892, on Front street, by Mr. Taylor, and the latter, by Messrs. Clark & Cole. G. C. Mohler was identified with the American Steam Laundry prior to 1895, and when the two concerns were merged, on April 27, of that year, he continued in the business with Messrs. Clark and Taylor, Mr. Cole withdrawing. Mr. Mohler withdrew in the spring of 1901, and its present owners have since conducted the business. They occupy two floors at No. 205 Second street, and employ a force of twenty people. They not only control the local trade, but received patronage from towns as far distant as Belington, West Virginia, and the Maryland line. The plant is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery of the best type. To show the enterprise of its proprietors, it may be stated that they have placed in use a new collar and cuff machine at a cost of nearly \$1,000, which is equal to any in use and is the only one in this section of the country. It produces work equal to new. The concern does work of every kind,

making a specialty of collars, cuffs and shirts, and two wagons are constantly used in making the deliveries. The proprietors are men of recognized ability, and are held in high esteem by the citizens of Marietta.

C. H. Taylor was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1864, and removed to Marietta in 1891. He married a daughter of S. W. Harvey, and resides at Fairview Heights with his wife and family of four children. He is a Republican in politics, and socially, belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Religiously he favors Christian Science.

P. E. Clark was born at Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, April 19, 1862, and has spent most of his life in Washington County. From 1887 to 1894, he was mail clerk, running from Grafton, West Virginia, to Chicago, a distance of 560 miles, his home then being at Zanesville, Ohio. His first marriage was with a daughter of Captain R. N. Cole, of Marietta. She died leaving one child, Ruth. July 18, 1890, Mr. Clark formed a second union, wedding Mary McNamara, who is of Canadian parentage. In politics the subject of this sketch is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Elks.



B. COEN, senior member of the firm of Coen & Wilson, lawyers and general practitioners of Marietta, Ohio, with offices in the St. Clair Building, was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1871, of English ancestry. He is the son of Jacob S. and Lydia C. Coen, grandson of Richard Coen, and great-grandson of Abraham Coen, who came to this country from England during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Coen spent his boyhood days on a farm in Noble County, his father being a farmer and stock dealer. When he was ten years of age, his father died, and he and his mother thereafter continued to reside on the farm until 1890, when they removed to Mount Ephraim, a small town near their farm, where they lived until the former's removal to Marietta. At the age of 17 years, he became a member of the Christian Church, and after leaving school

traveled as a vocalist, having sung in religious work in more than thirty States. While traveling he began the study of law with L. A. Koons, of the Athens County Bar, and continued his studies for more than four years, a large portion of which time was spent in the office of Mr. Koons. In 1898, he was admitted to the Bar in Ohio and since that time he has been admitted to practice in the United States Courts. He located in Marietta for the practice of his profession shortly after his admission to the Bar, and in the fall of 1900, formed a partnership with Mr. Frank Wilson, which still continues. Many lawyers are to be found among his ancestors. His great-grandfather was admitted at Westminster, and was for many years a successful practitioner of law in London. Mr. Coen was married in Omaha, Nebraska, to Anna E. Thompson. They have one daughter, Mildred L., and reside at No. 511 Warren street. Socially Mr. Coen is a member of Marietta Lodge, No. 477, B. P. O. E., and in politics he has always been actively allied with the Democratic party.



FRANK WILSON, junior partner of the firm of Coen & Wilson, lawyers and general practitioners, of Marietta, Ohio, with offices in the St. Clair Building, was born December 22, 1864, at Brownsville, Monroe County, Ohio, and is the son of Dr. Josiah and Ruth Wilson.

Until he was twenty-one years of age, he resided a part of the time on the farm, and part of the time in Brownsville. At an early age, he taught district schools in Monroe and Harrison counties, Ohio, and during the years 1892 and 1893 was principal of the public schools at Hannibal. In the meantime he was furthering his own education and in June, 1894, was graduated from Scio College. In 1895 he came to Marietta, and read law under the preceptorship of A. D. Follett, of the firm of Nye & Follett. In the fall of 1895, he went to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and taught during the three years following, in the high school at that place. He pursued his law course while there, under the preceptorship of Attorney E.







JOHN T. CLEARY

L. Finley, of the Jefferson County Bar, and during the winter of 1898 and 1899 was identified with the schools of New Matamoras. He was enabled to enter the senior class of the law department of the Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1900. He was immediately thereafter admitted to practice, and in October, 1900, came to Marietta, and formed a partnership with Mr. Coen. He has been a success as a lawyer, and stands high at the bar of Washington County. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the M. E. Church.

**J**OHAN T. CLEARY, superintendent of the Constitution Stone Company, of Constitution, Ohio, and one of the prominent young business men of this locality, was born in Marietta, Ohio, on February 16, 1877, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Conley) Cleary. Thomas Cleary is a native of County Clare, Ireland, and his wife was born in Ohio.

Thomas Cleary was born on December 20, 1848, in the village of Ennis, Ireland, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Cunningham) Cleary, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Thomas Cleary, father of John T., was brought to America by his parents in 1850. They settled first at Whitehall, New York, where they remained one year, and then moved to the state of Maine, where Thomas first worked on the Boston & Maine Railroad. In 1853, he went to Pennsylvania, and thence to Washington County, Ohio, where the grandfather assisted in the first grading work on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, between Marietta and Athens. Grandfather Cleary followed railroad work until about 1860, when he purchased a farm on which he spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1892, his wife having died about twelve years previously. Their children were as follows: Thomas; Michael; Catherine; James; John; Ellen; William; Margaret; Susan; Sarah; Mary; and one who died in infancy.

Thomas Cleary, the eldest of this large family, attended school in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and later, in Washington County, Ohio. His first work was done in the stone quarries, as a laborer, and he afterward learned the mason trade, in combination with stone cutting, and was employed as a foreman by the old M. & C. R. R. Company for a period of four years. Later, he was employed in the grindstone business, but did not become an individual owner until 1899. He is now operating a very successful business at Moore's Junction, Ohio. On November 24, 1873, he married Catherine Conley, who was a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and a family of nine children was born to them, namely: Thomas M.; John T.; William J.; Mabel A.; Mary J.; Ellen; Catherine; Edward; and Alice. All are living with the exception of Edward. Mr. Cleary supports the Democratic party. He has served as township trustee, and in the fall of 1901 was selected by his party as a candidate for County Commissioner. For a number of years he has served on the School Board and is a leading citizen of his locality. Fraternally, he is connected with the A. O. H.; K. of C.; and B. P. O. E. For four years, Thomas Cleary was a very efficient traveling salesman for the large wholesale grocery house of Bosworth, Wells & Company, of Marietta.

John T. Cleary attended the public schools of Constitution, Ohio, and his first work was done on a farm. Later, he entered the employ of the Constitution Stone Company, as a teamster, and three years afterward, on account of his reliability and efficient discharge of his duties, he was appointed assistant superintendent. He remained in this capacity until 1897, when he was made general superintendent of this important company. Although but 20 years of age, at that time, he had gained the confidence of the company to such an extent that he was placed in charge of the business of its three mills and five quarries, with at least 100 men under his supervision. This concern manufactures grindstones, and ships extensively to all parts of the United States. It supplies all the first-class tool houses, making a specialty of what are known as saw grit, file stones, knife

stones and heavy tool stones. The company has a large capital invested, and its officers are: M. J. O'Connor, of Hartford, Connecticut, president; and Fergus C. O'Connor, secretary. The main office is located at Constitution, Ohio.

In political sentiment, Mr. Cleary is a Democrat. He belongs to the K. of C. and B. P. O. E. His career is a striking example of what may be accomplished by honesty, industry and energy.



THE OHIO DENTAL COMPANY, of which J. P. and T. A. Becker are proprietors, was established in Marietta, May 1, 1898, with office first in the First National Bank Building. The place of business was then changed to the Bellevue Hotel, and is at the present time well located in the Dime Savings Society Building. Dr. J. P. Becker has the management of the enterprise, and to him is due much of its success.

The Becker family has been one of prominence in this county for many years. George Becker came to this country from Germany in 1840, stopping for a short time in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then locating in Washington County, Ohio. He was a weaver and tailor by trade, and the family now has the scissors and eye-glasses used by him.

Peter Becker, son of George and father of J. P. and T. A. Becker, was born in Germany in 1828, and died in 1893. He was engaged in merchandising at Hills, Ohio, and owned a farm in that vicinity, which is still in the possession of members of the family. He was an extensive dealer in stock and produce, and shipped largely to Pittsburg. He was also interested in several of the first oil wells in the celebrated Cow Run field. In 1888, he was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer, and was defeated by only 119 votes, the county being Republican at that time by fully 600 votes. Peter Becker married Rhoda Whitney, who was born April 2, 1841, and is a daughter of Rev. John Whitney. Her father was born in 1804, and was a Baptist minister; his wife was Mrs. Hensel, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and

Mrs. Becker became the parents of eight children, as follows: Eliza Rebecca; George Simeon; Thomas A.; Michael Augustus; Mary Catherine; Flora Nevada; John Peter; and Harriet, who was born August 3, 1883, and resides with her mother in Marietta.

Eliza Rebecca Becker, who was born March 27, 1860, is the wife of Dr. J. R. Spencer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom she has a daughter, Mary.

George Simeon Becker was born March 12, 1862, and died July 13, 1893. He married Mary Wallbright, a daughter of John Wallbright, of Washington County, and they had one daughter, Clara.

Thomas A. Becker, one of the proprietors of the Ohio Dental Company, was born August 11, 1863, and during his business career, has been mainly engaged in oil production in the vicinity of Newport. He attended Marietta Academy under Professor Andrews, and was a member of the class of 1887. He married Margaret E. Caywood, a daughter of J. R. and Eliza Caywood, of Washington County, and they have two children: Anita Belle, born December 18, 1898; and Donald Caywood, born June 24, 1891. The family residence is at No. 226 Second street.

Michael Augustus Becker was born August 3, 1866, and is practicing dentistry in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he has a large and well established business. He was graduated from the Ohio Dental College of Cincinnati in 1888, with the degree of D. D. S. He married Anna Beiser, of Washington County, Ohio, and they have one child, Rhoda.

Mary Catherine Becker was born June 20, 1868, and is the wife of Capt. Gordon C. Greene, of the steamer "Greenwood," running between Charleston and Pittsburg. They have two children,—Wilkins Greene and Christopher.

Flora Nevada was born October 3, 1870, and married Ferdinand Haag, of Marietta, by whom she has two children, Baron and Naomi.

John Peter Becker was born January 12, 1875, and received his educational training in Sand Hill High School, under Professor H. E. Smith. In 1894, he entered Ohio Dental

College, where he was graduated in 1897, having spent a part of his time as a demonstrator. He then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he acted as manager of the Albany Dentists for nearly a year, and then went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the same capacity. In 1898 he came to Marietta, and opened an office on May 1, of that year. The Ohio Dental Company, during its brief existence, has been a decided success, and its patronage is becoming larger every day. Dr. Becker is an enterprising man and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. March 15, 1897, he was united in marriage with Floella Totton, who was born at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and is a daughter of Thomas W. and Ella (Slaughterback) Totton. Her father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. Dr. Becker is a member of the Phi Alpha Chi, of Cincinnati College. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist church.



**F. L. ALEXANDER**, the efficient secretary of the M., C. & C. Railroad Company, is also president of the Sterling Brick Company on Seventh street, and of the Marietta Plaster & Fuel Company, of which he has been one of the most helpful promoters. He is a son of R. F. Alexander, and was born in Wood County, West Virginia, in 1869.

R. F. Alexander was a millwright by occupation, and for many years was manager of a sawmill, previous to engaging in agricultural pursuits. Later he became deeply interested in mercantile affairs, and is also serving as postmaster at Cutler, Washington County. He and the beloved mother of F. L. Alexander are still enjoying life as best they can. The subject of this sketch has one sister, Mrs. T. G. France, who conducts a successful general merchandise business in Cutler, in which he has a half interest.

Mr. Alexander first entered railroad service in 1887, when he became agent at Sharpsburg, for the Marietta, Columbus & Northern Railroad Company. This position was his for

three years, and in 1890, he was transferred to service as clerk in the auditor's office in the Mills Building at Marietta, under Auditor G. W. Mulks. When the latter left in 1891 Mr. Alexander was given his place as auditor, while the name of the road was changed to the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension. The duties of auditor and cashier were faithfully attended to by him until November, 1900, at which time the road was sold to the M., C. & C. Railroad Company, and Mr. Alexander was shortly afterward appointed to his present lucrative position as secretary and auditor of the company. His duties are performed with promptness and accuracy, and he is most serviceable to the company. His business interests are extensive, of which he is president, and a description of one of the enterprises with which he is connected, the Sterling Brick Company, is given in another part of this volume.

Frances C. Irvine, daughter of Alexander Irvine, became the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander, and they have three children, namely: Harold V., Sarah Marjorie, and Kathryn Marie, aged ten years, six years and two years, respectively, all born in Marietta. Mrs. Alexander has one sister, Maggie Irvine, who is also a resident of Marietta. Her father was of Irish birth, and came to the United States, where he remained for a time in the South, but prior to the Civil War located at Decaturville, and was one of the early residents of Washington County.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and their little family reside in their beautiful and comfortable home at No. 401 Second street. Although Mr. Alexander is a member of the Christian Church, he attends with the family, the services at the Presbyterian Church, that being Mrs. Alexander's preference. Politically he is a Republican, and in fraternal circles he is a K. of P., and a Mason of high degree. He is a member of Blue Lodge No. 390, at Harmar, of which he is also past master, having served as master in 1900 and 1901. He is a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery at Marietta, and is a Shriner of Mad-din Temple, at Columbus, Ohio. The subject of this sketch is one of Marietta's most promi-



nent and progressive citizens, and possesses the unlimited confidence not only of his employers, but likewise of all in the community.

**J**OHN W. ATHEY, ex-county recorder of Washington County, Ohio, and a prominent insurance dealer and oil operator of Marietta, with office in the Law Building, was born in Washington County, in 1844, and is a son of Solomon and Lucinda (Hill) Athey.

Walter Athey, grandfather of John W., came from the Valley of Virginia in 1808, and located on Duck Creek, as did James Hill, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who later removed to town. Solomon Athey was a native of Washington County, and was a carpenter and boat builder by trade, being in the employ of the Knox Company. He removed to Kansas in the spring of 1868, locating at Wamego, Pottawatomie County, where he died. His wife, who was a native of Washington County, also died in Kansas. They were the parents of seven daughters and two sons, all of whom reside in the vicinity of Topeka, Kansas, except a daughter, who is in Golden, Colorado; a son, James W., who is a railroad man, of Kansas City; and John W.

John W. Athey attended the public schools of Marietta and vicinity, and his first active business was as a contractor and builder. October 16, 1861, in the county recorder's office, he enlisted under Captain W. B. Mason, who was then recorder, in Company B, 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry. He served until February 26, 1866, when he received an honorable discharge, after a most thorough war experience. He was with Sherman at Shiloh, and later, participated in many important battles, including the siege of Corinth. After the war, he resumed his business as a contractor and builder, which he continued very successfully until 1893, when he was elected county recorder, on the Republican ticket. He held that office for six years and eight months, his term expiring September 1, 1900, and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents

and every one concerned. He has since been engaged in the insurance business. He is also vice-president and director of the Washington County Savings, Loan and Building Association, one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the State. He is interested in the Long Run and Sand Hill oil fields. Prior to his election as recorder, he served ably as township trustee and member of the board of education of Marietta township. It was largely through his efforts and influence that the Sand Hill high school was brought to its present high standard.

Mr. Athey was united in marriage at Marietta with Lottie Chambers, and they have six children, as follows: Delbert R., a millwright and operator at Manilla, Iowa; David E., who is in the steam laundry business in Des Moines, Iowa; Harvey E., who is a millwright, in partnership with his brother, Delbert R., at Manilla, Iowa; Jessie F.; Gordon C.; and Nellie C. The family residence is at No. 503 Washington street. Mr. Athey is a member of Buell Post, G. A. R. Religiously, he is a member of the First Congregational Church.

**R**OBERT W. BESS, of Marietta, though scarcely past middle age, has for the last 37 years been a well-known person in the oil regions of his section. In 1865, before attaining his majority, he was initiated into the oil business in Macksburg, and he has since been engaged in the same line in various places and at different times.

R. W. Bess, his father, was for some time a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a sheet and nail roller. Later, in 1855, he settled on a farm, which he purchased in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, and turned his attention to agriculture. After 11 years of successful industry, he sold this place and moved to Belpre township. Finally, in 1884, he settled at Brilliant, Ohio, where he resided for the rest of his life, which ended there in 1895. Mr. Bess had eight sons and six daughters, as follows:





MRS. MILLIE M. AMOS.



JAMES L. AMOS.





Samuel, now a resident of Aurelius township; Robert W.; John, who lives at Brilliant, Ohio; William, who is in California; Benjamin, deceased; Benjamin, who resides in Athens County, Ohio; and Peter M., who lives in Belpre township; James, Cornelia and Hannah, deceased; Anna (Faulkner); Caroline (Reed); Jennie B.; and Katie V.

Robert W. Bess was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1844. After two years' residence in Macksburg, where, as has been said, he was engaged in the oil business, he removed to Volcano, West Virginia. Here he made his home for about 17 years. Then, returning to Macksburg, he began operating in the oil fields of that section. Later, he fulfilled a two-years contract for a firm in Indiana, after which he went into the fishing and casing pulling business, in Macksburg. For four successful years, he carried on this industry. Then he resumed the oil-well drilling business at Corning, Ohio, in which he continued for six years. In 1866, Mr. Bess assisted in placing the first torpedo ever put in a well in Ohio. In the fall of 1900, he came to Marietta and purchased the Pascal Hoff farm, a well-cultivated 100-acre tract, valued at \$7,500. After a few months, however, he erected a new residence at No. 104 New street, in West Marietta, where he now resides. T. S. Nicholson, his son-in-law, is now carrying on the farm. Mr. Bess, in partnership with George C. Best, W. L. Neubeck, and R. H. Bess, is at present successfully engaged in the oil business.

In Washington County, in 1867, Mr. Bess married Mary E. Davis, who was born at Little Hocking, and is a daughter of James and Attila (Barrows) Davis, of Belpre township. Of this union, there are two children, R. Harry and Attila. R. Harry, who was born in 1868, is now field manager of the oil company mentioned above. He married Emma Seidler, of Washington County, and they have one child, Helen Pauline. Attila, who was born in Wood County, West Virginia, in 1870, married T. S. Nicholson, of Guernsey County, Ohio, and has two children, Naomi Bess and Harry Grant.

Mr. Bess has ever evinced a keen interest in educational affairs, and while in West Virginia, served on the school board. Politically, he affiliates with Democrats, and fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 420, Elba, Ohio. The Methodist Episcopal Church numbers him among its substantial members.

James Davis, father of Mrs. Bess, born in Vermont, in 1814, lost his father at an early age, and when six years old moved with his mother to Belpre township. She soon afterward married Squire Guthrie, and in a few years, died, leaving James an orphan. Through the kindness of his stepfather he was placed in the home of Judge Curtis, where he received careful rearing. He died at the age of 57 years, leaving a wife and 12 children, six of whom have settled in the Western state. Mrs. Davis is now in her eighty-first year.

**J**AMES L. AMOS, an influential farmer of Grandview township, is a man of wide experience in matters pertaining to agriculture, and is well known throughout Washington County, which has been his home since 1869. He was born in 1854, in Monroe County, Ohio, and spent his boyhood days there.

Robert Amos, his father, who was of English ancestry, was born in Harford County, Maryland, where he was reared. In 1835, he located in Monroe County, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. During his youth, he drove the stage between Baltimore and Wheeling. He also drove on a stage route in North Carolina, and later drove from Marietta to Newport, Ohio, following the life of a stage driver for nine years.

Upon locating in Ohio, Robert Amos purchased an 80-acre farm in Benton township, Monroe County, and cultivated that tract for several years, but subsequently traded his farm for another, which he afterward sold. In 1869 he moved to Washington County, and purchased a tract containing 240 acres. This land was among the most valuable in Grandview

township, and was located on the bank of the Ohio River. It formed the foundation of a splendid farm, additional purchases being made at intervals until at the time of his death, January 15, 1891, Robert Amos owned 500 acres, which then became the property of his heirs. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Dye, a daughter of James Dye, a Virginian by birth, who followed farming in Monroe County, Ohio, where the birth of Elizabeth took place in 1822. She died August 12, 1892.

James L. Amos is one of 11 children. Those deceased are: Millie; Francis M.; Benjamin; George W.; and Corbin. Those living are: Minerva; Elam D.; James L.; Anna E. (Moore), a resident of Washington County; Martha E. (Locke), of St. Mary's, West Virginia; and Robert E., who resides at the home place. James L. Amos obtained his mental training in Monroe and Washington counties. After reaching manhood he engaged in the general merchandise business at Mill Creek, where he was located for three years. Since then he has devoted his time and attention to farming.

December 8, 1879, Mr. Amos married Millie P. Martin, who was born in New Matamoras in 1861, and is a daughter of Sylvester C. Martin, who is deceased. Mr. Martin was born in South Rygate, Vermont, March 21, 1824. He spent his boyhood in Vermont, and when a young man went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was a miller by trade. He moved from Pennsylvania to New Matamoras, Ohio, where he lived for several years. He afterward bought a farm in Monroe County, Ohio, and still later moved to Wirt County, West Virginia, where he died March 21, 1900. His wife, who was Hannah Curran, of Thomaston, Maine, bore him 12 children, as follows: Sylvanus; Charles S.; Mary (Holdren); Roberta (Alexander); Alberta and Sarah, deceased; Millie P.; Emma and Clara (Amos) deceased; Charles, Albert and Ollie Whitlatch. The father was a Methodist and the mother was an Episcopalian. On July 4, 1861, Mr. Martin sustained an accident during a celebration, by which he lost both arms. One was amputated below the elbow, and the other, a little further down. Strange to relate, he was able to do,

with mechanical contrivances, all the ordinary farm work, and was never known to complain of his lot in life. Mrs. Martin died May 22, 1888, aged 59 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos had two children, of whom the elder, Charles E., died February 8, 1891. Ella A., the younger, is the only surviving child and in her many hopes are centered.

Mr. Amos, like his father, is a staunch Democrat. He has served as trustee of Grandview township for nine years, and as a member of the School Board for six years. Fraternally, he is a Master Mason and affiliates with Matamoras Lodge, No. 374, F. & A. M., of New Matamoras, Ohio.



FRANK GATES, city engineer of Marietta, his native place, was born in 1869, and is a son of E. D. and Margaret (Arnold) Gates. He is an excellent engineer and his ability in this line is recognized by all.

E. D. Gates, the father, was a native of Gallia County, Ohio, and when quite young removed with his parents to Washington County, where they located, near Marietta. When he made his start in life, he chose Marietta as his home, and there for many years, was profitably engaged in a general produce and commission business. His death took place in Chicago in 1891, and he left, besides his widow, three children to mourn for him. Their names are Mrs. W. W. Boyd, E. Frank and Mrs. James Bird. Mrs. Boyd is a resident of Painesville, Ohio. Her husband was formerly superintendent of the Marietta schools, and now holds the position of superintendent of the Painesville schools. They have one daughter, Marion, a native of Washington County. Mrs. James Bird is a resident of Marietta, and her husband is a musical instructor in the Marietta schools. Mr. Gates was a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. His widow was born in Washington County, and is a daughter of Albert Arnold, an architect and builder, who is now over eighty years old and still resides, as does also Mrs. Gates, at Marietta.

The subject of this sketch graduated from the Marietta College in the class of 1889, having completed his course in civil engineering and immediately afterward began active work in his profession. He found his first employment in Mexico, where he was with the Mexican Northern Railway Company. After remaining there a short time, he returned to Marietta, where he soon afterward became city engineer and served two terms very successfully, from the date of his election in 1892 until 1896. He then made his way back to Mexico, where he was engaged as engineer on the Potosi & Rio Verde Railroad. There he remained a year, when he again returned to Marietta, and in the spring of 1898, was re-elected city engineer. In 1900, he was succeeded to this position by W. P. Mason, who held the office one term, for two years, and during that time, occupied his time in general surveying. In 1902, however, the citizens of Marietta, for the fourth time, elected him city engineer, and he is now fulfilling his duties to the best of his ability. His office is in the City building, on the corner of Third and Putnam streets.

Mr. Gates is unmarried, and makes his home in Marietta, where he takes great interest in his work, and is a public-spirited citizen. In religious attachment, he is a member of the Congregational Church. In a fraternal relation, he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the B. P. O. E.

also of Irish birth, and they had several children, among them, Thomas, the subject hereof; Mary (O'Lynn), of Warren township, Washington County; and J. J., also of Washington County, who died in 1898. In political affairs Philip McDermott always took a conspicuous part, having served his township for many years in the offices of treasurer, trustee, etc., and having been a resident of what was at that time Union township, ever since 1837, when he removed from Pennsylvania and took up the business of farming. His beloved wife departed this life in 1886, and two years later, he, too, was laid to rest.

Thomas McDermott resided on the home farm for many years. His mental training was derived from the schools of Marietta, and the instruction of Theodore Scott. In the spring of 1864 he presented himself for enlistment at Marietta, with the intention of serving his country, but was rejected on account of his health, which at that time was poor. Some years later he recuperated, and has since enjoyed the best of health. He was united in matrimony with Margaret Dyer, a daughter of P. J. Dyer, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McDermott was born and reared in Washington County, and she and her husband have six children, as follows: Philip, who married, and lives in Marietta; John, of Marietta; Thomas; Charles; Ella (Jordan), of Watertown township; and Anna, fourteen years old, who is still at home. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. McDermott has taught school for nearly a third of a century. He resided until 1895 in Watertown township, and afterward removed to Marietta, where he taught in Marietta township for the four years following. The term lasted eight months, and in summer, his attention was fully occupied with farming. In 1900 he was elected to fill the office of Justice of the Peace of Marietta, and Marietta township, and is still fulfilling his duties with the directness and promptitude characteristic of all his actions. His office is in the St. Clair Building, where he may be found at any time. While his politics were formerly Democratic, he is now independent.

**T**HOMAS McDERMOTT, a resident of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a son of Philip and Anne (Clark) McDermott, and was born August 30, 1845, in Union (Watertown) township, Washington County, of Irish lineage.

Philip McDermott was a man of some prominence in his township, and during his long life of seventy-eight years, was ever active in serving his community. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1815, but came to America when but a boy, and in 1837 located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There he was united in marriage with Anne Clark,

Mr. McDermott has the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances. He shapes his daily life with the aim of being of the utmost service to himself, his friends, his townspeople and his country.

**E**M. BOOTH is president of the Citizens' National Bank of Marietta, Ohio, which is one of the leading financial institutions of Southeastern Ohio. During the 13 years of business life of this institution it has developed into one of the most important commercial centers of the city.

Although the Citizens' National Bank is not the oldest institution of its kind in the city, its board of directors and its stockholders represent a large proportion of the wealth and solidity of Marietta's business circles.

To meet what seemed to be a public need in the way of banking facilities, the Citizens' National Bank was organized in 1889, and opened for business on December 9 of that year. Its first location was at 123 Putnam street, but in February, 1893, removal was made to the commodious quarters now occupied, on the corner of Putnam and Second streets. The capital of the bank was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000, on June 1, 1895. The original officers of the bank were,—Harlow Chapin, president; Theodore F. Davis, vice-president; and E. M. Booth, cashier. Mr. Chapin died in September, 1891, and was succeeded in January, 1892, by A. T. Nye. D. B. Torpy being made vice-president. Mr. Nye died in January, 1899, and was succeeded, as president, by E. M. Booth. The present officers of the bank are as follows: E. M. Booth, president; D. B. Torpy, vice-president; T. M. Sheets, cashier; and C. L. Booth, assistant cashier. The names of the board of directors of the Citizens' National Bank, inspire confidence as representing the city's active and successful business men. They are,—D. B. Torpy, B. F. Strecker, Jacob Wittig, Frank Weber and E. M. Booth. Mr. Torpy, the vice-president, is identified with manufacturing interests in Marietta; T. M. Sheets has

been connected with the bank since its organization; C. L. Booth has been in its service since 1890.

The statement of the condition of the Citizens' National Bank on July 20, 1902, was as follows:

Cash in bank.....	\$ 61,267 72
Cash due from banks.....	147,637 04
Loans.....	300,241 74
U. S. bonds.....	51,700 00
Banking House.....	15,000 00
	\$674,846 50
Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus and profits.....	45,077 88
Circulation.....	49,000 00
Deposits.....	480,768 62
	\$674,846 50

The wise policy of President E. M. Booth has contributed very materially to the present splendid condition of this bank. His wise oversight, his careful and conservative investments and his thorough comprehension of banking, and of financial conditions, have gained for this institution the confidence of the public. It controls a large business not only in Marietta, but in the country tributary thereto, and it is regarded sound and reliable, its character being typical of those who so ably manage its important affairs.



**E**OL. J. H. RILEY, one of Marietta's most successful attorneys-at-law and an extensive real estate dealer, was born in that part of Virginia which has formed a portion of West Virginia since the establishment of the latter state. During his residence there he was admitted to the bar and engaged in successful practice. He was called upon to fill many offices of a public nature, among them being that of prosecuting attorney, and he was twice a member of the legislature. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Garfield for president. In 1881-1882, he was Grand Master of the A. F. & A. M., of West Virginia. In the fall of 1882 he moved to Marietta,







MR. AND MRS. JAMES G. CAIN.

where he has since continued in active practice. As a lawyer he has attained a high standing at the bar by his connection with many prominent cases, both in Ohio and West Virginia. He has a large practice in cases involving land titles, and has acted as counsel in many land cases before the Supreme Court of West Virginia.

Col. Riley has been prominently identified with the affairs of Marietta. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and was for ten years a director of the Citizens' National Bank. He was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Washington County in 1891, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Harrison for the presidency. He was a member of the Ohio senate in 1898. The Colonel has a beautiful residence on the farm called "Orchard Place," near the city of Marietta, which is devoted to fruit growing.

**J**AMES G. CAIN, who is engaged in the nursery business and farming in Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, was born January 21, 1838, in the town of Clinton, Pennsylvania, 18 miles from Pittsburg. His father was John Cain.

John Cain married Mary Swick, a daughter of John Swick, and they came to Marietta township in 1843, settling on the branch of Eight Mile. They came down the river from Pittsburg in a flatboat, bringing the family, farming implements and household goods, and also a team of horses valued at \$500. John Cain and his wife raised 10 children, namely: Jane, who married Sinclair Baldwin, a cooper by trade, both of whom are deceased; William G., who was a farmer near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, until his death, October 25, 1896; Alexander, deceased; Mary Ann, who married John Woodward, of Williams County, Ohio; John, who was killed in Texas, in 1860; Sarah, who married Michael Dodson, a farmer, and died in Jackson County, West Virginia; Eliza, who married Henry Northrop, deceased; Nancy, who married Francis Peters, a steamboat man, living in

Springfield, Missouri; James G., the subject of this sketch; and Martin S., of Toledo, Ohio, who is in a wholesale saddlery house in that city.

James G. Cain, whose name opens these lines, enlisted in Company B, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., served 100 days, and was mustered out September 14, 1864. He has two farms: the home farm, which is located five miles southeast of Marietta, consists of 43 30-100 acres of fine farming land, and on it are four oil wells, which bring a royalty of \$38 per month. The other farm of 18 acres, is on Sand Hill. Mr. Cain has lived in Marietta township since his childhood, and is very well known in the community, where he is admired for his energetic spirit, his thrift, and his upright, honest nature.

The subject of this sketch married Mary Ann Posey, a daughter of James Posey, and they have been blessed with five children, namely: Horatio B.; Leslie M.; Julius; William C.; and Lucy A. Horatio B., a gardner living at Sand Hill, married Kitty Kester, and has one child,—Letha. Leslie M. married Pearl Myers, and has two children,—David and Charles. Julius died April 14, 1900, aged 32 years. William C. is a Methodist minister, and is preaching 36 miles from Cleveland, Ohio. He married Fannie Kester, and has one child, Wilmer, aged eight years. Lucy A. is the wife of Roy McKibben, who is a gauger in the Jackson Ridge (Monroe County) oil fields. He has one child, James Wesley. In politics, Mr. Cain is a Republican. The family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Cain is one of the most active and influential farmers of Marietta township, and is always ready to assist in any worthy enterprise undertaken by the citizens of Washington County.



**C**T. O'NEILL, of the firm of O'Neill & Ahlborn, attorneys-at-law, of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a wide-awake young man and is rapidly identifying himself with many of the interests of the city. He is a native of Newport township, where he was born

January 5, 1869, and is a son of William and Mary (Tompson) O'Neill.

William O'Neill was born June 24, 1829, in Ireland. He came to this country, in 1854, locating in Marietta, and shortly afterward removed to his farm in Newport township. December 11, 1841, he was joined in marriage with Mary Tompson, a daughter of A. D. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Tompson. Mrs. O'Neill's father was born at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, in 1814, and there resided until 1855, the date of his removal to Ohio. There, he settled on his farm in Newport township, where he lived until his death, July 14, 1899. He was a Democrat in politics, and for many years was very active in political affairs. His wife was Elizabeth Phillips, before marriage, and she was born May 10, 1815, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. For over four score years she has lived in Newport township, and is now one of the oldest residents in Lower Newport. Mrs. O'Neill had one child other than C. T., and her name was Lizzie. She was born in July, 1873, and for several years, was a school teacher in Washington County. Mrs. William O'Neill was born on the same farm as was her son, C. T., and since the death of her husband in 1901, has made her home with the subject of this sketch, at Marietta.

C. T. O'Neill spent the first eighteen years of his life on the farm; he then went to Marietta, and attended grammar school for two years. In 1890, he entered the Marietta township high school, and graduated the following year. Obtaining a teacher's certificate, he taught school in Defiance and Williams counties from 1891 until 1893, being in the neighborhood of Evansport most of the time. He decided to study law, and in 1893, entered the law department of the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, and took a two years' course. He passed his state examination soon afterward, and was admitted to the bar June 7, 1894. Mr. O'Neill then returned to Marietta and taught school in Washington County, also opening a law office. In November, 1896, he formed a partnership with Squire Ahlborn, which is still in existence. Their office was at first located in the Colonial Block,

but in 1897 it was removed to its present location in the Union Block, on Front street.

Mr. O'Neill is yet unmarried, and resides with his mother at No. 333 Pike street. They favor the Baptist Church, and attend services regularly there. Politically he is a member of the Republican party, and socially, affiliates with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A., Lodge No. 4138. The subject of this sketch is commended for his ability as a lawyer, and has a bright future before him. He has won the esteem of all in this community by his uprightness and integrity. The business of the firm is growing daily, and has already extended far over the surrounding country.



WILLIAM W. MILLS is president of the First National Bank of Marietta, Ohio, a financial institution which well reflects the solid, substantial character of the capitalists of this section of the State. This bank was organized on November 14, 1863, the signers to the articles of association being leading business men of Marietta. The seven signers, Beman Gates, William F. Curtis, John Newton, J. B. Hovey, M. P. Wells, D. P. Bosworth and A. B. Battell, held all of the original stock of the bank, and constituted the first board of directors. On December 4, 1863, the new institution was authorized to commence business, by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, comptroller of the currency. On February 25, of the same year, the National Banking Act had become a law, and this institution was one of the first to organize under it, its number being 142. Since that date, nearly 6,000 National banks have been organized. The First National Bank of Marietta opened early in 1864, with Beman Gates as president; William F. Curtis, as cashier; and Dr. H. B. Shipman, as teller.

The first home of this great institution was in a small room in a building which then stood on the site of the Colonial Block. In January, 1867, the building at the corner of Front and Greene streets was purchased of D. C. Skinner, and after a complete remodeling, was occupied

by the bank in November. Here it remained until May, 1901, when the business was transferred to temporary quarters in the Bellevue Hotel Block, the former building being torn down to give place to the present magnificent structure, on the same corner. This is modern in every respect, and in its interior appointments, is probably unexcelled by any like edifice in the Ohio Valley. The banking room proper, is a very large, well-lighted apartment, with marble floors, mahogany counters and furniture of substantial character and attractive design. A notable feature of this superb new bank building, is a massive, chrome, steel-lined vault, for money and securities, fitted with 221 safe deposit boxes, the metal, alone, in this impregnable vault weighing 25 tons. These safe deposit boxes are of special design and were made with a view of embodying every perfection possible. Two other fire-proof vaults for books and storage purposes are on the banking floor, while on other floors fire-proof vaults have been constructed for the use of the River Gas Company, the Buckeye and Eureka pipe line companies, and the Ohio River Bridge and Ferry Company, which occupy offices in this building. These vaults are entirely isolated from the walls or supporting foundations of the building, occupying a central space with a passageway all around them. The interior walls of the safe deposit vault are constructed of tempered, tested and impenetrable layers of chrome, iron, and Bessemer steel, while the entrance is protected by two folding, inner doors and by a massive outside door, weighing five tons, so perfectly balanced on ball bearings that it moves on its great crane-hinge, with ease. The inner doors are further protected by the attachment of an anti-dynamite device. The world-celebrated builders of these vaults assert that while they have constructed larger vaults, they have never built one more impregnable.

In immediate connection with the banking room, have been constructed a beautiful reception room for ladies, a customers' room, a private room for the president of the bank, a directors' room, coupon rooms, and a multitude

of conveniences to facilitate business and also make it agreeable. The new home of the First National Bank is in keeping with the solid, substantial character of the institution.

The capital of the bank was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000, in May, 1864, and to \$150,000 in July, 1872. The surplus, for many years after the last increase of capital, stood at \$30,000, but on November 1, 1900, it was increased out of the earnings, to \$150,000, and on May 1, 1902, to \$200,000, and the undivided profits now amount to \$26,000 more. The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank, at the close of business April 30, 1902:

<i>Resources.</i>	
Loans and discounts	\$1,414,002 80
Overdrafts	3,681 21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00
Other bonds	38,532 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,500 00
Banking House	50,000 00
Safe deposit vault and fixtures	15,000 00
Other real estate	11,800 00
Due from reserve agents and other banks	\$ 209,991 44
Five per cent. Redemption fund	7,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,000 00—
	\$1,797,002 54
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital	\$ 1,500,000 00
Surplus	200,000 00
Undivided profits	20,762 52
Individual deposits	\$1,057,465 12
U. S. deposits	50,000 00—
	\$1,707,002 54

The policy of the present management of the First National Bank is to build up a large surplus and undivided profit account, rather than to pay large dividends to its stockholders. During the nearly 40 years of its existence it has been a tower of strength in this community, and especially during its more recent years, it

has been recognized not only as the leading financial institution in Southeastern Ohio, but as one of the strongest, most progressive, and at the same time, one of the most conservative banks in the whole Ohio Valley. Its business has grown immensely, until its individual deposits average more than \$1,000,000.

The president of this reliable institution is William W. Mills, who succeeded Beman Gates, in June, 1887. The careful, conservative policy adopted by Mr. Mills has contributed in no small degree to its great prosperity, and to the public confidence which the bank has enjoyed since that time. His unerring judgment, together with his ability as a financier, has made his advice and direction of the greatest value, both to directors and stockholders. His financial acumen has largely enabled the bank to steer safely through great seasons of financial depression in the country, and its business has steadily increased, when many other concerns, with speculative tendencies, have gone down. The other officials of the bank have been connected with it for many years. Col. T. W. Moore has been vice-president since January, 1895; Joseph S. Gobel, cashier, has served continuously for 29 years; and George C. Best, assistant cashier, has been associated with it since 1869. The present efficient board of directors consists of William W. Mills, Col. T. W. Moore, Charles Penrose, W. D. Devol, and John Mills,—all substantial, reliable and prominent citizens of Marietta, whose names are synonyms for business stability.



**CHARLES A. WARD**, proprietor of the Wakefield Hotel, at Marietta, Ohio, is one of the successful young men of this city. Mr. Ward was born July 27, 1870, in Marietta, and is a son of Augustus T. and Kate L. (Wakefield) Ward.

Augustus T. Ward was born in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, and was a son of Robert Ward, who had come from England and engaged in farming in the above

locality. Against his parents' wishes, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he ran away from home and became a member of Company G, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the capacity of musician. He served until the close of hostilities, and left the army with a fine record as a soldier, and with the rank of captain. Mr. Ward was prominent in both political and business life in Marietta, after returning from the army. He served for three years as county recorder, and then entered into the gent's furnishing business, in which he was engaged until the time of his death, in 1874. On September 17, 1869, he married Kate L. Wakefield, of Lawrence County, Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin T. Wakefield. The Wakefields were of old colonial stock, the first of the family who came to America having landed in Boston in 1613. Mrs. Ward's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Two children were born to this marriage, namely: Charles Augustus; and Willia Wakefield, who married Charles L. Flanders of Marietta, in 1900.

In 1875 Mr. Ward married George P. Dye, of Marietta, who died July 26, 1888. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dye, namely: Alice, deceased, Florence B. and Grace L.

Charles A. Ward obtained his early mental training in the public schools of Marietta, took an academic course, and later graduated from Marietta College, with the class of 1890. In the fall of the same year, he went to West Superior, Wisconsin, where he was engaged for 18 months in the real estate and insurance business. He then purchased a half interest in the "Inland Ocean," a weekly newspaper published in that city, which he conducted until April, 1900, when other interests recalled him to Marietta. In 1894, during his residence in Wisconsin, he organized the Republican State Press Association, of which he was secretary for two years. During 1898 and 1899 he also served as secretary and acting chairman of the Douglas County (Wisconsin) Republican Committee.

After his return to Marietta Mr. Ward







MILTON ELLENWOOD.

built the Hotel Wakefield,—thus designated in honor of his mother's ancestral name. This first-class hostelry has been in successful operation since December 1, 1900. Mr. Ward has other business interests, and is a member of the firm of Scott & Ward, newsdealers and tobacconists, of this city. He also served as secretary of the Introstile and Novelty Company, of Marietta. In the spring of 1902 he was elected as a member of the City Council from the Third Ward. On April 16, 1901, he was married to Annie K. Reppert, a daughter of Byron Reppert, of Marietta.



MILTON ELLENWOOD, one of the pioneer settlers of Dunham township, Washington County, was born in Belpre township on January 7, 1817, and is a son of Samuel and Pamela (Doty) Ellenwood. Samuel Ellenwood was born in the State of Maine, December 2, 1785, and his wife was born in Connecticut March 18, 1786. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Church, and in its precepts carefully reared their children, who were as follows: C. Melissa, born September 9, 1811; Sylvester, born July 11, 1813; Samuel S., born February 7, 1815; Milton, born January 7, 1817; Augustus, born October 12, 1818; Benjamin, born October 30, 1820; Harvey B., born August 7, 1822; Pamela A., born July 3, 1824; Cynthia, born March 26, 1826; and Persis, born October 3, 1829. In 1808, Samuel Ellenwood moved to Ohio and settled in Belpre township. He purchased of the Ohio Company a farm of 300 acres, which now belongs to his son, Milton Ellenwood. His life was one of industry and until within a few years of his death, which occurred at Harmar, now West Marietta, June 25, 1857, he continued his agricultural labors here. His wife died March 7, 1862, having passed through all the privations of pioneer

The only educational advantages enjoyed by the boys in the days of his youth in that locality were meager, but Milton Ellenwood at-

tended every session in the old, log school-house when farm work did not claim his attention, and thus acquired a fair knowledge of the ordinary branches of study. When he started out to work, he was first engaged by a Mr. Bailey, at a salary of \$13 per month. His parents had taught him the value of money, with other excellent lessons, and consequently he accumulated the means, in time, to enable him to purchase of Nahum Ward, in 1843, his present desirable farm. Mr. Ellenwood owns about 256 acres of very valuable land, which he has devoted to general farming and stock raising. He has seen this land develop from almost a wilderness into its present highly cultivated state, through his own energy and industry. Mr. Ellenwood has retired from active labors, and rents his property.

On September 23, 1840, Mr. Ellenwood was united in marriage with Sophronia Needham, of Warren township, Washington County, and the following children have been born to them: Rowena R.; M. Everett; Oscar N.; Pamela; Adelia; Ida; Estella; and Flora B. In religious faith, the subject of this sketch belongs to the Universalist Church, and is a leading supporter of its many benevolent enterprises. His political opinions are those of a Democrat. He is known as one of the substantial and reliable men of his township, and has been called upon to serve as trustee, supervisor and school director.



PATT B. CROSBY, agent for the Oil City Boiler Works, of Oil City, Pennsylvania, and also of the Star Drilling Machine Company, of Akron, Ohio, is a gentleman who has practically spent his life in the oil business, in different capacities, and who is an active worker in whatever he undertakes. He is a native of New York State, and has worked either in the oil fields or around the machinery of oil plants, since 1869. While in New York City, he was engaged with Day & Co., refiners, and in 1872, he went to Tidioute, where he was actively engaged in the oil exchange and brokerage busi-

ness. His residence has been in many places since that time, the following cities being among the number: Titusville, Oil City, Parker's Landing; Petrolia, Millerstown, and Bradford. He returned to New York City for a brief time, then left for Pittsburg, thence to Sistersville, and in 1894 arrived in Marietta, where he has since lived.

Mr. Crosby's territory as agent extends over Western Virginia and Eastern and Southern Ohio, and he covers it in an able manner. He married Ella A. Baldwin, the daughter of a prominent attorney of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They are devoted to the Episcopal Church, in their religious belief. Their home is at No. 222 Third street.

In fraternal relations Mr. Crosby is a member of the B. P. O. E. and St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Pittsburg.



**THOMAS H. SUGDEN**, a prominent citizen of Marietta, who is identified with the Buckeye Novelty Company and the Sterling Brick Works, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Wostenholme) Sugden. Both parents were born in Sheffield, England, the father in 1812 and the mother in 1813.


James Sugden and his wife were married in 1834, and came to Pittsburg in 1842. George Wostenholme, a brother of Mrs. Sugden, was for many years manufacturer of the famous I. X. L. cutlery. Mr. Sugden was engaged in the manufacture of files for many years, and in the winter of 1853-1854, moved to Valley Mills, Virginia. Later, on account of war troubles, he went to Marietta, where he lived for some years, and then moved to Pittsburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1866 until his death, he was engaged in the manufacture of hay-rake teeth. He died in June, 1892, and his wife died in February, of the same year. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, as follows: William F., of Haysville, Pennsylvania; Mary Ann, deceased; Edward J., of

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who served in the 39th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; and Thomas H.

Thomas H. Sugden entered the 63rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., January 24, 1863, as a recruit, at first going into the telegraph service. When eighteen years old, he enlisted and served as a drummer until discharged in July, 1865. He was in many important engagements, and accompanied Sherman in his march to the Sea. Returning to Marietta, he engaged in the photographic business with Mr. Marshall, and some time later, returned to Pittsburg, where he was engaged in the manufacture of hay-rake teeth until 1886. He has since been a resident of Marietta, where he has been identified with many different enterprises. He established a gold and silver plating works, which, in the spring of 1901, was consolidated with the Buckeye Novelty Works, whose main product is a twine holder. This company was incorporated in May, 1901, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and the following officers: W. H. Etter, president; J. A. Steadman, treasurer; F. A. Steadman, secretary; and Harry Moore, general manager. These officers and Mr. Sugden form the board of directors. Mr. Sugden owns the building at No. 224 Gilman Avenue, the two lower floors of which are occupied by the company, and the upper floor, by the Union Suit Factory. He is also a stockholder and director of the Sterling Brick Company, which was established, in 1899, by himself and the following gentlemen: Frank Morse; S. L. Alexander; William Morse; D. R. Ande; and C. W. Sugden. The first officers were: S. L. Alexander, president; D. R. Ande, vice-president; C. W. Sugden, secretary; T. H. Sugden, treasurer; and F. P. Morse, manager. Its present officers are: S. L. Alexander, president; Mr. Rude, vice-president and secretary; H. P. Bode, treasurer; and C. W. Sugden, manager. Thomas H. Sugden is one of the present board of directors. The company was capitalized at \$30,000, and has a capacity of nearly thirty-thousand bricks per day.

The subject of this sketch married Clara W. Ward, of Pittsburg, and they have seven children, namely: Cora M., wife of Frank P. Morse; Charles W., manager of the Sterling

Brick Company; Nelly L., who is attending Marietta College; Burt W.; Ralph C.; Clara B.; and Thomas H., Jr. Mr. Sugden is very prominent, fraternally, belonging to McCandless Lodge, No. 390, F. & A. M.; Duquesne Chapter, No. 193, R. A. M.; Pittsburg Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, 14 deg.; Pittsburgh Council, Princes of Jerusalem, 16 deg.; Pittsburgh Chapter, Rose Croix, 18 deg.; Pennsylvania Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32 deg. The lodges mentioned are all at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sugden is a member of the following lodges located at Marietta, Ohio; Marietta Council, No. 78, R. & S. M.; Marietta Chapter, No. 59, O. E. S.; P. G. Harmar Lodge, No. 115, I. O. O. F.; D. S. P. Harmar Circle No. 258, P. H. C.; Marietta Council, No. 32, U. C. T.; and C. B. Gates Post, No. 452, G. A. R. He is also a member of Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Columbus, Ohio; and Capital Council, No. 1, K. & L. of S., at Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Sugden has the English coat of arms of his ancestor, Sir Thomas Sugden. In religious attachment, he is a member of Harmar Congregational Church.

HARLES W. CLOGSTON, the genial proprietor of the 99-cent store, at Marietta, Ohio, is a capable business man and carries a complete assortment of the finest toys in the city. Mr. Clogston has had broad experience in the line of work in which he is engaged, having established his present business in 1878, at No. 131 Greene street, with W. T. Westgate as his partner. In 1883 the store was moved to 129 Greene street, which is its present location. The following year the firm lost \$1,600 by the flood. On September 8, 1891, Mr. Westgate retired from the firm, having sold his interest to Mr. Clogston, who has conducted the business alone ever since. His large and commodious storeroom is 100 feet deep, and he has ample warerooms in the rear. His stock of toys is always large and finely assorted, and additions are made to it as necessity demands.

Mr. Clogston is a native of Marietta, his birth having taken place July 7, 1843. His parents were John Thomas and Mary Ann (Wood) Clogston, the former a native of Goffstown, New Hampshire, where his birth occurred in 1813. The paternal grandfather of the subject hereof died in New Hampshire, and in 1818 his father and grandmother removed to Marietta, Ohio, where the latter died many years afterward.

John Thomas Clogston was a carpenter by trade, and at one time served as city clerk, or recorder, as that official was then called. He was united in marriage with Mary Ann Wood, a daughter of Rev. James Wood, a Methodist minister. They reared seven children, viz.: Agnes; Rebecca; William; Maria; Mary; Charles W., the subject of this biography, and Frances. Of these children all are deceased except Charles W. and his sister, Mary, who is the wife of D. A. Dye, of Newport, Ohio. The beloved parents are also deceased, the father having laid down the burden of life in 1846, in early manhood. His widow survived him until 1895, and was eighty-five years old at the time of her death.

Mr. Clogston's education was derived from the schools of Marietta, where he finished a two-years high school course. He was but a youth when the Civil War broke out, but nevertheless, enlisted in Company B, 18th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served three months, until August, 1861, under the command of Captain Buell. In February, 1862, he re-enlisted as a member of the Pierpont Battery, and was in service for three years. Again he re-enlisted as a veteran, and served altogether 44 months, being a non-commissioned officer during his last term. The first battle in which he took part was at Cross Keys, but he afterward participated in twenty-two engagements, including Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, where he served in the artillery. He was on duty as night guard at a fort near Washington, D. C., when President Lincoln was assassinated. In the summer of 1865 he was mustered out and immediately returned to his home.

Mr. Clogston then entered upon the du-



ties of clerk in the store of Mr. Westgate, and later served in the same capacity with Hovey, Imes & Company, wholesale grocers, for three years. During 1874, 1875 and 1876, he was in the auditor's office of the Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company, under General Warner, and shortly afterward entered into business in partnership with Mr. Westgate, as mentioned above.

Emily W. Brookover, who was born and reared in Washington County, and is a daughter of Thomas Brookover, became the wife of Mr. Clogston, and they reside at No. 710 Butler street, in a beautiful home, which was built in 1884. Her father was born and reared in Williamstown. Two children, Helene and Grace H., blessed this union. The former is a partner in the Carbon Studio, and the latter is a teacher in the Greene street schools. The family adhere to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, which they regularly attend.

In politics Mr. Clogston is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and is an active partisan. Socially he affiliates with the G. A. R., being a charter member of the Buell Post. In 1867 he became a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has since filled various chairs. His activity and willingness to do his part in everything in which he becomes interested, make him a valued member of these organizations.

**N**ORMAN S. CADY, esteemed and honored by the people of Independence township, Washington County, Ohio, has lived a useful and exemplary life as a general farmer, and is now living in retirement and enjoying the fruits of his early years of toil. He is a son of Ira and Veronica (Sipple) Cady, and was born April 4, 1850.

Ira Cady was a native of New York State, where his birth occurred in December, 1810. At the early age of eight years he went to Washington County, Ohio, and was there engaged in farming all his life. He was united in matrimony with Veronica Sipple, a daughter of Martin Sipple, and they reared four chil-

dren, as follows: Norman S.; George, who married Lovina Fulmer, and is now deceased; Ira H., who departed this life January 24, 1884; and Maggie, who became the worthy wife of John J. Dornbush, and now resides in Antioch, Monroe County, Ohio.

Norman S. Cady is the possessor of 237 acres of very fertile land, which he improves and cultivates in the most progressive manner. He was united in marriage with Robirda Rinard, who was born November 4, 1859, and is the daughter of Isaac Rinard. This ceremony took place in 1877, and their union resulted in six children, two of whom died in infancy. The names of the others are,—Emmett, who was united in marriage with Maud Edwards, and who is now residing on the home place; Lulu, deceased, who was the wife of Osborne Miller; Ethel, who is at home; and James Floyd.

In politics, Mr. Cady is an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party. In religious attachment he is a member of the Christian Church. He is a good, upright citizen, and has been prominent as a farmer in his township.

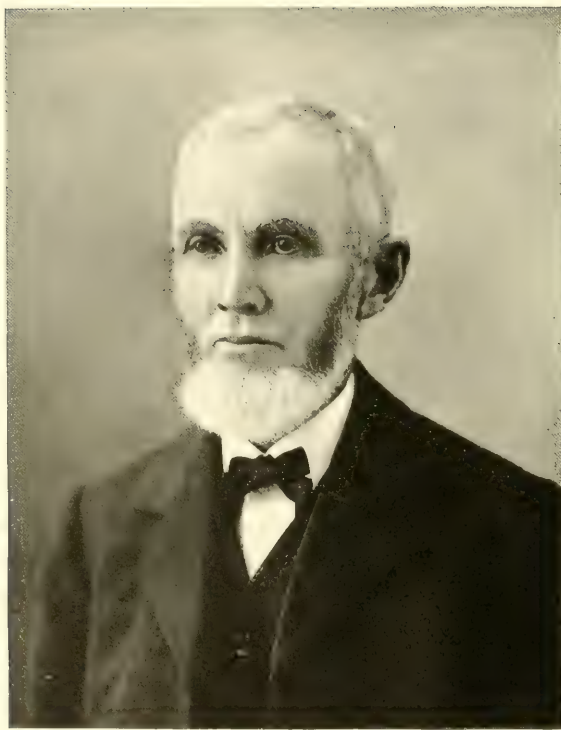


**J**W. WARD, M. D., a prominent physician in Independence township, Washington County, Ohio, was born January 3, 1856, and is a son of Jesse M. and Elizabeth (Kirkbride) Ward, well-known and esteemed citizens.

Jesse M. Ward and his estimable wife reared four children, as follows: Sarah J., wife of James Scott, who married Jacob Cline, deceased; Harriet, deceased, who was united in marriage with Isaiah Cline, who has likewise departed this life; Addie, the wife of Andrew Wilson, residing in Sistersville, West Virginia; and J. W.

Mrs. Ward was a daughter of Nathan Kirkbride, and proved a worthy helpmeet. Her husband was engaged quite successfully in farming for many years, and at one time, for five years, also conducted a hotel at New Matamoras, Ohio. His farm consisted of 298 acres of valuable land in Washington County,





PHILLIP BOYE.

Ohio, all of which he kept in the best condition. A Democrat in politics, he worked hard in the interests of his party. His religious association was with the United Brethren.

Dr. J. W. Ward had good educational advantages, and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he graduated. He has been practicing his profession since 1890, and has been pre-eminently successful. He owns a fine farm of 298 acres, on which is one oil well.

Matilda Snyder, a daughter of James and Margaret Snyder, became the wife of Dr. Ward. They had nine children, as follows: Mabel, who was united in matrimony with John W. Eddy, and resides in Independence township; Daisy E., the wife of L. S. Metz, of Mannington, West Virginia; John M., who is married to Martha Scott, of Archer's Fork, Ohio, and is prosperously engaged in business in East Liverpool, Ohio; Lorenzo; Otto; James Virgil, who departed this life March 23, 1898; Kathleen; Asa; and Mary.

The subject of this sketch is a Democrat in politics; in religious belief he is inclined to the doctrines of the M. E. Church. Socially, he affiliates with Masonic Lodge, No. 374, of New Matamoras, and is also a member of the J. O. U. A. M., of Wade, Ohio.



PHILLIP BOYE, one of the leading farmers and substantial citizens of Washington County, Ohio, owns a farm of 240 acres in Salem township. He is of German birth and ancestry, although he has been a resident of the United States since 1849. His life has been identified with the interests of Washington County since 1849, and he has been an important factor in the development of its industrial and agricultural resources.

The birth of Phillip Boye occurred in 1834, and with his parents he reached the United States on Christmas Day, 1849. Frederick W. Boye, his father, was born on July 9, 1795, and became a man of prominence in his native town in Germany, Sittensen, of which he was

mayor; he was also controller of probates and state insurance, and operated a large farm. He came to the United States with some means and immediately became the owner of property and the operator of mills. His first location was at Whipple Run, in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio. In 1851 he removed to Salem township, and erected a mill upon the site of the Mount Pisgah flouring mill, which is owned and operated by his son, Phillip. Mr. Boye was also engaged in farming, and prospered through a long life. He never became a citizen of the United States, on account of property interests in his native land, but he performed the duties of one, in upholding the laws and lending his influence to the support of all worthy enterprises. The mother of Phillip Boye, Christina (Bellman) Boye, was born in Germany in 1807, and died in Ohio in 1886. Both parents attended the Universalist Church. They had a family of seven children, as follows: Frederick W.; Phillip; Ernest, deceased; Theodore; August; Alma; and Bertha. Frederick W. is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Cincinnati. Theodore, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio, enlisted in Marietta in 1862, in the 85th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Captain Moore, was at Harper's Ferry when Colonel Miles surrendered, was paroled, and after the war was secretary and treasurer of the Lane & Bodley Company, of Cincinnati. August, who enlisted in the 6th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., during the Civil War, is a farmer in Colorado. Alma resides with her brother, Phillip, and is a capable housekeeper. Bertha married David Thomas, and resides in Amelia, Clermont County, Ohio.

Mr. Boye has devoted the most of his life to farming and to managing and operating a custom feed and flour mill. His well cultivated and valuable farm is located one mile west of Salem. The Mount Pisgah mill is situated near Warner, and the latter village is a part of the Boye farm. In both lines of activity Mr. Boye has been successful, and is justly regarded as one of the substantial men of the county. In former days he was somewhat active as an Odd Fellow. His religious member-

ship is with the Universalist Church. His standing among his fellow-citizens is one of honor, his integrity is unquestioned, and his business ability is everywhere recognized.



WILLIAM READER, most prominent and successful in his business as oil operator and producer, is a native of Erie County, New York, and was born April 15, 1848. He

has traveled about through many places, seeking his fortune, and has always met with good success.

At East Aurora Mr. Reader attended school and spent most of his early life there, but when still a youth he left his home and unassisted, financially, by his parents has made progress in the world ever since. His first year away from home was spent in the lumber camps of Michigan, and when about twenty years old he went to Petroleum Center, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and later to Oil Creek. His work there was pumping or "engineering," as it was then known. Two years were spent in this way and then Mr. Reader removed to Mount Hope, on the Allegheny River, and there followed the same occupation until his removal to Petrolia, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he took contracts for drilling wells for a number of years. In 1876 he began operating on his own account in the oil fields of Butler County but removed to the Bradford fields when they were first opened up. For five years he worked as a contractor and producer, and in 1882 spent the year in Allegany County, New York.

Mr. Reader then sold out his interest and went to Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, where he did contracting for M. C. Guyder, James P. Lang and George McDonald. He drilled the "Lang" well, which occasioned a great rush and excitement, and the opening of the oil field at that place. Returning to Bradford, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1883, he remained there until March, 1884,

and finally returned to Washington County and operated for himself from that time on, first at Elba, on the Archibald Dutton farm, and afterward at many other places. He continued to take contracts until about eight years ago, and has been a producer in the oil business since 1884, working in Washington County. He owns a 160-acre farm in that county and leases other farms. At present he controls 450 acres of land, and has, at this time, fifty-five producing wells. Most of this is individual property, but Mr. Reader has a partner, E. A. Myers, who controls a part of the leases. No matter what obstacles present themselves to Mr. Reader he overcomes them one and all, and for this reason, he has had the best of success in his business. He is interested in many other business enterprises and was president of the Ohio Valley Wagon Company and one of the prime movers in the building of its plant. He erected the buildings now occupied by that firm for their business, but has now sold his interest in it. He is a stockholder in the German National Bank, and likewise a stockholder and director in the new People's Banking & Trust Company.

Mr. Reader has been twice married. He chose for his first wife Violeta Henderson, of Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and the ceremony was performed at her home there. Two years later she died, leaving her husband, one daughter, Etta, who has since married C. A. Peary, and now has one child, —William Adelbert. She was a graduate of Marietta College in the class of 1884, and her husband is Mr. Reader's superintendent. Two other children, Harry and Charles by name, died in infancy. Mr. Reader was united in marriage some years later, with Hannah E. Bisher, the ceremony taking place at Bradford, Pennsylvania. She was reared in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; they have no children.

The beautiful residence in which Mr. Reader and his wife make their home was built not very long ago, and is located at No. 127 Fifth street. Mr. Reader was reared and baptized in the Episcopal Church, but his



wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he always votes for the Republican candidates. Fraternally he is a member of the A. O. U. W. of East Aurora, New York, and belongs to the Protective Home Circle, being a member of Lodge No. 253, of Marietta. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, being a member of Blue Lodge No. 540, of Chicora, Pennsylvania; of Kittinging Chapter, No. 247; of Mt. Moriah Council, No. 2, of Pittsburg; of Marietta Commandery, No. 50; of Ohio Valley Consistory; and of Aladdin Temple.



RS. E. G. GILBERT, widow of the late Elbridge G. Gilbert, is a lady of many beautiful traits of character, who is well known in Marietta, Ohio. Her beloved husband

died in March, 1899, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County, in the region where the oil wells are now plentiful.

Mrs. Gilbert was the daughter of Daniel Davis, familiarly known as "Squire" Davis, of Lowell, Ohio, and Mary (Dutton) Davis, who was born in Virginia, and departed this life in 1882, eight years after her husband's demise, at the age of 92 years. The father of "Squire" Davis was a native of Massachusetts, and the latter came to Washington County with his parents while still a boy. He and his wife, who was Mary Dutton before her marriage, had the following children: Mrs. Gilbert; Mrs. Sarah (McHugh), residing in Marietta; Daniel, of Lawrence township; George, of Lowell; Joseph; Olive; Dudley; Marvel; Sylvester; Annie; and an infant, unnamed. The first four only are living.

In 1865, during the spring of the year, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage with the subject of this sketch at Macksburg, Ohio. Mr. Gilbert was born in 1828, in Worcester County, Massachusetts, and prior to the Civil War went to Ohio, and settled in Washington County. In 1867 he and his beloved wife removed to Cow Run, and the family home

was at that place until his death, in 1899. After this bereavement Mrs. Gilbert moved to Marietta, and is now living at No. 616 4th street. Mr. Gilbert was an eminent man of his county, and ever alert in his business affairs. He served as superintendent for the Burden Company for twenty or twenty-five years, in Cow Run, where the oil wells were operated, and always gave the greatest satisfaction to his employers. In politics he was a staunch Republican. He and his worthy wife had three children, as follows: Juna, Lora, and Ethel. Juna Gilbert died March 21, 1902. She was the wife of F. W. Bliss, of Massachusetts, and left one child, Warriner. Lora Gilbert married C. V. Dye, D. D. S., of Marietta, and they have one child, Frances. Ethel is now Mrs. G. W. Gray and has one daughter, Mildred, the family also being residents of Marietta.

Mrs. Gilbert is now an honored resident of Marietta, and is living in peace and contentment after her well-spent life, having earned the rest that is now her due.



ENTER C. DAVIS, prominent as an oil operator, and general manager and treasurer of the Ohio & California Refining Oil Company, has his headquarters at New York and his office at Marietta, Washington County, Ohio. He sustains a very important relation to this business and his services are essential to the company. He is a son of Dudley Davis, and grandson of Daniel Davis, who was a very early settler in Washington County.

Dudley Davis was also born in Washington County, and with his father and brothers, was largely interested in the early oil development. In 1861, he enlisted to fight for the Union and when the war was over he was an invalid, and died soon after returning home.

The subject of this sketch was born at Lowell, Washington County, in 1860, and there spent the early part of his life, and attended the High School. Beginning at the age of sixteen years, he spent three years in the drug

store of C. R. Buchanan, who is still in business in Marietta. He became a registered pharmacist and followed that business in several states. He worked in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, etc., and went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1886. There he received some assistance from a friend, and engaged quite extensively in the drug business, owning at one time about five stores in different cities and towns.

When the oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio were opened up, and wells were drilled, the subject of this sketch, like many others, soon found himself interested in this industry. His first operations were in the McDonald field, but since then he has operated in all the above named states, as well as along the Kern River, in California, and now has several large contracts for drilling. The company in which he is interested owns thirty-eight wells, in Wood County, West Virginia, and controls 52,000 acres of land, altogether. Besides the Ohio & California Refining Oil Company, Mr. Davis is connected with several others, either as stockholder, officer or member. At one time he owned a half interest in the Bellevue Hotel, but sold it and removed from Pittsburg to Marietta in the fall of 1897.

While residing in Pittsburg, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Kaylor, a daughter of J. J. Kaylor, deceased. He has two children.—Dexter C., Jr., aged eleven years, and Ida M., aged thirteen years. They live in a handsome residence at No. 309 Putnam street.

It may be seen from the above that Mr. Davis is a very industrious gentleman, who realizes a good income from his business, and who fully and carefully reflects before attempting any new venture.



WILLIAM C. OLDS, who died August 21, 1887, was for thirty years a prominent railroad contractor. He was especially well known in the Ohio Valley, where he spent a great part of his life. His family now live

at Marietta, in the fine residence recently erected at No. 125 Seventh street.

Mr. Olds was the son of Ezekiel and Roxanna (Wilcox) Olds, residents of Illinois. Born in Conneaut, Ohio, he there grew to manhood. Though scarcely 20 years old when the Civil War broke out, so zealous was he to help along the cause of the Union, that on August 6, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 105th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry. Ability and exemplary conduct secured him rapid promotion, and when he was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, at the end of the war, he was wearing the honors of a captain. During his service he fought in many important battles, and accompanied Sherman on the famous march to the sea. Fortunately he escaped without a wound, but his health was much impaired. After the war he attended a commercial school at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated, and for a number of years afterward, worked at bookkeeping, at which he was an expert. While engaged in this occupation at Corry, Pennsylvania, his health broke down, and he was obliged to go West to recuperate, taking his family with him. In 1881 he started out as a railroad contractor, and, meeting with success, continued as such until he died. He fulfilled many large contracts and employed a great force of men,—usually from 500 to 1,000,—besides large numbers of teams. Among the important lines which he assisted in building, was the Ohio River Railroad, the greater part of which he constructed.

October 1, 1867, Mr. Olds married Jessie Gould, daughter of Loren and Mary (Silverthorn) Gould. The Goulds were Quakers. Mr. and Mrs. Olds reared five children, namely: Clara, now a resident of Akron, Ohio, who married John B. Rieg, secretary of a large publishing company, and has one child, Alice; Loren Gould, now a farmer of Marietta township, who married Mahala McAllister, and has had one child, Rebecca, who is deceased; Mary, now a resident of Marietta township, who married Thomas Thorniley, and has two children —William and Phillin; William C., Jr., now a





GOTTLIEB MEISTER.

resident of Marietta, who married Irene Bressington, and has one child, Walter; and Robert E., 15 years old, who lives at home, and is attending school.

Mr. Olds was a man who always commanded the highest esteem from all who know him. Fraternally he affiliated with the Masons, and for many years, with the G. A. R. He and his family regularly attended the Congregational Church.

**G**OTTLIEB MEISTER, now in his 82nd year, is a retired citizen of Marietta, whose large and commodious residence stands at No. 745 Greene street. For many years he was one of the best known leather manufacturers in the Ohio Valley.

A well-directed ambition and an unlimited capacity for work are the traits which thus brought him to the front. These he inherited from sturdy German ancestors. His father, Godfrey Meister, was a well-to-do tanner of Wurtemberg, Germany. Late in life, in 1848, at the earnest request of Gottlieb, he took his wife and children to America, where they settled in Philadelphia, and in 1850 came to the Ohio Valley, where, in 1858, Godfrey Meister died. His wife survived him, dying in 1872, at the age of 78 years. Both are buried in Oak Grove cemetery at Marietta. Mr. and Mrs. Meister had five children, namely: Gottlieb; two daughters, now known as Mrs. Fredericka Roeser and Mrs. Mary Neubeck, who resides at Marietta; Christian, who died in 1859; and John, who came to Marietta in 1858, and now resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Gottlieb Meister was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 9, 1821, and at an early age entered his father's tannery, where he became thoroughly acquainted with all branches of the business. After coming to America, he resided for some time in Cincinnati, Ohio, but in 1855, moved to Marietta, where he has since made his home. Here he engaged in the tannery business, first with Ebinger & Killin-

ger, and later, with the late A. Roemer. About 1860 he dissolved his partnership and opened a tannery of his own, at the corner of Greene and Pike streets, where the Becker lumber buildings now stand. Mr. Meister started in on a small scale, and at first made a specialty of shoe leather. Subsequently, he undertook the manufacture of harness leather, and succeeded in making a very superior quality, which is still well remembered by Cincinnati dealers, his largest customers. Wise management enabled Mr. Meister to enlarge his business from year to year, and in 1873 he took in his five sons as partners. Under the firm name, "G. Meister & Sons," he carried on the most extensive leather manufacturing industry in the Ohio Valley, for many years. For a long time his business yielded an annual income of \$50,000 or \$60,000. Finally, in 1900, he closed out, selling the tannery to John H. Becker, who has since torn down the building.

In 1845 Mr. Meister married Elizabeth Stuhr, of Hanover, Germany, who died in 1891. Of this union, there are seven children, namely: Fred; Louis; George; William; Henry; Mary; and Anna. The sons are now engaged in different lines of business in Marietta. Mary, who lives at the Meister residence, married Capt. J. D. Otherbein, and they have five children—William, Henry C., Louisa, Mary and Amelia. Anna, who was born in Cincinnati, married Henry G. Ebinger, of Turner, Ebinger & Company's dry goods firm in Marietta.

Mr. Meister, a man of pronounced political views, adheres to the Democratic party. Deeply religious, he is one of the pillars and oldest members of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, of which for 12 years he was president.

**R**ANK B. RANGER, of Marietta, whose pleasant residence stands at No. 308 Fifth street, is one of the foremost business men of the city. In years past he has occupied a leading place among the oil men of Washington County and of West Virginia, and he still has inter-



ests in oil fields. He has recently, however, turned his attention more especially to the real estate business.

Mr. Ranger's success has undoubtedly, been largely due to careful rearing. His father, Ephraim Ranger, a native of Connecticut, was for many years a prominent manufacturer of Marietta. When but four years old, he went with his parents to that place, where, for the most part, he made his home through life. In his youth he learned the trades of a millwright and a pattern-maker, which he followed with success for many years. Several mills in his section now stand as evidences of his skillful workmanship. Later in life he became a member of the Frank Foundry Company, with which he was associated for many years. This corporation was succeeded by the Leidecker Tool Company, which owns the largest manufacturing plant in Marietta. Mr. Ranger died in Marietta, in 1897, at the age of 84 years and five months. He married Mary A. Ault, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1879. By this union there were two children.—Frank B.; and a daughter, born in Marietta, who married J. T. Towsley, and now resides in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank B. Ranger was born in Marietta, in 1862, and there grew to manhood. At an early age he learned telegraphy, and in 1887 secured a position with the Standard Oil Company, with which he worked as operator for some time. Later, he was assigned to field work, taking charge of the wells and attending to the running of the oil. He ran the first barrel of oil from the Sistersville field, in West Virginia. Encouraged by his successes, he left the Standard Oil Company, after a number of years, and in partnership with T. N. Barnsdale, leased large tracts of oil land and began operations of his own. Fortune favored the new enterprise, and shortly afterward, on the Whitaken farm, he struck the largest well in the vicinity, with a capacity of 80 barrels per hour. So valuable was it that the firm sold out for \$100,000. The well has proved to be a remarkable producer, and is still earning for its purchasers a large premium on their investments. Within the last few years, Mr. Ranger

has disposed of a large number of his wells and leases, and has invested largely in city property. At the corner of Wooster and Fifth streets, not long ago, he erected nine handsome modern flats, known as the Ranger flats, which he has since sold to good advantage, proving his investment to have been a wise one. He has made a success of all his business ventures, and now owns two elegant residences in Marietta, and a splendid 100-acre farm in Barlow township.

Mr. Ranger married Anna Nesperly, a daughter of Louis Nesperly, of Marietta, and they have two children,—Ruby and Ray. The subject of this sketch stands high, socially; he belongs to the local lodge of the B. P. O. E. Politically he is an influential Republican.



CHARLES HUTCHINS, the most extensive manufacturer of stogies in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, learned the business of cigar-making and general tobacco manufacture, in McConnellsville, Ohio, in 1847, under the instruction of Lowry Cochran, with whom he remained until 1850. He worked as a journeyman from 1850 to 1852, and then went to Marietta, where he engaged in business with Gazley Paxton, under the firm style of Paxton & Hutchins, manufacturers of cigars. Their place of business was located on Ohio street, facing the "Island," and the firm continued for two or three years, and then dissolved partnership. Some years later the present business was established on Front street, and the present number, 123 Front street, has been their location since 1897. They have a large building, and occupy three floors. About twenty-five men and ten girls and women are there employed, and they manufacture from 100,000 to 125,000 cigars, weekly. They make stogies exclusively, and the Hutchins stogies, especially the "Missing Link," are justly famed far and wide. Mr. Hutchins has never solicited trade and his extensive business has been due to the superior quality of the goods.

The subject of this sketch is a son of William and Catherine (Heath) Hutchins, and was born near London, England, April 8, 1830. He came to the United States with his parents, in 1832, and they located at Zanesville, Ohio, upon their arrival in this country. William Hutchins followed the trade of a baker, and for some little time owned a shop at Zanesville, which was the first baker's shop in that city. Later he removed to McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio, where he lived until 1880, when his death took place in his ninetyeth year. Charles Hutchins' mother died when he was quite young, and the family were living in Zanesville. Of the three brothers and two sisters of the subject of this sketch, but two are now living,—William, the eldest child of the family, who is a wood-turner by trade, and a resident of Richmond, Indiana; and Mary (Cochran), who lives in Zanesville, Ohio.

The schools of Zanesville and McConnelsville were the sources of Mr. Hutchins' early mental training, and after leaving there, he immediately began to learn the business which has occupied the most of his time since then. Soon after leaving the employ of Lowry Cochran, he attended school for some months at Richmond, Indiana, then worked as a journeyman, and later engaged in business with Gazley Paxton, as before mentioned. Following his retirement from that business, he drove an omnibus for Vincent Payne, a venerable gentleman, now ninety-six years old. The Civil War then threatened our Union, and in the spring of 1861 Mr. Hutchins enlisted in the 100-day service, becoming a member of Company A, 87th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Captain David Moore. He re-enlisted in Company A, 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., under Colonel T. W. Moore, in the 90-day service, and at the expiration of that term was mustered out. During his service, he was taken prisoner by Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry.

The lively business occupied Mr. Hutchins' attention for the first five years after his return home, but at the end of that time he again engaged in the cigar business, in which

he has continued successfully up to the present time.

The subject of this sketch was joined in matrimony November 17, 1853, with Elizabeth T. Payne, a daughter of Vincent Payne, and a native of Marietta, where her birth took place November 17, 1835. They have two children, Lucy B. and Julia Helen. Lucy B. is now the wife of P. H. Glines, and her husband is associated with Mr. Hutchins in the cigar-making business. Julia Helen married J. C. McDonald, of Chicago, who is engaged with the Standard Oil Company. They have one daughter, Helen, born at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins reside at their comfortable home at No. 410 Front street. They worship at the Congregational Church.

Politically, Mr. Hutchins does all he can for the benefit of the Republican party, and socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., which he joined about thirty years ago. He is a busy man in all he undertakes, and has the respect and esteem of all the citizens of Marietta.



ATHAN EVANS RUSSEL, who is prominent among the citizens of Palmer township, is engaged in general farming and the raising of stock, although he is also interested in the oil fields of that section of the county. He was born December 2, 1830, in Goshen township, Belmont County, Ohio, and his parents were William and Nancy (Phillip) Russel.

William Russel was a son of John Russel, who was of English descent, and spent his life in Loudoun County, Virginia. William Russel was reared and schooled in that county, and at his majority, married Nancy Phillip, a daughter of Fielding Phillip.

Nathan Evans Russel grew to manhood's estate and upon the completion of his scholastic training, decided to follow the fortunes of a farmer. His starting place was the old Jenkins farm, where, in 1858, he began to till the soil. He continued on that farm for a number of years, but in 1875 sought a better place and

purchased his present property consisting of 256 acres of land. He has never regretted this move, for his success has been great. The oil excitement in other places finally spread to this section of Washington County, and he soon began to take interest in the new field and now has seventeen wells on his farm. Although five of these are now dry holes, the other twelve are good producers, and their profit is large. By the use of good common sense and sagacious judgment, he has realized a large amount of gain from this industry, and his experience in general farming makes that, also, a source of profit.

The subject of this sketch has been twice married. His first union was on September 9, 1852, with Elohamia C. Leget, who twice bore him twins. Of these children, one of each pair died young, but the other grew to maturity. The second wife of Mr. Russel was Jane Breckenridge (Gard), the widow of Edward D. Gard, whom he married in 1858. She had one child, Mattie Gard, who was born May 17, 1856, and died April 17, 1881. The children of the second marriage were as follows: Arthur, who was born July 10, 1860, and died December 13, 1865; Lizzie, who was born November 29, 1863, and died August 9, 1866; Warren W., who was born in 1871, died August 8, 1873; and Carrie L., who was born November 13, 1866, was united in marriage with R. P. Leget, and lives in Palmer township.

In politics, Mr. Russel is a Republican, and has served commendably as school director and supervisor, giving satisfaction to all. The respect of all the citizens of his community is freely accorded to him, as his just desert.



**HEZEKIAH FISHER**, a progressive business man of Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Barlow township, this county, November 22, 1852, and is a son of

Thomas and Mary (Cousins) Fisher.

Thomas Fisher was born in Lancashire, England, in 1811, and came to the United States in 1831, locating on the farm where

Hezekiah was born. He first worked in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later on public works at Marietta, where he helped to build the dam in 1836. He finally settled in Barlow township, where he died in 1890. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and in politics was a Republican. He married Mary Cousins, who was born near Manchester, England, and is now living at Fairview Heights at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. She is also a member of the United Brethren Church. Six children were born to Thomas Fisher and his wife, namely: Richard, a carpenter residing in Barlow township; John, deceased; Sarah E., who married Thomas J. Miller, of Fairview Heights, who was a soldier in the Union army, serving in the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; Thomas J., who lives on the old homestead; Hezekiah; and Joseph, who owns and lives upon what is known as the Amos Prior farm, located near the old homestead.

Hezekiah Fisher is a prosperous merchant of Watertown, carrying a general line of goods. For some years he was engaged in farming and operating a sawmill. In 1898 he was one of a committee of five formed to build the Watertown and Vincent Telephone line which is now controlled by himself, together with H. W. Harvey and L. C. Hayes. In 1900 he formed the Marietta and Stockport Telephone Company, owned by himself, together with S. W. Harvey, L. C. Hayes, Joseph Fisher and Roscoe Wolcott. In 1898 the Watertown and Tunnel Telephone Company was also established, which is owned by Hezekiah Fisher, Roscoe Wolcott, Henry Mercer and Joseph Fisher. In 1901 he built the East Watertown Telephone line, which he owns and operates. All of these enterprises are in good, sound condition, and reflect credit on the promoters. Mr. Fisher also handles a general line of fertilizers, and has a large business in that line.

In 1874 Mr. Fisher was united in marriage with Lucy A. Seely, who was born in Watertown November 24, 1862, and is a daughter of John A. and Ianthie (Lafin) Seely. They have two sons,—Herman W., born August 1, 1893; and Emmett, born January 6,





JOSEPH S. HUMPHREY.



1899. Fraternally the subject of this sketch is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a strong Republican.

**L**AURA A. HUMPHREY, one of the most esteemed residents of Watertown, Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, owns a farm of 53 acres, on which she now lives and on which she was born in 1843. She is a daughter of Joseph S. and Elmina (Muchler) Humphrey, and a granddaughter of Seth and Olive (Smith) Humphrey. Joseph S., who was born in 1805, at Goshen, Connecticut, died in 1889.

Seth Humphrey was not content to spend his life in the East but started for the unsettled part of the country, and in 1816 arrived in Washington County, purchased the property now owned by his estimable granddaughter and lived there until his demise.

Joseph S. Humphrey, later came into possession of the property and when he was taken away by death he possessed about 300 acres of the most valuable land in his township. In politics, one could always count him among the workers for the advancement of the Republican party, and in his religious connection he was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

Joseph S. Humphrey chose for his life companion a lady of many good qualities of mind and heart, Elmina Muchler, who was an honored resident of the town of Watertown until her death, in 1895. She was born in Watertown township in 1816, and she and her husband were blessed with three children, whose names are as follows: Laura A.; Elisha O. and Edward M. Elisha O. Humphrey now lives in Watertown township; in the Civil War he joined the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. (Ohio National Guard). Edward M. is also a resident of Watertown township. He was born in 1847, and married in 1876, to Aromantha Skipton, who was born in 1857. They have three children,—Mildred O., born in 1877; Joseph V., born in 1880, who is de-

ceased; and Carl B., born in 1891. Mildred O. is the wife of William Sheldon, an attorney of Marietta.

The subject of this sketch is a devout member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She is widely known for her many kind acts and thoughtful services to others, her unselfishness and generosity being among her best characteristics.


**J**AMES P. LAING is probably one of the most successful and widely known oil drillers in the Ohio Valley, and has for the past 18 years made his home at Marietta, his family now residing at No. 421 Second street.

Mr. Laing was born at Buffalo, New York, and here in early manhood, as a wholesale grocer, he first embarked upon his business career. In 1868, his attention was first drawn to the oil industry. In that year he took up his residence at Shamburgh, near Titusville, in the outskirts of the Pennsylvania oil region. Soon after this he moved to Petrolia, and hired out as manager for Kerr, Geider & Co. He also made short engagements with other companies, and remained there till about 1877. Later having moved to Bradford, he was employed by M. C. Geider. He then opened a hardware store, worked up a good patronage, and continued the business till 1883. In that year he moved to Macksburg, Ohio, and soon afterward, to Marietta, Ohio, where he has since resided. While in Macksburg, it was his good luck to drill the first paying oil well ever opened in that section. During the excitement coincident with the event, he opened over 100 wells in that vicinity. He has since been similarly engaged, drilling in wells at various places in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. He was interested in the second oil-producing well opened at Corning, Ohio, has driven over 80 wells in that field, and is still carrying on business there. At present he is starting operations at Athens, Ohio, with the best of prospects.

In early manhood, Mr. Laing married Nettie M. Allen, of Buffalo, and they have one

daughter, who was born in that place. Politically, Mr. Laing is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, of Buffalo, and of the Knights Templar.

T. J. Lockwood, a brother-in-law of Mr. Laing, is another well-known oil man. He, too, is a native of Buffalo, New York. In 1864 he went into the "upper oil country," where he began operations. Since then he has driven wells in nearly every oil field of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia, having been prominently identified with several different companies. At present he is connected with a West Virginia firm, Lockwood & Currie. Fraternally he belongs to the United Commercial Travelers Association and the the RoYal Arcanum. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.


EORGE W. HAGERMAN, a prosperous farmer, located two and a quarter miles east of Beverly, where he owns valuable farming property, was born in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, May 12, 1827, and is a son of William and Betsy (Greenman) Hagerman.

William Hagerman was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. He came to Washington County in 1817, and located in Waterford township, where he followed farming. He died in 1870. He married Betsy Greenman, who was born in Waterford township and died at the age of fifty years. To them were born six children, as follows: Frank, of Water-town township, Washington County; Eliza, deceased; Aseneth, who married Sylvester Grubb, and lives at Marion, Ohio; Mary; George W.; and Hannah, who married James Leget.

George W. Hagerman enlisted from Waterford township, in Company I, 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., in 1864, and was mustered out September 16th, of the same year. He was in the battles of Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom. He was in the brush with Mosely's Cavalry at Harper's Ferry. He saw much hard fighting during his short period of serv-

ice. After being mustered out he resumed his occupation as a farmer, which he has since followed, owning a fine farm of 100 acres near the city of Beverly.

In 1861 Mr. Hagerman married Eliza Wallace, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1844, and is a daughter of James Wallace, who was born in Ireland, and upon coming to this country, served in the United States Army, in the War with Mexico, during which he lost his life in battle. His wife was Theodosia Hull, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in 1871, at the age of 46 years. They had two children,—Hannah, widow of Hiram Beebe, who was born in 1846, and lives in Nebraska; and Eliza, who married Mr. Hagerman. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman have had seven children, as follows: Carrie, born in 1866, who married Roscoe Devol, of Adams township; Olive P., born October 15, 1869, who married Levi Cowell, of Marietta; Lizzie, born October 17, 1871, who is living on her farm in Waterford township; Lou, born September 2, 1873, who is a stenographer and lives in Pittsburg; Hubbell, born June 18, 1876, who died at the age of two years; Anna, born June 18, 1878, who is teaching school and resides in Washington County; and Nellie, born January 18, 1881, who lives at home.

ON. GEORGE IRISH, The death of George Irish in 1891, chronicled the passing away of one of the leading business men of Marietta. For over 20 years he prominently identified himself with the interests of this place, and the pleasant home at No. 333 Fourth street, which he erected in 1886, stands as an evidence of his thrift.

Mr. Irish was born at Tully, Onondaga County, New York. Ambitious for a western career, he cast his lot after reaching manhood, with the settlers of the newly formed State of Wisconsin. On a farm there, in 1848, he first took up his pioneer residence. Later he moved to Clinton, and for some time, resided, also, in Beloit, being mainly engaged in both these

places in the general merchandise business. After four years' residence in Illinois, he finally, in 1871, settled in Marietta. Here he first tried his luck at one of the leading industries of the State—the oil business. Later he went into partnership with Gen. R. R. Dawes, and opened up an extensive trade in lumber and ties. So successful was he that he continued his connection with this business until he died.

Several years after moving to Wisconsin Mr. Irish married Martha E. Edmunds, of Senate, New York. To this union was born one child, Alice C., who is an ardent lover of art. Alice C. graduated from the Marietta schools and for two years attended the Academy of Design, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After the death of his first wife Mr. Irish formed a second union with Miss E. A. Gilbert, who was born at Rochester, New York, and in early life moved with her parents to Medina County, Ohio, and later to Norwalk, Ohio, where she secured her education, finishing at the Norwalk Seminary.

Mr. Irish was a staunch Republican throughout his life, and always evinced a keen interest in politics. While in Wisconsin he represented his district in the State Legislature, and displayed marked efficiency and much force of character.

citement to Cow Run, and spent eight years in the oil fields there. In 1873 he bought a farm on the Ohio River, three miles below Newport, upon which he resided for 21 years, removing to Marietta in the fall of 1895, where he now resides at No. 129 Gilman avenue. In the fall of 1856 he married Jane, a daughter of James and Jane Hoff, who was born in Lawrence township, Washington County, in 1836. Six children were born to this union, of whom those living are as follows: William, who is a partner in the Crescent Supply Company; Albert Austin, who is engaged in the oil business and resides near his father; and John Baxley, of the above named laundry company. The birth of J. B. Schnauffer occurred in Washington County, at Cow Run, on June 3, 1879.

The United States Steam Laundry was established in July, 1899, by J. B. and A. A. Schnauffer, the firm style being Schnauffer Bros. In February, 1900, J. N. Squier bought the interest of the junior partner, and at that time the present firm was formed, and the business has since been carried on under the name of the United States Steam Laundry. For one year the plant was located at No. 202 Gilman avenue, and was then removed to its present excellent situation on Maple street. The building occupied by this laundry is 90 by 22 feet in dimensions, with two floors in use, and employment is given to a force of from 18 to 20 skilled workmen, two wagons being required for delivery. Messrs. Schnauffer and Squier have equipped their establishment with modern machinery, and their patronage extends as far east as Oakland, Maryland, with a large trade along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. They are progressive in their methods and were the first firm to introduce the steam mangle in Marietta. They were also the introducers of the convenient towel-racks or cabinets, supplied with toilet necessities into the court house, schools and other public places. Their business has developed into one of the larger industries of Marietta. Mr. Schnauffer is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the K. of P. and the B. P. O. E. He manages the business of the



**I**B. SCHNAUFFER AND J. N. SQUIER, proprietors and managers of the United States Steam Laundry, located at No. 118 Maple street, Marietta, are among the most progressive and successful business men of this city.

Mr. Schnauffer is of German ancestry, his grandfather, John Schnauffer having been born in Germany in 1791. According to the laws of his country he served a stipulated time in the German army, and obtained legal permission to emigrate to America. He located in Maryland, and there his son, William Frederick, the father of J. B., was born, July 15, 1831. In the boyhood of William F. the family removed to Washington County, Ohio. William F. was the eleventh child of his parents. Early in the "sixties" he went during the first oil ex-

plant, the power of which is supplied by a 25-horse power, high pressure steam engine, while Mr. Squier attends to the outside affairs.

J. M. Squier was born in 1872, at Chicago, Illinois, and lived in that city until he was ten years of age. In company with his parents, he traveled over a large portion of the West, but has been a resident of Marietta, practically, for the past 18 years. He enjoyed a two-years course at the academy, and spent one year at Marietta College. At the age of 17 years he began his business career, being connected for ten years with the Argand Refining Company in the oil business. After severing his relations with that concern, he entered upon his present partnership.

Mr. Squier is a member of Harmar Lodge, No. 390, A. F. & A. M., and the Marietta Club. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

**P**ARLEY CHAPMAN MUGRAGE, proprietor of a livery establishment and horse exchange, located at No. 110 Second street, Marietta, has been a resident of this city since 1889.

Mr. Mugrage was born 64 years ago in Morgan (now Noble) County, Ohio, and is a son of Burnham and Mary (Chapman) Mugrage. Burnham Mugrage was born in 1814, near Bangor, Maine, and was a son of Simeon and Hannah (Davis) Mugrage. Simeon Mugrage was born in Scotland and died in 1845 at the age of 75 years. His wife was born in Maine, on the Penobscot River. In 1818 Simeon Mugrage, with his wife and son, Burnham, then four years old, moved to Ohio, making the long journey in an ox-cart, and settled at Dexter City, in Noble County. Burnham Mugrage died in 1878, and his widow, in 1897, at the age of 85 years. She was born in the same county, and was a daughter of Parley and Mary (Ogle) Chapman.

The subject of this biography is one of a family of 13 children, all of whom are still living, with the exception of two sisters and three brothers. Of those living, Dr. S. G. is

professor of anatomy and surgery at Denver Medical College; James is a justice of the peace and a prominent citizen of Sheephorn, Eagle County, Colorado; S. S., is a resident of Newcomerstown, Ohio; B. M. is a resident of South Olive, Noble County, Ohio; F. N. is a resident of Dexter City, Ohio; B. H. is a farmer in Wayne County, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Weber lives in South Olive, Ohio; and Mrs. Margaret Cheshier resides in Flora, Clay County, Illinois.

The boyhood and youth of Mr. Mugrage were passed on the farm, and at the age of 20 years he enlisted in Company K, 30th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and for three years did a faithful soldier's duty in the war for the Union. The three succeeding years he spent in the oil business in Noble County, Ohio, and then began railroading as foreman of a large force of men in the construction of the Marietta branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was then given charge of a passenger and mixed train, as conductor, and continued as such until 1889, when he located in Marietta and opened up a livery and horse-exchange business. His efforts in this direction have been very satisfactory, his establishment securing the bulk of the business in his line in the city and vicinity.

Mr. Mugrage has been thrice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Davis, who died in 1874, leaving five children, as follows: Florilda A.; May; Robert L.; William S.; and John S. Florilda A. is the wife of E. T. Ogle, of Marietta. May is the wife of Professor William I. Bowers, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, who is connected with a business college there and formerly served in the same capacity in the Marietta Business College. Robert L. married Hattie Wells, of Caldwell, Ohio, and is foreman and manager of the livery establishment of J. W. Titley, of Marietta. William S., who is an oil well driller, resides unmarried in Marietta; and John S., who married Nellie McAllister, resides at Marietta, and is engaged in business with his father. The second wife of Mr. Mugrage was Charlotte B. Magee, a native of Lower Salem, Ohio. The present Mrs. Mugrage was Mrs. Marie Yeomans, a daughter of William H. Brown, of

Washington County. The attractive and comfortable family home is located at No. 811 Front street, Marietta, where both Mr. Mugrage and his estimable wife delight to offer a generous hospitality to their many friends.

In 1867 Mr. Mugrage was made a member of the Masonic fraternity at Aurelius Lodge, in Macksburg, and is now connected with American Union Lodge, No. 1. He became a member of the G. A. R., at Dexter City, but since he located at Marietta, in 1889, he has been active in Buell Post, No. 78, of this city. For 30 years Mr. Mugrage has been connected with the Methodist Church, and he is a constant attendant at its services in Marietta, and a very liberal supporter of all religious enterprises.

The following is a copy of the marriage license of the maternal grandparents of Mr. Mugrage. It is highly valued as a bit of history, has been framed, and is now carefully preserved in the relic room of the Woman's Centennial Association, of Marietta, Ohio. The document reads:

"Marietta, Sept. 15, 1803.

"Washington County, ss:

"Whereas it hath been represented to me that Parley Chapman and Polly Ogle both of the town of Salem of sd. county, of legal age intend marriage. This is to permit any person legally authorized to solemnize the same to unite them in the bonds of matrimony.  
(Signed)

"Edward W. Tupper, Clk."



**CHARLES J. WOOD**, a representative citizen and prominent farmer of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Wood (now Pleasants) County, West Virginia, in 1835. He is a son of Joseph and Lavina (Cook) Wood.

Joseph Wood was born in Wood County, West Virginia, in 1808, and came to Washington County, Ohio, in 1855, locating in Waterford township. He was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1899. He

was a member and deacon of the Baptist Church. Politically he was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and at different times held minor offices. He married Lavina Cook, who was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1812, and was a daughter of Job and Sarah Cook. Her father was a sailor when a young man and in later years, a blacksmith by trade. She was a member of the Baptist Church for many years prior to her death, in 1882. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, namely: Charles J., the subject of this biography; James M., a farmer in Illinois; Sarah E., wife of Benjamin F. Jackson, of Beverly; Theodore, deceased; Joseph N., of Sandusky, Ohio; one who died in infancy; William, deceased; Amanda, wife of Winfield Malster, of Waterford township; Mary Jane, wife of William Ethell, of Tippecanoe, Ohio; Herve D., who lives in California; and Frank, of Paris, Illinois.

Charles J. Wood received his schooling in his native county, and at an early age applied himself to farming, which has been his life vocation. He has 137 acres of valuable farm land along the Muskingum River, about one mile east of Waterford. A man of strong character, he is public spirited, and an admirable citizen. He served in the militia for a brief period during the Civil War.

In 1858 Mr. Wood was joined in marriage with Isabella Devol, who was born in Waterford in July, 1838, and is a daughter of George and Mary Ann (Boyzer) Devol. Her father was born in Adams township, Washington County, in 1800, and died in 1841, being drowned in the Muskingum River, near his home. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Mary Ann Boyzer, was born in Virginia, in 1801, and died in 1887. She, too, was a member of the M. E. Church. They had the following children: Isaac, deceased; Mary E., who married George W. Townsend, of Waterford; George B., who was eleven years old when he met death by drowning, with his father; Rebecca S., deceased; and Isabella, wife of Mr. Wood. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Wood had one child, Gertrude, who was born in November, 1859,



and died in infancy. The subject of this sketch and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Wood is serving as trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

**L**AUGHLIN DEVINE, a retired citizen of Marietta, now residing at the pleasant home erected in 1890 at No. 325 Franklin street, has been well known as a bridge builder and railroad man in his section for many years. He was also at one time a prominent agriculturist, having been trained in that occupation from his earliest years.

His father, James Devine, one of the pioneers of Washington County, Ohio, purchased a farm one mile north of Dunbar Station as early as 1830, where he resided for the rest of his life, and died there in 1877, at the age of 84 years. He married Mary McDonough, who was a faithful helpmeet for many years, likewise lived to the age of 84 years, and died in 1883. Of this union there were seven children. Of these, George, who was born in Pennsylvania, is now deceased, and Laughlin is mentioned below. John, a farmer, who died in January, 1902, was the first boy born on Shuttleworth's Run, Washington County, Ohio. Jane, who never married, died at the family homestead in 1901. Martha Matilda now owns a large share of the homestead, Elizabeth, who lives on the home farm, married a Mr. O'Conner (now deceased), who was for many years a conductor on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. William, a retired blacksmith and boiler-maker, having been employed in this line at Dayton for the Marietta & Cincinnati Company, is now living on the home farm. Mr. Devine was highly respected in his community, and acted as school director and road supervisor for some time.

Laughlin Devine, born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, was but two years old when his parents moved to Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio. Here he remained until he was 26 years years old, when he pur-

chased a farm of his own near Qualey's Station, where he made his home until 1880. In that year he sold his farm, and four years later moved to Marietta. Thirty-five years ago, while living on the farm, he first became interested in railroading, and has since been continuously engaged in this line. He has built many railroad bridges in his section, has been bridge foreman on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern road as far as Hampden, and has at different times acted as bridge inspector. For a number of years previous to his retirement in 1899 he acted as timber inspector and superintendent of bridges and track for the M., C. & C. R. R. Co. During his long experience in railroading he has had large forces of men almost constantly in his employ, but he has never had one injured,—a fact for which he may take great credit.

Mr. Devine was first married to a Miss Roe, by whom he had four children, namely: Esther J.; Ruth, deceased; James P.; and Mrs. Ella Taylor. His next wife was a Miss Crippen, of Athens County, Ohio, by whom he had one son, Owen G. After her death, which occurred in 1880, he married Mrs. Irvine, widow of the late John Irvine. Mr. Devine's active interest in politics has often brought him to the front in the public affairs of his place, and he has served his party as a candidate for various county and city offices. Socially he stands high, and while living near Stewart, belonged to the I. O. O. F., of Athens. He is a regular attendant of the Episcopal Church.

**J**OHAN V. ATHEY, M. D., a successful physician of Belpre, Ohio, was born in Wood County, West Virginia, March 26, 1872, and is a son of John W. and Chartley (Van Vlack) Athey, and grandson of Jonah Athey, who was a native of Virginia, and followed farming throughout life.

John W. Athey, the father, was born in Wood County, West Virginia, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year 1890, when he located in Parkersburg and en-

gaged in mercantile pursuits. He has since pursued that line of business in a most successful manner. He married Chartley Van Vlack, who was born in Lake County, Illinois, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living at the present time.

Dr. John V. Athey attended the common schools of his native county, and then read medicine under Dr. Harry M. Campbell, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. In September, 1896, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in May, 1899 with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter, he located in Belpre, where he has since enjoyed a fair patronage from the citizens of the community. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the M. E. Church, of Belpre, Ohio.



**CHARLES MEISENHOLDER**, residing at No. 101 Washington street, Marietta, is the senior member of the firm of Meisenhelder & Leonhart, proprietors of the marble and granite

works at No. 147 Front street. He is one of the most expert marble-cutters in this section, which fact is due, undoubtedly, to his long experience and his excellent early training in this line.

John Meisenhelder, father of Charles, was a well-known marble-cutter of Marietta, for many years. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to this country when a young man, settling at Marietta, where he has been a resident for the last 52 years he is now past 77 years old. Soon after coming here he opened a marble shop, which for many years, stood on Putnam street. It was he who cut the first block of marble ever brought into Marietta, and the work of which it forms a part is now standing in Mound Cemetery. He continued his business with much success until 1895, when he retired. His wife, Catherine Meisenhelder, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, who is still living, is past 76 years of age. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meisenhelder. Of these Edward served

as Democratic mayor of Marietta in 1898 and 1899, and was for some time engaged in the marble business on Putnam street, and is now interested in the oil industry. Christina married C. C. Wagner, who is deceased.

Charles Meisenhelder was born in Marietta, in April, 1859, and there grew to manhood. From watching and assisting his father, he early became familiar with the marble business, and at the age of 18 years, began regular work in the shop. He has since followed this business steadily. At first he was associated with his father, but later took Mr. Leonhart as a partner and opened a shop of his own at No. 147 Front street, where he still carries on his business. The firm keeps a full stock of marble and granite, and most of the monuments in the cemetery, and by far the best of them have been turned out from its establishment.

Mr. Meisenhelder married Lulu Ross, a daughter of James Ross, who was a Lowell manufacturer, and died 25 years ago. This union resulted in one son,—John,—who is now 13 years old. Mr. Meisenhelder always manifested a keen interest in educational affairs, and he is now serving on the Board of Education. He is a thoroughly consistent Christian and is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on Fifth street.



**CHARLES H. SCOTT, M. D.**, a well known physician and surgeon of Watertown, Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, is also acting as medical examiner for prominent insurance companies of that place. Dr. Scott is a son of William and Rebecca (Havener) Scott, and was born in 1866, near Mill Grove, Morgan County, Ohio.

William Scott first saw the light of day in 1839, and was also a native of Morgan County. For some years in the early stages of his life he was a farmer. He is still living in Morgan County, a prominent and prosperous citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and has served in many of the township offices, to the satis-

faction of all concerned. He was united in marriage with Rebecca Havener, whose birth occurred near Swifts, Washington County, and who is still living, at the age of 58 years. This worthy couple had three children, as follows: Albert H., a resident of Idaho, where he is successfully engaged in the raising of stock; Charles H., the subject of this sketch; and Annie M., whose death took place when she was but four years old.

During the Civil War Mr. Scott enlisted in the 17th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. in the hundred-day service, and served until the expiration of his term. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Charles H. Scott received his early mental training in the country schools, afterward attended the McConnellsville High School, and still later matriculated at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical School, in 1894, where he graduated in 1897. He immediately located at Watertown, Watertown township, and there has made his home ever since. He enjoys the best patronage and has the good will of the people in his community, who regard him as a well-read and skillful practitioner.

December 3, 1896, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Lenore McVeigh, who is a native of Hooksburg, Morgan County, Ohio, where she was born in 1875, and is a daughter of James, Jr., and Lydia McVeigh. They have two children,—Russell T., born in April, 1898, and William L., who was born in December, 1900. Mrs. Scott is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, which the family attend.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Association. In social circles he affiliates with the A. F. & A. M. lodge, at Beverly.

**J**OSIAH CALVERT, one of the substantial citizens of Belpre township, Washington County, Ohio, is a farmer by vocation. He was born July 19, 1828, and is a son of John and Edith (Beale) Calvert, and grandson of John and Esther (Jones) Calvert.

John Calvert, the grandfather, was a direct descendant of Lord Baltimore, of English renown, whose name was George Calvert. The former was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, and when he grew to manhood, moved to Center County, Pennsylvania, and farmed during all the succeeding years of his life. He was united in marriage with Esther Jones, who was born at sea, while her parents were coming from Wales to America. She and her husband had ten children, of whom the father of the subject of this sketch was one of the youngest.

The second John Calvert was a native of Center County, Pennsylvania, and went to Belmont County, Ohio, with his parents, who moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio when he was four years old. In 1842 he moved from Belmont County to Meigs County, Ohio, and still later settled in Athens County, of the same State, where he remained until his death in 1871.

He was united in marriage with Edith Beale, and they were the parents of sixteen children, fourteen of whom grew to maturity and married. They have an extraordinary record in this regard, but it is still more remarkable that nine of the sons were fighting in the Civil War at the same time, and all returned home safe and sound, except one, John W., who was killed at the Battle of Shiloh. The mother of these children was a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, and lived to a good age.

Josiah Calvert enlisted in Company C, 17th Reg. Iowa Vol. Inf., on March 10, 1862, at Keokuk, Iowa, and was in the United States service three and one-half years, receiving an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa. He returned to Meigs County, Ohio, and applied himself to farming for a year. Then he moved to Illinois, where he remained five years. From Illinois he traveled west to Kansas, settled in the Republican River district, and carried on farming for the next twenty years. In 1893 he went to Porterfield, Ohio, where he purchased his present property, on which he has been diligently engaged in farming ever since.

Mr. Calvert has been married three times.

His first marriage, with Isabella Coe, resulted in three children, namely: Abram J., Ida M. and Charles C. His second marriage was with Ann DeCamp, and they had no children. His third wife was Margaret Coe Blake, the widow of Stephen Blake. They are devout members of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Calvert is a staunch Republican. The citizens of Belpre township honor and respect him for his worthy attributes as a citizen and farmer.

**G**EORGE A. HOWE, a representative farmer of Belpre township, Washington County, Ohio, whose farm is located on the outskirts of Belpre, was born on his present homestead October 1, 1836. He is a son of Rufus W. and Polly (Proctor) Howe, and grandson of Perley Howe, a native of Connecticut.

Perley Howe went to Ohio in the early stages of the history of Washington County, and settled in Marietta, where he taught school. His first position as teacher was in the Old Stockade, where he was known as Master Howe. In his day he was a very prominent man; his death took place in 1855 at the advanced age of eighty-six years, depriving Belpre of one of her best citizens. Persis Putnam, a daughter of Rufus Putnam, became his wife. She was one of four children, the others being,— Joseph, Perley, and Abigail. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and founded the first Presbyterian Church in Belpre, of which he was a deacon until his death. Politically he was an old line Whig.

The father of Rufus W. Howe was also born upon the farm now owned by his son, George A., which was the original Howe homestead. There he spent all of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died on July 24, 1865, aged sixty years. He married Polly Proctor, and reared the following children: Joseph; George A.; Persis P.; Rufus W. Politically he was an advocate of the principles of the Republican party and held the office of magistrate. His estimable wife departed this life August 9, 1865, at the age of fifty-nine years.

George A. Howe received what education was possible in common schools of the county. He has always been a farmer by occupation, with the exception of the period spent in the service of his country. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company H, 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., known as 100-day men, and was also a member of the state militia.

October 26, 1866, Mr. Howe led to the hymeneal altar, Charlotte A. Wyatt, a native of Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, who died, and left the following children: Charlotte W.; Mary E.; Persis P.; Blanche, and Jessie. The mother of these children was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. After her demise, Mr. Howe, in the course of time, formed a second matrimonial alliance, this time with Mary S. Chapman, of College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio. She and her husband attend services at the Congregational Church. Politically, Mr. Howe is a member of the Republican party.

**W**ILLIAM V. TORNER has been one of Washington County's most capable citizens, and is now prominently identified with the oil business as well as with agricultural pursuits, having been formerly engaged in the milling business. His birth occurred January 25, 1859, in Jacksonville, Lewis County, (West) Virginia, and his parents were Victor and Charlotte Gustavia (Weiss) Torner, both deceased.

Victor Torner was born in Stockholm, Sweden, March 29, 1815, and his wife first saw the light of day in Gothenburg, in 1824. They were united in marriage May 1, 1849, and reared the following children: Elvira, who was born in January, 1850, and married J. R. Dye, a native of Sistersville, (West) Virginia; J. S. Hugo, born January 6, 1853, who married Lucy J. Dye, and lives in Marietta, Ohio, where he is a prominent business man; and William V.

Victor Torner crossed the ocean from his home in Sweden in 1854, and landed safely in



New York harbor. From that place he journeyed west, and finally settled at Belpre, Ohio. Thence he moved to Cow Run and then to Newport, where he resided until his demise, December 29, 1891. His beloved wife had already laid down the burden of life, June 15, 1890. He was a Republican, of firm political opinions. His wife was a member of the Congregational Church, and was actively employed in church work. During his residence in Ohio Mr. Torner was mostly interested in the oil business.

The subject of this sketch was united in matrimony with Jennie A. Greene, a daughter of J. B. Greene; she was born September 7, 1863. Their union resulted in seven children, namely: J. V. H., born April 24, 1881; Florence M., whose birth took place May 10, 1886; Elsie L., the date of whose birth is March 10, 1889; Ruth C., born March 20, 1892; Lawrence G., born October 8, 1896; Norris G., born March 3, 1900; and W. Harley, born February 21, 1902.

Mr. Torner is a member of the Congregational Church and his wife is a Baptist. Previous to engaging in the flour mill business in Newport, Ohio, Mr. Torner was engaged in the oil business quite extensively. He still has six producing wells which occupy his attention, and his land consists of two farms—one containing 40 acres, and the other 34 acres—all cultivated in the best possible way. In politics he is a very earnest member of the Republican party and is active in public affairs. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of Marietta, Ohio; and the Knights Templar, of the same place.



WILLIAM P. McKINNEY, for many years a prominent business man of Belpre, Ohio, is now living a retired life after years of the greatest activity. He comes of a prominent Pennsylvania family, and is one of nine children born to William and Mary W. (Miller) McKinney.

His grandfather, William McKinney, was born in Pennsylvania and served throughout the Revolutionary War. His wife was Frances Piatt, who saw General Washington and his command marching through Trenton, New Jersey. Many of the soldiers were without shoes, and these articles she supplied to some of them.

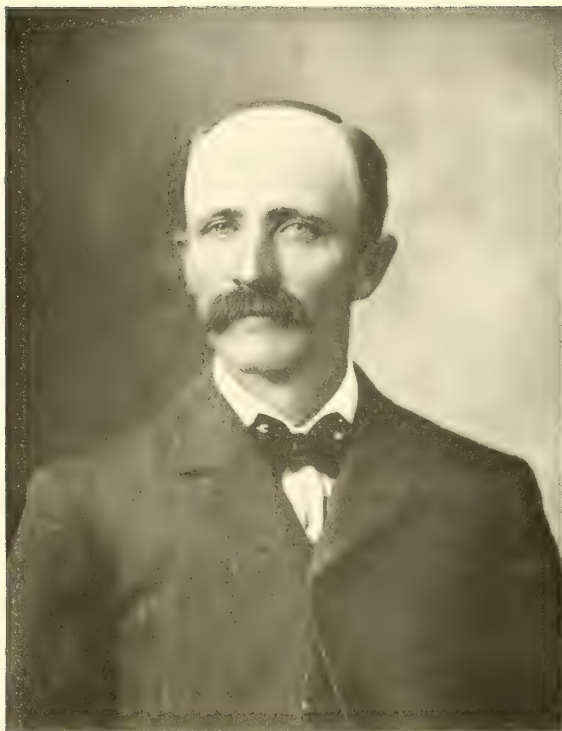
William McKinney, father of William P., was born in Pennsylvania. He served throughout the War of 1812, and then followed mercantile pursuits during the remainder of his life. He lived to reach a ripe old age, his death occurring in 1888. He married Mary W. Miller, a daughter of Robert Miller, an extensive farmer in Pennsylvania.

William P. McKinney was born in Wood County, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 24, 1821, and was reared on a farm until he was nine years of age, a greater part of his schooling being obtained during that time. When quite a youth he began to assist his father in his store, the latter being quite an extensive merchant. After working thus for several years, he was placed in charge of his father's store in Harrisville, Virginia, where he continued until 1855. He then embarked in a similar business for himself in Willow Island, West Virginia, and continued thus until he disposed of the store to engage in the oil business. As an oil producer he was eminently successful, and acquired considerable wealth. In 1865 he moved to Belpre and was engaged in the wharf-boat business for a period of fourteen years, his success being as great as that achieved in his former ventures. Upon disposing of that business he retired from active affairs and has since spent his time in Belpre in the quiet enjoyment of home life. He owns his home in Washington County, as well as property in the State of Florida, from which he derives a good revenue.

Mr. McKinney was united in marriage June 24, 1849, with Indiana H. Jackson, a daughter of William L. Jackson, of Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), and a second cousin of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson. Three children were born to them, namely: Benjamin J.; Josephine M.; and William, who








WM. V. TORNER.

died at the age of four years. Mr. McKinney and his family are devout member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was a Methodist. She died May 29, 1865, and in compliance with her request was buried in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Fraternally the subject of this sketch is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political views coincide with those of the Democratic party. He lives with his sister in a cozy residence on Main street, in Belpre, Ohio.


APT. JACKSON HARRISON, for many years one of the most prominent steamboat captains on the Ohio River, is now living a retired life at his home in Belpre, Ohio. He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, February 12, 1829, and is one of ten children born to Jesse and Phoebe (Mozney) Harrison. Captain Harrison is a grandson of Joseph Harrison, who was an extensive farmer.

Jesse Harrison was born in Norfolk, Virginia, December 20, 1794, and ran away from home to enlist in the American army during the war with England in 1812. He served throughout the war, and then returned home and engaged in farming. He married Phoebe Mozney, who was born in January, 1800, and was a daughter of John Mozney, who was of French birth.

Capt. Jackson Harrison attended the old log-school in his vicinity, and three months each winter attended pay school. He was reared on his father's farm until he reached the age of seventeen years, but, being ambitious to earn his own livelihood, ran away from home. He secured employment as a deck hand on a steamboat on the Ohio River, but was destined to remain in that capacity but a short time. His rise was rapid and he was promoted successively to be watchman, second mate, first mate and captain. In 1833 he became captain of his first boat, the steamer Viroqua, plying between Clarington and Wheeling, West Virginia. He served as captain of various boats until 1884, the year of the flood, when he retired from ac-

tive business. He has lived in Belpre since 1867 and owns considerable valuable real estate in that city.

Captain Harrison was united in marriage with Louisa Shearer, a daughter of Joseph Shearer, of West Virginia. Eight children were born to them, of whom two survive,— Mary M., wife of E. W. Stone; and Dora, widow of George M. O'Neal; Mr. O'Neal died in January, 1897. Mrs. O'Neal resides in Belpre with her only child, Carroll H. Mrs. Harrison has been a member of the Episcopal Church for more than fifty years, and the Captain is a member of the same church. He cast his first vote for the Democratic ticket and has since voted that way. A brother of Captain Harrison, John W. Harrison, served in the Union army during the Civil War, and was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg. Captain and Mrs. Harrison are spending their declining years in a beautiful residence in Belpre, where they are surrounded by many friends of long standing.

OHN H. BRECKENRIDGE, a prominent farmer of Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, has spent his entire life in that calling. He is a son of Robert and Mary P. (Murdock) Breckenridge, and grandson of John and Margaret Breckenridge, and his maternal grandfather was Elias Murdock, a sturdy citizen, known to many in this neighborhood.

Mr. Breckenridge was born September 26, 1861, in Palmer township. His early mental training was obtained in the public schools, and when his studies were over he applied himself to farming. He is now the possessor of 132 acres of valuable land and together with general farming, he raises stock advantageously. His home place is very comfortable and attractive, the buildings being well improved and neat, while his house is furnished with modern conveniences.

On March 30, 1887, Mr. Breckenridge married Agnes Cheadle, a daughter of Christopher Columbus Cheadle. She was born July 11, 1867, and is a woman of many amiable quali-

ties. They were never blessed with any children. The religious sentiments of Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge are broad and liberal, and their support is given to all denominations.

Politically Mr. Breckenridge is a Republican, and he has served in a number of township offices with satisfaction to all.

**J**OHAN DANA BROWNING, a successful liveryman of Belpre, Ohio, was born January 5, 1856, in Belpre, and is a son of Alexander H. and Augusta (Stone) Browning. His great-grandfather, William Browning, came from Massachusetts to Marietta in 1789, and later settled in Belpre, where he lived until his death, in 1823. He married Abigail Putnam, daughter of Gen. Rufus Putnam, and they were the parents of four children, of whom three grew to maturity, namely: William R., grandfather of John Dana; George; and Samuel M. William R. Browning married Sophia Barker, of Washington County, Ohio. Unto this union the following children were born, namely: William; Joseph; Abigail and Cynthia, both of whom died unmarried; Alexander H.; Sophia, who married Melvin H. Clark; and R. P.

Alexander H. Browning was born and reared in Belpre, where he carried on farming and merchandising for many years. He was the original owner of the land on which the village of Belpre is platted. He also operated a mill for some time. He died in April, 1873, and his wife survived him until October, 1884.

John Dana Browning was reared on his father's farm and obtained the greater part of his mental training in the common schools of Belpre township. He also attended Oberlin College. In early days he assisted his father on the farm, and afterward engaged in business in Belpre, where he continued for five years. He disposed of his stock and again farmed for three years, at the same time having the contract for carrying the mail to and from the depot. He fulfilled this contract for a period of six and a half years, and upon its expiration in 1899 engaged in the livery and

feed stable business in Belpre. He has since continued in this line and enjoys a liberal patronage.

January 31, 1884, Mr. Browning was united in marriage with Mary F. Ryan, a daughter of James Ryan, of Parkersburg, Wst Virginia, by whom he has four children, namely: Laura N.; Julia M.; Frank R.; and Mary L. Religiously the family are Congregationalists. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor.

**S**AMUEL E. WEAVER, superintendent of schools of Belpre, Ohio, was born on his father's farm near Sandyville, Ohio, August 15, 1870, and was the only child born to John D. and Mary (Cable) Weaver.

His grandfather, Frank Weaver, was a farmer by occupation and lived at Sandyville, Ohio, where John D. Weaver, father of Samuel E., was born. The latter is also an extensive farmer, and has always lived in the vicinity of his native town. He married Mary Cable, a daughter of Samuel Cable, the latter also being an agriculturist of some prominence.

Samuel E. Weaver was reared on his father's farm, and at an early day, attended the Eastern Ohio Normal School, at Pierce, Ohio. He completed a course of study at Mount Union College, and was finally graduated from the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, in 1898, having completed three courses of study. His profession as an instructor then had its beginning at Belpre, where he is now serving as superintendent of schools. The choice of Mr. Weaver for this office proved a wise one, and met with universal approval, and Professor Weaver enjoys the confidence and hearty support of the public to a marked degree.

Mr. Weaver was united in marriage with Chloe McKinney, a daughter of Washington McKinney, of Stark County, Ohio, and they have three children, as follows: Owen K.; Guy F.; and Mary. Religiously the subject







MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN RAWSON.

of this sketch and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is affiliated with the F. O. U. A. M. He has a very comfortable home on Main street, Belpre.

**S**TEPHEN RAWSON, a successful farmer and esteemed citizen of Washington County, who owns and operates a large farm in Dunham township, was born in Pleasants County, (West) Virginia, August 31, 1844, and is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Guard) Rawson, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion.

Stephen Rawson, the father, was reared on a Virginia farm and resided in that State until 1864, when he moved to Ohio and purchased a farm of 160 acres, from Neil McTaggart, who erected the residence upon it. It had originally been government land, and was formerly owned by Daniel Shaw and Douglas Putnam. A family of 12 children was born to Stephen and Elizabeth (Guard) Rawson, as follows: William; Louis, born July 26, 1829; Richard, born May 8, 1831; John, born June 10, 1833; Sarah, born July 23, 1835; Samuel, born July 12, 1837; David, born September 14, 1839; Elizabeth and Ann, twins, born April 28, 1842; Stephen, born August 31, 1844. Eliza, born July 31, 1847; and Mary Catherine, born October 6, 1849. The father of this family was born July 24, 1805, and died March 2, 1872; his wife was born January 19, 1805, and died July 1, 1884. They were attendants of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Rawson favored the Democratic party.

Stephen Rawson, the subject of this biography, attended the district schools of Virginia, in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and assisted in the farm management, which he also continued after the settlement of the family in Ohio. His father's will gave him the farm he now owns, and his own energy and industry have enabled him to add 112 acres to the original 160, making one of the large and valuable properties for which Wash-

ington County is noted. In connection with his son-in-law, Bannie Spencer, he carries on a general line of farming here, in connection with stock raising, a specialty being made of breeding fine cattle. Mr. Rawson also operates a feed mill which has a capacity of from 35 to 40 bushels an hour. This is well patronized by the neighboring farmers, to whom it is a great accommodation.

In 1867 Mr. Rawson was married to Mary S. Needham, a daughter of Jasper and Esther Marilla (Sage) Needham, who are residents of Ozark, Missouri, where Mr. Needham owns a farm of 160 acres. Mrs. Rawson was the eldest child in the following family born to her parents: Harlow E.; Marcus E.; Louis M.; Susan R. and Sophrona, deceased; Milton J.; John W.; Douglass A.; Stephen E.; Susan R.; Lucinda M.; and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson have one daughter, Elizabeth G., who is the wife of Bannie Spencer, and has had four children, namely: Ida L.; Harry E., deceased; Homer E. and Bertha L. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson are highly esteemed in their locality for their hospitality and their many acts of neighborly kindness. Mr. Rawson is an upright, reliable citizen, who looks well after his home and family and takes an intelligent interest in the well-being of his section of the township.

**M**RS. BETSEY J. THORNILEY, widow of the late Caleb S. Thorniley, is living on her farm of 110 acres, which is one of the best in Washington County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Edward and Delilah (Ryeson) Sheldon.

Edward Sheldon was born in one of the New England States, where he followed the trade of a carpenter and cabinet maker. He married Delilah Ryeson in Vinton County, Ohio, and they reared seven children, as follows: Thomas, a widower, who has seven children; Sarah, who married Henry Reckard, a farmer; Betsey J., the subject of this sketch; Hiram, a carpenter, living in Bradford, Penn-

sylvania; Lucina and Laura, deceased; and Eliza, who lives in Marietta, and is the widow of J. H. Talbot.

Caleb S. Thorniley was born on the old Thorniley homestead, and his death, which was sincerely mourned in the community, occurred in January, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Thorniley were blessed with two children,—Ella, who married Charles Perkins, a farmer of Muskingum County, Ohio; and Bartlett S., who is living at Horton, West Virginia.

The Thorniley farm of 110 acres, owned by the subject hereof, contains several valuable oil wells, from which a good income is derived. Mrs. Thorniley has competent help to look after the place, and may well be proud of her home and the appearance which it presents. She is well known in Marietta township, and is a woman of many admirable traits of character. She is a member of the Baptist Church.



ABEL W. GLAZIER, one of Belpre's oldest and most highly respected citizens who is spending his declining years in retirement, was born November 13, 1823, in Amesville, Athens County, Ohio. He is a son of Lowring B. and Janette (Henry) Glazier, and grandson of Abel Glazier.

Abel Glazier was a native of New York State, where he also followed farming. His son, Lowring B., was born in 1795, in Washington County, New York, where he followed merchandising the better part of his life, and also farmed on a large scale for many years. He died July 10, 1859, and his wife died November 3, 1882. His wife, Janette Henry, was born in Pennsylvania August 15, 1795, and was a daughter of John Henry, who was also a farmer by occupation.

Abel W. Glazier attended the common schools of his native town, and was also a pupil in Amesville Seminary. After graduating from the latter institution, he clerked in a store for several years, and then gave his attention to farming. He began the manufacture of pumps in 1876, which he continued in a highly successful manner in Belpre until

1892, when he decided to retire and enjoy the fruits of his early toil. He sold out his business and has since lived in happy retirement, although he has looked after his large farming interests. In the year 1898 he suffered an attack of paralysis, which has partially disabled him. He is a man of prominence throughout this section, and he is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Glazier was united in marriage with Mary W. Hyde, a daughter of William and Axie (Wyatt) Hyde. William Hyde was born in New York City, where he was a prosperous merchant. His wife, Axie Wyatt, was of old and aristocratic Pennsylvania stock. The subject of this sketch and his wife were married October 30, 1851, and to them were born seven children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Addie M., wife of William Coe, of Belpre; Herbert H., of Belpre; Lulu M., wife of Dr. H. J. Steward, of Logan, Ohio; and Bertha B., wife of Dr. Charles B. Ballard, formerly of Belpre, and now of Marietta. Mr. and Mrs. Glazier are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Glazier has always voted the Republican ticket, and during 1886-1887, was a member of the State Senate from the Belpre district. He has also served on the school board, as land appraiser and as justice of the peace.



JOHN G. STEPHENSON, for many years one of the leading agriculturists of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, is now living in retirement at his home in Norwood. He was born on Sixth street in the city of Marietta January 23, 1826, and is a son of John Stephenson.

John Stephenson was born in Virginia, and was but six years of age when his father died. During the War of 1812, he was drafted into the army and in 1813 was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. He walked from that city to Marietta, with which town he was so favorably impressed that he located there. He married Louisa Gray, a native of Marietta, and a daughter of Robert Gray, and they were the

parents of the following children: John G.; Charles; Isabella, widow of Benjamin Cogswell, who died April 11, 1888; Russel J.; Henry, who is living in Kansas; Algernon, who lives in Marietta; Jewett, who lives in Kansas; and Anna, who died in Kansas about the year 1889.

John G. Stephenson was reared and schooled in the city of Marietta, after which he applied himself to farming. He met with great success at that occupation and became the owner of the entire section known as Norwood, which he finally disposed of for \$25,000. He then retired from active business and bought a farm for his son near Columbus, Ohio, for which he paid \$20,000. He is a man of high character, of strong personality and possesses many friends throughout this section of the county.

Mr. Stephenson was joined in marriage with Emeline M. Quinby, a daughter of Dr. Ephraim Quinby, whose parents were from England. Dr. Quinby was born and reared in Sharon, Pennsylvania, and moved to Marietta in 1823. He married Sarah (White) Guitteau, of Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, and they had five children, as follows: Julia, who married George Hill, now deceased; Emeline M., the wife of our subject; George, deceased; Teresa, who is living in Kansas; and a child who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have a son, William E., who lives on a farm near Columbus. He married Rosa Coil and they have two children: John, born April 17, 1898; and Ernest, born November 17, 1900. Politically Mr. Stephenson is a Republican. He is a Methodist in religious belief.



WILLIAM J. WHARTON, senior partner of the firm of Wharton & Reed, wholesale and retail hardware merchants, of Belpre, Ohio, was born in Wood County, West Virginia, August 23, 1860, and is a son of Abner and Caroline (Cross) Wharton.

Abner Wharton was born in the State of Pennsylvania October 27, 1832, and when a

young man moved to Wood County, West Virginia, and was there extensively engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in January, 1897. He married Caroline Cross, who was born in West Virginia October 27, 1840, and died in the fall of 1852.

William J. Wharton, after completing the course of study prescribed in the common schools, attended the Southern Ohio State Normal School. After graduation he began his career as a teacher, continuing thus for a period of five years. He then entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the capacity of bill and rate clerk at Parkersburg, and remained with that company for several years. He then became identified with the Ohio River Railroad Company, in the auditor's office as revising rate clerk and continued with that company eight years. In the meantime he became interested in mercantile pursuits. To do justice to the latter he resigned his railroad position and with Mr. Reed purchased the present business, which they have since conducted most successfully. They own the building occupied by them, which consists of two stories and covers a lot 60 by 160 feet in dimensions. They are wholesale and retail dealers in general hardware, farm implements, fertilizers, vehicles, builders' supplies, guns, bicycles, cutlery, stoves and gas fixtures, and also manufacture tinware. They are agents for the Adriance Buckeye mowers, reapers and binders, and make a specialty of roofing and spouting. They are both enterprising and progressive business men, and have increased their business many times over. They carry a stock valued at \$8,000, and the amount of their annual transactions exceeds \$15,000. Mr. Wharton is also engaged in the production of oil, and owns two farms of 200 acres each, each one containing a large well. He has been a resident of Belpre since 1887, and has been engaged in his present business four years.

Mr. Wharton was married July 5, 1888, to Jessie Henderson, who departed this life in 1895, leaving two children.—Lloyd and M. Gertrude. He formed a second union June 29, 1898, wedding Carrie R. Reed, a daughter of Dr. George W. Reed, an eminent physician of

Belpre, and later of Columbus, Ohio, where his death occurred. The subject of this sketch is a member of the First Baptist Church, and his wife belongs to the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. In political views he is a Democrat. When Belpre was first incorporated he was made city clerk, and has since served in that capacity.



RS. LUCY M. COLE, a highly esteemed resident of Marietta, is a direct descendant of one of the old and honored families of New England, which was connected with

the early settlement of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and of Windsor, Connecticut. Mrs. Cole was born in West Marietta October 13, 1854, and is a daughter of Levi and Abigail (Kelly) Barber. Levi Barber was of the seventh generation in descent from the founder of the family in America.

The first generation of the Barber family in this country began with Thomas Barber, a native of Mildred Bridesrat, England, who, in March, 1635, at the age of 21 years, took passage from London in the good ship "Christian," and finally landed on the shores of New England. After taking the oath of allegiance, he resided among the early settlers at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and later joined the settlers at Windsor, Connecticut. He participated in the Pequot War, under Stoughton and, doubtless, was prominent in the affairs of the colony. He and his wife Jane, died in 1662. They had a family of six children.

In the second generation Samuel Barber, son of Thomas and Jane, was born in 1648, and first married either Mary Cousins or Mary Long, according to different records. His second wife was a daughter of John Drake. Two children were born of each marriage.

In the third generation Samuel Barber (2) son of Samuel, was born in 1673, and married Mercy, daughter of the first Thomas Holcomb. They had a family of four sons and two daughters. After the death of her husband, Mercy (Holcomb) Barber, with her six children,

moved from Windsor, Connecticut, to West Shrewsbury, now Canton, Connecticut; this was in 1738, when she was 47 years old, 18 years younger than her husband. She died in 1787, aged 66 years.

In the fourth generation, Dr. Samuel Barber, son of Samuel (2), was born in 1713, and died in 1797. For his first wife he married Tryphena Humphrey, born in 1722, a daughter of Samuel Humphrey; she died in 1752. The second wife of Dr. Samuel Barber was Hannah Humphrey, daughter of Capt. Noah Humphrey, who died in 1819, aged 93 years. Seven children resulted from each marriage.

In the fifth generation David Barber, son of Dr. Samuel, was born in 1746, and died in 1783. He married Sarah Lawrence, who, after his death married William Dyer, of Hubbardston, Vermont. David and Sarah Lawrence Barber had six children, who were named as follows: David Humphrey, who died in 1860; Tryphena, who died in 1802; David, who died in 1814; Levi, who died in 1833; Timothy, who died in 1851; and Luther, who died in infancy, in 1783. The father of this family, after the Battle of Lexington, became a soldier in Massachusetts, and participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

In the sixth generation Levi Barber, son of David, was born October 16, 1777, and died April 23, 1833. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Rouse, on February 15, 1803. She was born June 16, 1772, and died June 28, 1831. They had five children, namely: David; Elizabeth; Austin; Levi, who died in infancy; and Levi, again. The father of this family was known as Col. Levi Barber, and was a very distinguished citizen of Ohio. He was United States surveyor, aid to Gov. R. J. Meigs in the War of 1812, was clerk of the court of common pleas court of Washington County and the supreme court, receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Marietta, and a member of Congress from the Marietta district from 1817 to 1819, and from 1821 to 1823. Col. Levi Barber was the grandfather of Mrs. Cole.

In the seventh generation of the Barber







HENRY L. PUGH.

family Levi (2), son of Col. Levi Barber, was born at Marietta, Ohio, November 1, 1814, and died October 16, 1887. He married Abigail Kelly, who was born May 18, 1818, and died February 9, 1886. She was a daughter of Joseph and Cynthia (Flagg) Kelly. Four children were born to Levi and Abigail Barber, namely: Levi deceased; Henry, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; David, deceased; and Lucy M., the subject of this biography. Until 1861 Levi Barber followed mercantile pursuits and steamboating on the river. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 36th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., going out as quartermaster, and later served as provost marshal until the close of the war. After his return he engaged in farming, near Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, where he accumulated large means. He owned an extensive estate at the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his second son, Henry Barber. Col. Levi Barber also owned a large tract of land bordering on the site of old Fort Harmor, and this property he presented to his daughter, Mrs. Cole. With excellent business foresight Mrs. Cole has retained this land, which is very valuable, and upon it she has erected six residences, from which she enjoys an excellent income in rentals. Her handsome residence at No. 407 Fort street, was erected in 1829 by her grandfather, Hon. Levi Barber, and replaced a log house. Previously he planted two pear trees at either end of the log house, and these are still living and bearing fruit, and are doubtless the oldest in the city of Marietta.

Mrs. Lucy M. Cole was educated in the schools of her native city. In 1788 she was united in marriage with James F. Cole, who was born June 16, 1840, at Briscoe, West Virginia. He was a young man of unusual merit and bright promise, graduating in the class of 1871, at Marietta College. He died May 4, 1881, leaving his widow and two children, viz.: Seldon Barber, who was born May 11, 1879, and is connected with the railway mail service between Pittsburg, Canova and Cincinnati, Ohio; and Lucy James, who was born September 3, 1881. She was married December 27, 1900, to Edwin A. Fleming, of Alabama.

**H**ENRY L. PUGH is engaged in farming, high grade stock and cattle raising, and oil producing. He is a representative of one of the old and honorable families of Virginia, which, for generations, has been established in Loudoun County, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Mr. Pugh was born on April 19, 1839, on what is known as the old Hiram Pugh farm, on the west side of Wolf Creek, in what was then known as Roxbury township, but is now called Palmer township. He was a son of Benjamin, and a grandson of Benjamin Pugh. The last named had a family of seven children, namely: Benjamin; Hiel; Hiram; Harvey; Austin; William L.; and Joel.

The birth of Benjamin Pugh (2), occurred on the farm located to the east of the farm of Henry L., and there died on February 16, 1841, when Henry L. was but two years of age. His age was but 25 years, and his burial was in the old Gard cemetery, where a fitting monument to his memory is being prepared by his son. In February, 1837, he married Mary Johnson, who, after his death (in 1843), married his brother, Hiram Pugh. She still survives, in the enjoyment of excellent health, and in the possession of all of her mental faculties, despite her more than 83 years. She reads without glasses, and puts many younger members of her family to shame by her vigor and activity. Her home is with Henry L. Pugh, the only child of her first marriage. The children of the second marriage were as follows: Martha Isabel, who was born December 9, 1845, and died at the age of eight years; John Austin, who was born March 13, 1848, married Samantha Shields, a daughter of Levi Shields, and had two sons, Oliver Isaac and Arthur E.; Harvey, who was born August 8, 1850, married Josephine Byers, who, at his decease, left two sons—Everett G. and Perley H.; George, who was born February 22, 1852, married in Illinois, and had four children,—Bertha; Clarence; Nellie; and Jessie, who died at the age of two years; Thirsi, who was born October 5, 1854, married Timothy Blackimer, and has three children,—Annie, Lucy and

Frank; and Lydia E., who was born June 10, 1858, married Charles B. Perry, and had a daughter, Lucy M., who died in October, 1881.

On November 29, 1861, Mr. Pugh enlisted at Stockport, Morgan County, Ohio, as a private, in Company F, 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., Colonel Hildebrand's regiment. He participated in all of the leading battles of the war and was promoted for gallantry on numerous occasions. He was mustered out of the service as captain, on March 8, 1865, after serving four years and nine months. Mr. Pugh had a fine record as a soldier, and he has sustained it as a citizen.

On February 6, 1864, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Catherine Blind, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Isley) Blind, natives of Germany. Mrs. Pugh was born March 5, 1841, and became the beloved mother of the following children: John Henry; Benjamin M.; Lizzie Mary; Allie Katherine; Laura S.; and Charles Garfield. John Henry Pugh was born November 6, 1865, married Ella Armstrong and has the following children: Ella May; Alva Henry; Grace Mildred; Alice Gertrude; William McKinley; Jessie Blanche; and Bertha Edna. Benjamin M., born on February 28, 1867, married Dora Dougherty. Lizzie Mary, born on January 6, 1872, married Joseph J. Eldridge, and has one daughter, Marian Elizabeth. Allie Katherine, born on January 13, 1874, and Laura S., born on January 8, 1876, are teachers in the public schools. Charles Garfield, born on October 28, 1878, is at home.

Mr. Pugh's fine farm comprises 165 acres, and he is engaged in general farming and the breeding of fine Polled Angus cattle and Poland-China hogs. He has been prominent in Republican politics, stanchly supporting the principles of that party. Since 1866 he has served as a justice of the peace, and has his office at his farm. He has rendered 25 consecutive years of service as school director, and has been the promoter of much of the educational advancement of his locality. His religious connection is with the United Brethren

Church, and he is a liberal contributor to its work.

Mr. Pugh is interested in 14 producing oil wells on his farm, from which he receives a royalty; he is also interested in outside leases. He has done much to develop this region, and has taken an active part in the leasing of oil lands, making his first leases in 1885. In 1890, with Armstrong Perry, he leased over 3,000 acres of oil land for Charles Duel, and in 1896, over 2,500 acres, for William Reader, of Marietta.

**J**OHAN F. MORGAN, passenger conductor on the Cleveland & Marietta Railway, running between Marietta and Valley Junction, has led a varied career, railroading, and has held his present position since 1886.

Mr. Morgan is a son of Abram and Nancy (Evans) Morgan, and was born in Clermont County, Ohio. He obtained his mental training in the country schools, and was reared upon his father's farm until he reached manhood. For a time, until 1864, he was identified with various business interests, but at last enlisted, when but twenty-two years old, in Company I, 38th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., serving one year, until he was mustered out of service in 1865.

After his return from the war, Mr. Morgan farmed for one year on the home farm and then began his railroad career in the transportation department of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. From 1881 to 1883, he ran from Chillicothe, Ohio. He was next engaged on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. After that he worked on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway in Michigan, and then he went to Covington, Kentucky, where for a short time, he was employed by the Kentucky Central or the C. & O. Railroad Company. In 1886, he obtained employment as conductor on the Cleveland & Marietta road, and has been in that company's service until the present time. His has been a fortunate life for he has never sustained any injuries in all the years he has

worked on railroads, thirty of which have been spent in the position of a conductor.

Mr. Morgan chose for his wife Helen M. Dewey, the daughter of Thomas Dewey, of Clermont County. He and his wife have had two daughters—Jessie M. and Lou Helen. Lou Helen was born in Michigan, and is now a student of Marietta College. Jessie M. was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, was a graduate of the high school in Marietta, and a Junior in the Marietta College at the time of her death. She died July 19, 1896, aged 20 years. The family reside at the beautiful new house recently erected by Mr. Morgan at No. 424 Fifth street. In religious attachment, Mrs. Morgan is a member of the Unitarian Church and her husband also attends services there.

Socially, Mr. Morgan is a member of Division No. 273, O. R. C., of Cambridge, Ohio, having served as chief conductor of the same. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of American Union Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and is a Shriner in the Syrian Temple, of Cincinnati. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the O. E. S.

**J**OSEPH LEONARD RECKARD, a worthy and retired citizen of Marietta, Ohio, his native city, was born February 3, 1839. He is a son of Joseph L., Sr., and Delilah (Jennings) Reckard, and grandson of Calvin and Hulda (Leonard) Rickard, the family name being afterward changed to Reckard.

Joseph L. Reckard, Sr., the father, was a native of Ashfield, Connecticut, where he was born March 17, 1794. He was a blacksmith by trade, and after locating in Marietta, Ohio, opened the first livery establishment in that city, in connection with which he conducted a blacksmith shop. He continued to follow that line of work up to his death, in June 9, 1870, and his residence was on the corner of Green and Third streets. He was a devout Christian and spent half a century of his life in the service of the M. E. Church.

Joseph L. Reckard's mother, whose maiden

name was Delilah Jennings, was born September 17, 1798, at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Jennings, granddaughter of Zebulon Jennings, Jr., and great-grandfather of Zebulon Jennings, Sr. Mr. Reckard's parents were united in marriage May 2, 1816, at Marietta, Ohio, Stephen Lindsay officiating. The beloved mother passed to her final rest November 25, 1881. Eleven children were born to her and her husband. All are now deceased except three,—the subject of this sketch and two elder sisters. Margaret married Nathan Fawcett, now deceased, and resides in Marietta with her daughter, Mrs. Esther Hovey. Harriet Ellen married Henry M. Amlin, of Kansas City.

Joseph L. Reckard, the subject of this sketch was reared and schooled in his native place and upon reaching maturity, entered into the livery business with his father, which claimed his attention until his retirement from active business pursuits in 1900. During the ten years or more when he was associated with his father, the firm name was styled Reckard & Son. Upon the death of the father, Mr. Reckard carried on business alone until his son, Harry, was old enough to assist, when the original firm name was resumed. In the spring of 1900, Mr. Reckard sold the business, but still retains ownership of the barns.

On January 27, 1863, Mary Elizabeth Morse became the wife of Mr. Reckard, Rev. Edward Kirkham officiating at the ceremony. Mrs. Reckard was born in Marietta, April 14, 1839, and is a daughter of Justus and (Sarah) (Morrison) Morse. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Reckard. The eldest of these, Maggie Maria, was born December 5, 1864, and is now the wife of Arthur Grant Smith, who is a native of Syracuse, New York, but at the age of sixteen years went to Florida, which has been his home ever since. He is now a prominent wholesale and retail grocer, of Eustis, Florida, and they have two children,—Marie and Harold.

Harry Leonard, the youngest child, and only son, of Mr. and Mrs. Reckard, was born January 26, 1872. As before mentioned, he



assisted his father in the livery business for a number of years. He was joined in marriage with Nancy Ellen King.

Mr. Reckard was an efficient and active member of the Board of Health for several years, and a member of the Board of Education 12 years. Socially, he is allied with the Knights of Pythias. His religious views are in accord with the Congregational denomination. He has a pleasant home at No. 802 Front street. In matters pertaining to politics, he is independent, frequently voting the Republican ticket, however.



**L**. B. THOMPSON, a prominent farmer and stockman of Washington County, and one of the leading citizens of Dunham township, was born in that township, on May 23, 1861, and is a son of Nathan K. and Mary (Needham) Thompson. Nathan K. Thompson was born in the state of New York, and his wife, in Washington County, Ohio.

The Thompson family has been identified with the interests of Washington County from the early days of its settlement, Caleb Thompson, the grandfather of L. B., having located here among the pioneers. In his native state he followed the trade of a shoemaker, but after coming to Ohio, he ran a ferry-boat on the Muskingum River, at Beverly, for a number of years. His death was caused by accident, in 1822. His wife was Electa Rasey, and they had three children,—Robert, Lydia and Nathan. Mrs. Thompson afterward married a Mr. Rich and had one daughter, Serena, who married John Brown. They moved to Illinois, where Mr. Brown still resides, near Pana.

Nathan K. Thompson, the father of L. B., was but seven years of age at the time of his father's location in Ohio, and his educational advantages were only those to be obtained in the primitive schools of the new settlement. From his father, he learned to be a shoemaker, and followed that trade for about 20 years, when he purchased the farm which is now occupied and operated by his son. According to

deeds and old papers this land originally belonged to the Dodge family. It contains 206½ acres, and is so located as to be very valuable either as a stock farm, or for the production of all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruits. Here Mr. Thompson remained during his life, and took an active part in the development of Dunham township. His death occurred in 1897. His widow still survives, and resides with her son in the old home. She has been granted a long life, having been born on January 29, 1829, and has witnessed the wonderful changes which have taken place in this section of the county.

L. B. Thompson was the only child of his parents and obtained a good common-school education in the schools of Washington County. His early interests centered in agricultural pursuits, which he always followed, adopting modern methods and machinery, as occasion demanded. He has become widely known as a successful raiser and a breeder of fine horses, and is justly regarded as a representative of the agricultural community of his township. Although he is deeply interested in his farming operations, he has found time for other activities, and is identified with the Dunham and Constitution Telephone Company. It was mainly through his efforts that the rural mail delivery to the farmers of Dunham and Belpre townships became a fact, and in many ways he has proven himself a very useful citizen.

On January 4, 1890, Mr. Thompson married Dora Goddard, a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Pittenger) Goddard, both of whom were born in Jackson County, Ohio. Charles Goddard was born in 1847, in Jackson County, Ohio. His wife, Agnes Catherine Pittenger, was born in Jackson County in 1849. They were married March 17, 1869. They were the parents of five children, namely: Dora; Homer; Maud; Alva and Bessie. Charles Goddard was accidentally killed while taking a gun from a wagon, June 12, 1879. Mrs. Goddard is living in Wellston, Ohio. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson: Keth, deceased; Mary K.; Esther G.; and Gwendolyn. In political sentiment, Mr. Thompson adheres to the Democratic





L. W. ELLENWOOD.

party; he has been a trustee of Dunham township for the past eight years. He has always been thoroughly in touch with all agricultural movements, and is an active member of the Grange.

**E**DWIN RUSSELL O'NEAL, a prominent farmer and dairyman, of Belpre, Ohio, was born in Belpre, on October 2, 1839. He is a son of Colbert and Sarah Dwight (Dana) O'Neal. The former was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, and the latter, in Newport township, Washington County, Ohio.

Colbert O'Neal was a cooper by trade, but followed farming during the greater part of his life. The farm which he purchased is now included in the thriving hamlet of Belpre, and is yearly becoming more valuable. He took an interest in the progress and development of his section, was ready to promote all worthy enterprises, and was one of the prominent men of the locality. Three children were born to him and his wife, namely: Foster, Amanda, and Edwin Russell. These children were carefully reared in the precepts of the Methodist Church, of which the parents were consistent members. In his earlier days Colbert O'Neal was a Whig, and later, identified himself with the Republican party, in the success of which he took a deep interest up to the time of his death, in September, 1900, at the age of 94 years. His wife passed away in 1886, at the age of 72 years.

Edwin Russell O'Neal obtained his primary education in the district schools of Belpre, and took an academic course at Coolville, Ohio. Upon his return to Belpre, he adopted farming as his vocation, and has successfully followed it ever since. He has also engaged extensively in dairying, which has yielded a handsome income. He owns 20 acres of land within the corporate limits of Belpre, and is considered one of the town's substantial and representative citizens.

In 1863, Mr. O'Neal was married to Nancy J. Scott, a daughter of William Scott, and two

children were born to their union, namely: Joanna D., who graduated from the Belpre high school, and is now the proprietor of the Belpre book and stationery store; and William R., who is a prominent real estate and insurance man, of Winter Park, Florida, where he is treasurer of Rollins College, and postmaster. He married Mabel Copeland, of Berwick, Maine, and they have two children, Helen and Mabel. William R. O'Neal is also prominent in fraternal circles, —belonging to the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. In religious connection, he is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Edwin Russell O'Neal has been one of the leading men of his township for many years. For six years he was a director on the board of the count infirmary, and has most efficiently served as township trustee, supervisor and school director. His character is that of an honest, upright and progressive citizen, and he enjoys the esteem of the community.

**L**W. ELLENWOOD, senior member of the prominent law firm of Ellenwood, Smith & Leeper, of Marietta, was born near Belpre, Dunham township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1855, and is a son of S. D. Ellenwood, and grandson of Samuel Ellenwood.

Samuel Ellenwood came from Massachusetts and located first at Port Harmar, and later, in Dunham township. S. D. Ellenwood, who was also born in Washington County, in 1813, was an extensive farmer and stock raiser. He was an active Democrat in politics, and held various township offices. He married Lucy Angeline DeLano, daughter of Thomas and Cynthia DeLano, of French descent. They had nine children, three of whom are living, as follows: L. W., the subject of this biography; O. O., a farmer, of Veto, Ohio; and a daughter, who married Judge L. W. Chamberlain.

L. W. Ellenwood attended the country schools, and also received instructions under

a private tutor. He began the study of law in Marietta, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in May, 1879. He was admitted to the bar upon his graduation examination, and began practice September 1, 1879, at Marietta. Three years later he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served one term. On January 1, 1866, he formed a partnership with A. L. Smith, which has since continued, William H. Leeper becoming a member of the firm May 1, 1895. They have a very large general and corporation law practice, and represent numerous oil companies, and other prominent concerns in this locality. Mr. Ellenwood has also attained a reputation as a criminal lawyer, in which branch of his profession he ranks high in Southeastern Ohio. The firm is a reliable one in every sense, and commands the respect of the bar and of the citizens of the county.

Mr. Ellenwood was married March 1, 1883, to Effie E. Cole, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of William P. Cole, who was a highly respected and influential farmer in this county. They have one child, Ethel. The family residence is at No. 619 Fifth street. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, yet broad-minded, conservative and liberal. He has been a candidate for Congress, and the office of Probate judge, and declined a nomination for the State Legislature. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and since 1884 has been an officer of the Grand Lodge of the State, having been elected and installed as grand chancellor in May, 1901, for the term expiring in May, 1902. The following article recently appeared in the *Toledo Tribune*, in connection with Mr. Ellenwood's term as grand chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias:

"No Pythian administration ever surpassed that of Past Chancellor Ellenwood, for active, progressive work, and such successes as touch the heart, quicken the mind and make better and happier the lives and homes of men

"His logic and eloquence have advanced Pythianism and the public conception of its noble principles. His words, so eloquently spoken, will never be forgotten but echo for-

ever in the home, in the heart, and be comforting to the poor and needy and a solace to the sick and afflicted.

"His magnificent championship of 'Practical Pythianism,' has invaded the precincts of all fraternities and all societies, subjecting malice, greed, hatred, haughty pride, with the sweet, soft notes of friendship, charity and benevolence. True manhood and true womanhood were given the sterling tributes of honor, of character and the station that is the highest, richest and the best.

"There is but one L. W. Ellenwood and he lives and labors for the good of humanity."

Mr. Ellenwood is a life member of the B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 477, and past grand of Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F. Religiously the family are Unitarians, Rev. E. A. Coil being pastor of their church.

**J**OSEPH W. DOUDNA, vice-president and manager of the Marietta Mantel & Casket Company, is also engaged in undertaking business on Second street, just above Tiber Way. He was born on Wolf Creek, near the Washington County line, in 1852, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Van Law) Doudna.

Mr. Doudna comes of Scotch ancestors. His paternal great-grandfather, when a boy, was kidnapped and taken on shipboard. Henry Doudna, the grandfather of Joseph W., was a pioneer of Morgan County, Ohio, and built one of the first houses at Chester Hill. He was a man of ability, with a natural bent toward mechanics. By his marriage there were three sons and eight daughters, namely: Elizabeth; Sarah; Margaret; Temperance; Mary; Joseph; Millicent; Henry; Martha; James; and Sarah. Joseph is mentioned below. Henry was a blacksmith near Malta, Morgan County, and died in 1893. James, now deceased, left four daughters and three sons, Mrs. Lida Dutton, of Marietta, being one of the former.

Joseph Doudna, father of Joseph W., resided in early life at Barnesville, Belmont



County, Ohio. At an early date, in company with William Dewees, he came to Washington County, and there bore his share of the labor of opening up that part of the country to settlers. He helped to cut roads through the forests, and as a hunter of considerable skill, assisted in clearing the place of wild beasts. Having inherited a taste for handicrafts, he followed the trades of a carpenter and machinist for many years; and was also engaged in farming. He died in 1889, at the age of 83 years. His wife, Mary, a daughter of John Van Law, died in 1891, in her 79th year. By her he had 11 children,—Jeptha, now a resident of Zanesville, Ohio; Samuel, deceased; Joshua; Lindley N., now living at Zanesville; Lydia B., who died at that place; Henry, deceased; Rebecca, who died young; Charles, who died in 1900; and Sarah, who died in childhood; Joseph W., and John S., who died in 1898. Mr. Doudna was a Quaker in religious belief, and in politics, at first, a Whig, and, later, a Republican. A strong anti-slavery man, he was for some time connected with the underground railroad movement. At one time he and Mr. Dewees cared for 18 unfortunate negroes, and helped them on their way to Canada.

Joseph W. Doudna resided at the family homestead on Wolf Creek, in Washington County, until he was 12 years old, when he moved with his parents to Morgan County and there made his home with his family until he was 15 years old. At the age of 19 years, he went into business for himself as a cabinet manufacturer. Later he opened a furniture store with an undertaker's department, at Chester Hill. This he conducted with much success for 28 years. In 1894, a fire broke out in his establishment, destroying a large amount of property. Four years later, in the fall of 1898, he came to Marietta, and opened present shop on Second street. His family followed in the spring of 1899, and here he has since resided, and conducted a large business. Being an enterprising man, he has done much to build up city industries. He was one of the prominent organizers of the Marietta Mantel & Casket Company. This company

was incorporated May 3, 1901, and was composed of five leading members, namely: Dr. A. O. Lambert, secretary; M. L. Luchs, president; J. W. Doudna, treasurer and manager; M. S. Luchs and Dr. E. W. Le Fever. The factory opened by this company is located on Fort street, in West Marietta, and here mantels of every style and in all varieties of woods, are turned out. From eight to ten skilled workmen are constantly employed. The show and stock room, of which Mr. Doudna has charge, is on Second street, near Tiber Way.

Mr. Doudna married Mary A. Gibbons, who was born near Plymouth, in Washington County, and reared at Chester Hill, in Morgan County. This union resulted in one daughter,—Agnes,—who married George Knight, and has one son,—Dean,—born in February, 1899.

Fraternally, Mr. Doudna stands high, and affiliates with the I. O. O. F.; the Pathfinders; and the Red Men, all of Marietta. As a Republican, he is keenly interested in politics. Religiously, he belongs to the Friends' Church.



IMEON WEBBER. This gentleman is one of the well-known and highly respected agriculturists of Grand View township, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in England August 14, 1834, and is a son of Charles Webber.

Charles Webber was born in England where he was a tavern keeper. He came to this country, in 1841, and located at Pittsburg, where he remained two months. Thence he removed to Ohio, where he entered 160 acres of land, on which Simeon Webber now lives. His death occurred September 5, 1873. He married Phebe Glover, who was also born in England, and they reared eight children, as follows: Robert, deceased; Anna, who married Mr. Edwards, of Grandview township; Simeon; Harriet; Winford; Henry C.; John, deceased; and Maria, who married Mr. Edwards of Grandview township.

Simeon Webber, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm, and followed

the plasterer's trade for many years. In 1872, he located on his present farm, which consists of 83½ acres, on which he raises stock and carries on general farming. He has a thorough knowledge of the tilling of the soil, and is well known among the farmers of Washington County. He is a man of much ability, and is worthy of the success which he has won through years of industry and close application to his work.

In 1866, Mr. Webber married Isabella Taylor, who was born in Scotland, in 1843. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat, in his political views.



GEORGE ROWLAND, a farmer of Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, raises stock to some extent, but has leased his farm for four years to parties interested in the oil business.

Mr. Rowland is a son of Mordecai and Rachel (Maxwell) Rowland, the latter being of Irish descent. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, December 11, 1859. His grandparents were Elisha and Phoebe (Adrian) Rowland. The Rowlands went to Jefferson County from their home in the east, and later, moved to Morgan County, where they resided many years. Mordecai Rowland chose Rachel Maxwell, of Guernsey County, Ohio, for his bride, and they made their home in Morgan County. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Rowland was a teacher, and taught school in Wesley township. She was well educated, having received her training in the schools of Marietta, and made a success of her profession. Her mother is now sixty-five years of age, and makes her home with Mr. Rowland's mother.

On September 25, 1879, George Rowland was united in marriage with Sidney Ann Chadwick, a daughter of Simeon and Lucinda (Bolen) Chadwick. Her mother was a daughter of Enoch Bolen and spent her youthful days in Greene County, Ohio, where the birth

of Sidney Ann Chadwick took place March 15, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland had seven children, namely: Everett B.; Locia C.; Harley E.; Sydnia; Clarence E.; Sylvia May; and Matie. Everett B., born July 30, 1880, was united in marriage with Myrtie E. Smith, January 28, 1900. She was a daughter of Rolfe Smith, and has two children,—Sarah Hazel and Gertrude, the latter born July 14, 1902. Everett B. Rowland accidentally shot himself August 13, 1902, and although every effort was made to save him, he died August 15. Locia C., born October 10, 1883, is still single and resides at home. Harley E. was born December 26, 1885; Sydnia was born April 26, 1889; Clarence E. was born August 6, 1891; Sylvia May was born April 2, 1895; and Matie was born January 17, 1897.

The home farm consists of 80 acres of land, and it is well supplied by producing wells. Five wells, four of them producers, are now in operation, and the output is 180 barrels per day, yielding a handsome income. Mr. Rowland's attention is entirely devoted to the interests of his business, and he enjoys the well merited consideration which is due to a fair-minded upright citizen.



WILLIAM FULLERTON, a prosperous farmer of Dunham township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Warren township, in that county, in that portion which is now called Dunham, on April 23, 1839, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Fleming) Fullerton, both of whom were natives of Argyle-shire, Scotland.

Daniel Fullerton came to the United States about 1832, and located in Ohio, where he purchased a small property in Washington County, on Wolf Creek. He did not live long enough to see much result of his industry there, as his death occurred in 1843, when he was but 37 years old. His widow died in October, 1900, aged 79 years. Both were members of the Congregational Church at Belpre.

William Fullerton was the only child born





JOHN LINDSEY MALSTER.



MRS. NANCY B. MALSTER.





to his parents. He was given the best educational advantages afforded in his neighborhood, and recalls the old, log schoolhouse with its rough, board benches, without backs, and with few books. Mr. Fullerton earned the money to pay his own tuition by farm work. Later he learned the carpenter and builder's trade and, in connection with farming, has followed it to some extent, ever since. His farm is well improved, and the substantial buildings erected upon it testify to his ability in the building line. Mr. Fullerton's farm comprises 320 acres of valuable land, which he has devoted to general farming, stock raising, and to the cultivation of fruit.

In 1894, Mr. Fullerton married Anna G. Dunlop, a daughter of Robert and Jenet (Greenlees) Dunlop, who were born in Argyleshire, Scotland. In politics, Mr. Fullerton is a Republican, and as one of the leading men in his township has been called upon to serve in its government, efficiently filling the office of trustee for a considerable period. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He is regarded as a reliable, substantial and representative citizen, and enjoys the esteem of the community in which he lives.

**J**OHNN LINDSEY MALSTER, a well-to-do agriculturist living in Palmer township, Washington County, owns a valuable farm of 415 acres, where he attends to general farming and the raising of stock.

Mr. Malster was born August 16, 1824, in Palmer township, a son of William and Sarah (Baker) Malster, and a grandson of Christopher and Margaret (Mahaffey) Malster. Christopher Malster was born in 1755, and removed from his home in Delaware to the State of Pennsylvania. Later he went to Ohio, where he lived until his demise, January 11, 1832. His son, William, was born December 11, 1795, and died February 12, 1876. William Malster married Sarah Baker. He had removed with his parents from Pennsylvania to

Ohio, when quite young. Sarah Baker was a native of Delaware.

Nancy Breckenridge, a daughter of John and Agnes (Fleming) Breckenridge, became the wife of John Lindsey Malster. Mrs. Breckenridge was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, where she was born May 12, 1798. She lived in Palmer township until her death July 7, 1838, and left a number of children, besides her husband, to mourn for her. Their daughter, Nancy was born on May 15, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Malster had a family of 10 children, as follows: Flora A., who married Charles S. Pugh, and has seven children; Sarah E., who married Edward Tompkins, and has four children; William B., deceased, who left a widow and one child to mourn his loss; Dr. John Charles, unmarried, who makes his home in Stromsburg, Nebraska; Alva L., who married Mary Nixon, and has three children; Alfred E., living in single blessedness at home; Ella J.; Dr. Robert M., who is single and resides in Honolulu; Letha E., still at home; and Hattie, deceased.

The subject of this sketch does not belong to any secret order or to any church. In politics he has ever been a Democrat, and took great pleasure in voting for Cleveland and Bryan. He has a gentle, kindly manner to all, and oversees the farm work. Mr. Malster and his wife are highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance, and their home surroundings are of the most pleasant nature.

**A**LEXANDER McTAGGART, JR., a prominent and representative farmer of Washington County, Ohio, was born upon the property which he now owns, in Dunham township, on July 27, 1844. He is a son of Alexander and Janet (Fleming) McTaggart. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother, of Washington County, Ohio. The latter, who was a woman of Christian virtues, and a member of the Congregational Church, died in 1886, at the age of 64 years. The father lives at Pana, Illinois.

Alexander McTaggart, Jr., was the only child of his parents. He attended the district schools and assisted his father in his farming operations, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He owns a very valuable property, which formerly belonged to the Cole estate, comprising 160, on which he is engaged in successful general farming and extensive stock raising.

In 1895 he was married to Istalina E. Knowles, a daughter of Addison Knowles, and one child has been born to their union, namely: Howard Fleming. Mrs. McTaggart is a lady of culture, her district-school studies having been supplemented by a course at Prof. John D. Phillips' Grammar school. Later, she became a teacher, and followed that profession for a number of years. She is a member of the Universalist Church, while her husband is liberal in his religious views. Their pleasant home is attractive, comfortable and hospitable, and they are among the most highly-esteemed residents of the community.

ADDISON KNOWLES, the father of Mrs. McTaggart, is a retired farmer of Dunham township, and now resides at Briggs Station. He was born in Newbury, Ohio, on April 17, 1825, and is a son of Amos and Polly (Porter) Knowles. His father was born in Had-dam, Connecticut, and his mother in the vicinity of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Amos Knowles, the grandfather of Mrs. McTaggart, was a son of James and Martha (Smith) Knowles, whose children were as follows: Reuben; Jesse; James; Amos; Samuel; William; Esther, who married Charles Curtis; and the youngest daughter, who married Daniel Estler, and lived in New Jersey.

In his early years, Amos Knowles followed the sea, visiting many foreign ports. He accompanied his parents when they moved to New Jersey, and later, became a pioneer in Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death. He married Polly Porter, and they had a family of eight children, of whom the two survivors are Addison (2) and Stephen. The others were named as follows: Addison; Wallace; Wells; Reuben; Aseneth, and Harford.

Addison Knowles has been a farmer in Washington County during all his active life. In 1884, after a long and successful career, he sold his farm property and moved to Briggs Station, where he is passing the evening of life in contentment and comfort. In 1855 he married Diantha Deming, who was born in Watertown, Ohio. A family of five children was born to their union, namely: Istalina E.; Philip L.; Mary L.; Frank W.; and Anna L. In religious belief, Mr. Knowles is a Universalist. He is held in high esteem, and enjoys a wide acquaintance in Briggs Station.

**D**ENNIS CASSADY, a prominent farmer of Belpre township, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of of a country which has contributed to America many of her most worthy citizens. Mr. Cassady was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1831, and in 1847, at the age of 16 years, came to the United States. His young wife accompanied him and they remained for several months in New York City, and then journeyed to Washington County, Ohio.

Work was plentiful in Dunham township, where Mr. Cassady settled, and he possessed plenty of energy and was determined to make a comfortable home for his family as quickly as possible. He obtained work by the month, and for several years labored as a section hand on the railroad. Later, he began farm work, which he followed for about 20 years. His first purchase of land, consisting of 80 acres, was made in Barlow township. Upon this he remained for nine years; he improved it, and sold it to great advantage. Mr. Cassady then bought his present fine farm, containing 200 acres, located in Belpre township, and known as the Dillely farm. He also owns 200 acres in Dunham township,—making large holdings in Washington County, which he had entered, a poor lad. Mr. Cassady has made a success of general farming and stock raising, and in former years he was a large sheep raiser. During the Civil War he was subject

to draft, but his business required his attention, and he paid a substitute to take his place.

Mr. Cassady married Jeanett McPherson, who was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and they have reared a fine family of children, whose names are as follows: Alexander; Agnes; Henry; Daniel; John; Thomas; Ella; James and Jeanett. Mr. Cassady is well known and most highly respected in his neighborhood. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, and exerts considerable influence. He belongs to the Catholic Church. His estimable wife died on March 12, 1896.

**J**OHN BARTH, well known throughout Washington County, Ohio, as a general merchant of Watertown, Watertown township, purchased from his brother-in-law, in November, 1901, the business in which he is now engaged, and has conducted it up to the present time with marked success.

Mr. Barth is a son of Marcus A. and Sophia (Lipps) Barth, the former, born in 1821, and the latter, ten years later. Marcus A. Barth crossed the ocean to the United States in 1853, and chose Cincinnati, Ohio, for his home, becoming immediately busy at his trade as nailsmith. He and his beloved wife had a large family, consisting of twelve children, of whom eight are living, as follows: Theresa, the wife of George Lorch, of Cincinnati; Andrew, who lives in Newport, Kentucky; John, the subject of this sketch; Lena, of Cincinnati, where her brother, Adam, also resides; Mary, who became the wife of Lewis Herper, also of that city; and Sophia and Charles, residents of the same place. Mr. Barth died in 1887, and his widow survived until 1898. He was a Republican, of strong and decided opinions and an upright citizen, in all respects.

John Barth was born in 1858 in Cincinnati. In the public schools of that city he received the mental training which fitted him to make his own way in the world. After leaving school he worked for Emerson & Fisher, and became

an expert carriage-maker, remaining with the company twenty-two years, in all. In November, 1901, he purchased his present business from John L. Schweikert, Jr., having previously moved to Watertown.

Mr. Barth was united in marriage with Margaret Schweikert, in 1880. She was a daughter of John L. and Phoebe Schweikert, and a native of Watertown, Watertown township, where she was born in 1857. John L. Schweikert, Sr., was a native of Germany, and came, with his wife, at an early day, from their native country to the United States; he settled in Washington County in 1855. Mr. Schweikert was a wagon-maker by trade, and worked at his trade in Watertown for over forty years. Both the husband and wife were members of the German Lutheran Church. In 1901, at the age of eighty-one years, the husband was laid to rest, the wife having been laid to rest in 1898.

Mrs. Barth and her husband have two children, Mabel F., born in 1881; and Clifford M., born in March, 1885. Fraternally Mr. Barth is a member of the local lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Provident Union.

**J**OHN FISCHER, a well-known German citizen of Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, is a shoemaker by trade and conducts a business of his own in that city, where he is looked upon as a man of sturdy character. He was born November 15, 1837, in the Kingdom of Prussia, and his parents were Christian and Mary Ann (Michel) Fischer.

Christian Fischer crossed the ocean in company with his wife and children and arrived in the United States in 1854. He settled in Marietta, Ohio, and followed his trade as a shoemaker in that city until his demise in 1861. His children were as follows: William and Jacob, deceased; Louisa, the deceased wife of Herman Weber; Elizabeth, wife of J. Otto; and John.

The first seventeen years of John Fischer's

life were spent in his native Prussia, but at that period he crossed the ocean with his father and with him settled in Washington County. With his father in Marietta, he learned all the details of the shoemaker's trade and made it his means of livelihood. In 1872 he moved from Marietta to Macksburg, where he has remained in business for himself until the present day. He has done much hard work in his chosen occupation, and by his efforts in various directions, has secured a good patronage.

In 1875, Mr. Fischer was united in marriage with Maggie Collins, a daughter of Andrew and Campsydell (Wheaton) Collins of Macksburg and they have had five children, four of whom are still living, as follows: John W., editor of the *Marietta Leader*; Walter E., bookkeeper and at present notary public and township clerk for Aurelius township; Freda; Louisa; and Mary, who died of diphtheria when but twelve years old. The family attend the M. E. Church, to the support of which Mr. Fischer contributes.

In political affairs, Mr. Fischer is a Republican, and socially, he is a member of Aurelius Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M., and has been tyler of the same for the past twenty years. He is also a member of the Eastern Star.



MICHAEL MULLIGAN, one of Washington County's prominent influential citizens, who owns a fine farm of 480 acres, on the banks of the Ohio River, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1837. His parents were Michael and Mary (Drudy) Mulligan, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, and were good, industrious farming people.

The opportunities offered for advancement in his native land, did not seem sufficient, and in 1854, when but 17 years of age, young Michael decided his future by running away from the old home, and embarking for America. He had heard of other lads of his native land, who became rich and independent, in the United States, and he had enough confi-

dence in himself to believe that he could accomplish the same results, if he had the chance. That he was right, is proved, by contrasting the poor Irish boy who landed in the great city of New York, with but a half-penny in his pockets, with the substantial and influential citizen of Washington County, who can now look over smiling acres of land and great herds of cattle. This change was effected by Mr. Mulligan himself. Making his way to Belpre, Ohio, he immediately secured farm work on the very property which is now his own, and although he was paid but \$7 per month, a part of that was put aside for the purchase of the farm, which he intended to own, in the future. In time his industry and honesty were adequately rewarded, and he accumulated enough money to invest, under the advice of Thomas Lewis, for whom he continued to work until his death. So faithfully did Mr. Mulligan carry on the farming operations for his employer, that after his death, the sister of Mr. Lewis retained him, and he remained in her employ until 1866. At this date, he bought the property, although he was obliged to go somewhat in debt for it. Such was his reputation for honesty, however, that he had no trouble in securing the land, and in a short time, had it all paid for. Later, he purchased more land, and his 480 acres include some of the best land in Washington County. While he has been in engaged in general farming, he has made a specialty of stock raising and in this line he is an authority throughout Belpre township.

In 1867, Mr. Mulligan was united in marriage to Eliza A. Mendenhall, who was a daughter of James Mendenhall. She was born upon this property, where she was also married, and died. The following children were born to them: William; Edward; Mary; Martin; Albert; David; John; Julia; Ellen; Joseph, and one who died in infancy. In political sentiment, Mr. Mulligan strongly favors the Democratic party, but has steadfastly refused public office, although by character and reputation, he is well-fitted for responsible public positions. He has always been much interested in agricultural enterprises, and has







JOSEPH AMOS WICKENS.

taken great pleasure in the development and improvement of his own farm. He is known as a man of strict integrity, and his courage and industry, with their natural reward, may be held up as an example to other young men on the threshold of active life.

**J**OSEPH AMOS WICKENS, a prominent farmer and oil producer of Washington County, Ohio, is one of the most progressive citizens of Aurelius township. He is the youngest son of William R. and Sarah L. (Cadwell) Wickens, grandson of George and Charlotte (Rowland) Wickens, and great-grandson of George Wickens, Sr., who was a well-to-do farmer on the Isle of Wight, England, which was his home throughout his active life.

The paternal grandfather of the subject hereof, George Wickens, came to America in 1832, and settled in Aurelius township, where he cleared, cultivated and otherwise improved a large tract of land. This land is still the pride of his descendants. He married Charlotte Rowland, a daughter of William and Nancy (Beer) Rowland, who were among the pioneer settlers in Aurelius township. They also originally came from the Isle of Wight, England, which they left in 1820, and settled in America the same year. For further ancestry, see sketches of William R. and Henry Wickens, which also appear in this volume.

William R., the father, accompanied his parents to America in 1832, being then but nine years of age. They settled in Aurelius township, upon a farm which is his home at the present time. He is extensively engaged in farming and in the oil producing business. September 23, 1849, he married Sarah L. Cadwell, a daughter of James and Lucy (Hamilton) Cadwell. They reared four children, namely: Edward T., Charles A., Ellis W. and Joseph Amos, the subject of these lines. The eldest son, Edward T., is also engaged in the oil industry. The beloved mother passed to her final rest April 22, 1902, in her 70th year. She was a lifelong member of the Baptist Church.

Joseph A. Wickens was born October 4, 1865, in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, which is still his home. He grew to manhood there and attended the common schools. Upon attaining his majority, he engaged on his own behalf as a pumper in the oil fields. In 1894 he became a producer, and still continues in this lucrative business. In connection with this industry Mr. Wickens has also been quite successfully engaged in farming. In 1898 he leased the Davidson farm of 112 acres, in section 30, Aurelius township, which he operates in addition to his own farm.

November 8, 1892, Mr. Wickens was joined in marriage with Mary Schlarb, who was born September 5, 1872. She is a daughter of Peter and Mary (Ruch) Schlarb, of Liberty township. The father of Mrs. Wickens was a native of Germany, but her mother was born in Washington County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch and his wife have three children, Ara, Ollie and Clarence. In politics, Mr. Wickens adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a valued member of Liberty Hill Grange, P. of H., and is popular among his neighbors.

**H**ARLEY D. WOODFORD, who is engaged in farming to some extent, and is also a carpenter, is a member of the Watertown Planing Mill Company, which does a large planing business in that town. He was born in 1862, in Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, and his parents were William and Emily R. (Deming) Woodford.

William Woodford was born in Watertown township, and departed this life in 1872, at the early age of thirty-three years, eight months and 12 days. He followed farming and also bought stock. In politics, he was a Democrat. He chose for his wife Emily R. Deming, who was born in Watertown township, and is still living, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a daughter of Harley Deming, and is an active member of the Universalist Church. •

Mr. Woodford was one of a family of six children, namely: William G.; Harley D.; Mina, who married Charles Slaughter, and resides in Oklahoma; Mary S.; Anna L., who lives in Washington County, and is the widow of John Bohl; and an infant, deceased. William G. and Mary S. live in Watertown township.

On October 27, 1892, Mr. Woodford married Arie Wood, a daughter of Caius and Vesta (Burchett) Wood. She was born in Watertown township, December 1, 1873, and their union was blessed with five children, namely: Dewitt H.; Eugene, deceased; Helen, James and Mina.

Mr. Woodford owns a farm of twenty acres and is much interested in his work. He is wide-awake, up-to-date, and ready to have his say in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his county. In politics he acts with the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also affiliates with Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M. of Beverly, Ohio.

**S**YLVESTER W. BARTLETT, living on his fifty acres of fine land about four and a half miles south of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Union township, of that county, in 1838. He is a son of Smith Bartlett, and a grandson of Jeremiah and Jerusha (Jeferson) Bartlett.

Smith Bartlett and his wife had the following family: Lucinda; Sarah, deceased; John; Harriet; James and William, who are deceased; Charles; and Sylvester W. Smith Bartlett was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1798, and died in 1869. His first appearance in Washington County was in 1804, when, with his parents, he located three miles above Marietta, on the Muskingum River.

During the Civil war, Mr. Bartlett desired to fight for his country, and in 1864 he enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the United States Navy, serving faithfully until July, 1865, when he re-

ceived an honorable discharge and returned home.

Mr. Bartlett was united in matrimony with Louisa Mossholder in 1856. She was a daughter of Jacob Mossholder, and was born in 1838, in Knox County, Ohio. They had eleven children, as follows: Mary; Lizzie; Smith; Addie; John; Leota and Lillie, twins; Charles; Georgiana; Levi; and Nellie. The family are devoted to the work of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Bartlett votes the Republican ticket. Fraternally, he is a member of the Dick Cheatham Post, G. A. R., of Beverly.

**H**ARVEY MORRIS, an extensive agriculturist and land-owner of Watertown township, resides on his farm of 111 acres, about two and a half miles southwest of Watertown, and is regarded as a man of consequence among his many friends and acquaintances in Washington County. He is a son of John and Delilah (Biggins) Morris, natives of Virginia.

John Morris is a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and first saw the light of day in 1796, while his wife was born January 22, 1805. The former was a farmer all his life and took up his residence first in Palmer township, and later in Watertown township, having arrived in Washington County in 1822. His wife was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Biggins, and was the eldest in a family of twelve children. She and her husband had eight children, namely: William, a resident of Palmer township; Minerva, deceased; John; Nancy, the widow of John Orrison, now residing in Belmont County; Tamar, who married Henry Smith and is living in Belpre; Elza and Elwood, twins, now deceased; and Harvey. John enlisted in Company B, 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served his country in the Civil War. He died in February, 1901, and was at that time filling the position of postmaster at Watertown. In politics the father of these children was a Whig and later a Republican. He died in 1886, the mother

surviving until July 9, 1894, when she, too, passed away.

Harvey Morris was born in Watertown township in 1842, has followed the occupation of a farmer all his life, and thoroughly understands his business. He enlisted at Marietta, Ohio, in 1864, in Company I, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., served until the fall of the same year, and was then mustered out of service. All of the Morris brothers served their country valiantly in time of need, and but two of them are living. Harvey Morris draws a pension of \$24 per month.

In 1867 Mr. Morris was united in matrimony with Mary Smith, a daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Barlow township, in 1844. They have ten children, as follows: Annie, the wife of Martin Robinson, a resident of Marietta, Ohio; Elza, living at home; Cora, the wife of Putnam Phipps; Linnie, who married Levi Thornberry, and lives in Barlow township; Bertha, who was united in marriage with James Kinney, and resides in Palmer township; Harvey; Jesse; Carl and Smith, who are at home; and Emmett.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Republican party and serves his township to the best of his ability. He is a good, well-informed and industrious citizen.



RS. MELISSA B. BUELL, widow of the late Edward W. Buell, a prominent citizen of Marietta, occupies a recognized position in this city, both through her ancestry, and also on account of estimable personal characteristics, which command the esteem of the community.

Mrs. Buell was born in 1833, in Washington County, and is a daughter of Judge Joseph Barker by his second marriage, to Mrs. Mary Ann Shipman, (nee Edgerton), and a granddaughter of Col. Joseph Barker, of the militia, who came to Marietta in 1789, followed the trade of architect and builder, and left the Blennerhassett house, on the

Island, as a monument to his ability. Colonel Barker died at Rainbow, in 1840. Judge Joseph Barker was born February 28, 1790, and was the first white child born in the Northwest Territory, as this section was then named. He was a man of prominence and ability, and served for a number of years as judge in Washington County. His death took place in February, 1860. Mrs. Buell's mother was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and came to Washington County, Ohio, in 1817. Four children were born to the second marriage of Judge Barker, of whom Mrs. Buell is the only survivor. Her brother, Joseph, served with distinction in the Civil War, and died in 1900.

The late Edward W. Buell was born in 1832, and was a son of Daniel Hand Buell, and a grandson of Gen. Joseph Buell, who for many years was a noted figure in Marietta, where his days ended. General Joseph Buell was born at Killingworth, Connecticut, the family belonging originally to Litchfield, Connecticut. He came with the troops to Fort Harmar, in 1786. A comprehensive sketch of this pioneer is embraced in an article treating of the early settlers of Ohio. His wife was a Miss Hand, a native of Guilford, Connecticut.

Edward W. Buell began his active career in the drug business, when quite a young man, and later went into the oil business. He engaged in the drug business, first with Dr. Cotton, and later, in association with his brother, the firm name of Buell & Bro. carrying weight and influence with it during the life of Mr. Buell. In city affairs he was prominent, and took a deep interest in the material development of his city and county. His death occurred in 1875, at the early age of 42 years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buell, viz.: Alice, who married James Creelman, and resides in Washington, D. C.; Daniel Hand, who married a daughter of A. T. Nye, and is engaged in the manufacturing business, in Marietta; Edward Wylls, who is in the United States engineering service, and resides at Cincinnati; Marie, who married Donald Hart, of Boston; Joseph Lawrence, who is in



business at Boston, Massachusetts; and Helen, who with her mother, resides in the pleasant home at No. 221 Fourth street. In political action Mr. Buell was a Republican. The family attend the Episcopal Church.



RS. MARY E. (WARD) RHODES, widow of the late Charles R. Rhodes, a prominent attorney and distinguished citizen of Marietta, who died in September, 1887, resides in this city and is one of the four surviving daughters of Nahum Ward, who at one time had larger landed interests than any other man in Southeastern Ohio.

Nahum Ward, the father of Mrs. Rhodes, was born October 23, 1785, in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He was a son of Thomas W. and a grandson of Artemus Ward, who was the first major-general of the Revolutionary army. Early in life he filled the position of a clerk, and gained the practical experience which served him well when he embarked in mercantile pursuits for himself. This was in 1807, and his capital was \$500, given him by his father. Two prosperous years followed, but the young man was ambitious and desired a larger field in which to use his talents. In June, 1809, he sold his goods and turned his face toward what was then the great West, his destination being Marietta. He had a letter of introduction to Gen. Rufus Putnam, and was given every opportunity to see the lands which were thrown open for settlement. After traveling for six weeks over the State of Ohio the young man returned on horseback, as he had come, and was appointed a deputy-sheriff in his native town, from which he later moved to Worcester. The effect of his western journey soon became manifest in his purchase of about 5,000 acres of Ohio land.

In 1811 Mr. Ward returned to Ohio, and became a citizen of Marietta, where he remained until his death, in 1860. He continued his purchase of land, his foresight enabling him to see its great future, until he owned 37,000 acres, lying mainly within Washington, Athens, Morgan, Gallia, Lawrence and Meigs

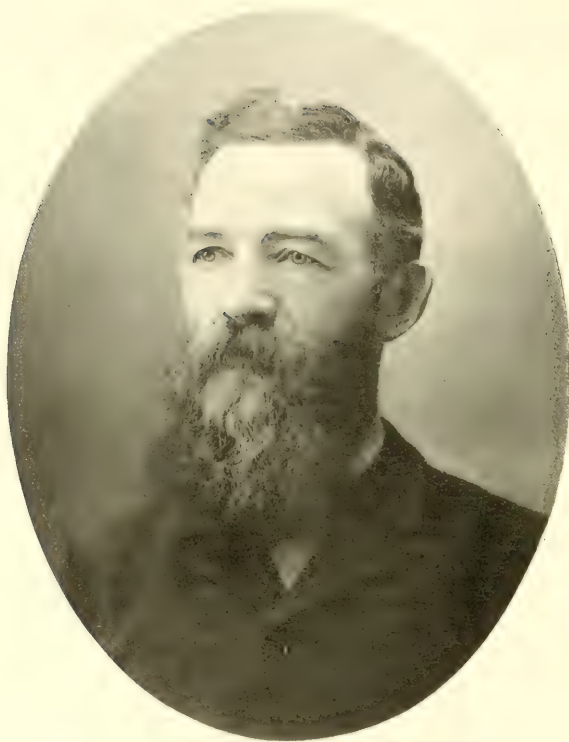
Counties. Making trips to Scotland, he secured desirable settlers upon these lands, in whom he never lost a personal interest. The title to over 100,000 acres of land in Southeastern Ohio was vested in Mr. Ward during his 48 years of residence at Marietta, and he greatly improved every part of this vast estate.

Mr. Ward's home at Marietta was in the house on Putnam street, between Front and Second, which had been built by Edward W. Tupper, and which Mr. Ward purchased in 1817. He was identified with public life in Marietta, and in 1845 was elected mayor of the city, in which office he continued for ten years. He was tireless in public-spirited efforts, and was more than generous in his beneficence to religious organizations. He built the Unitarian Church, on the corner of Third and Putnam streets, which was dedicated on June 4, 1857, at a cost to Mr. Ward of, probably, \$30,000. This he donated to the First Unitarian Society.

Mr. Ward's first wife, whom he married in the fall of 1817, was Miss S. C. Skinner, a daughter of William Skinner, a prominent pioneer merchant, of Marietta. They had a family of seven children, five of whom arrived at maturity, viz.: William S., who carried on his father's business until his death, in 1871, his son, William Nahum, also passing away, in 1874, and leaving the name extinct; Sarah C., who is Mrs. W. L. Rolston; Mary E., who is the widow of Charles R. Rhodes; Harriet C., who is the widow of Goodrich H. Barbour, of Cincinnati; and Henrietta D., who is the widow of E. G. Leonard, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Ward, the mother of these children, died in 1844. In 1848 Mr. Ward married Harriet Denny, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who died in 1872.

Charles Rathbone Rhodes was born at Zanesville, Ohio, November 5, 1819, and was the third child of Dr. Dudley Woodbridge Rhodes. In 1835 he entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, and in 1836 became a member of the freshman class, graduating with second honors in 1840. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Goddard & Converse, at Zanesville, and was admitted to the bar, at Newark, Ohio, in 1843. He moved at





F. W. MINSHALL.

once to St. Louis, Missouri, where he practiced law until 1846, when he returned to Marietta. In January, 1855, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served as such for two years. In February, 1858, he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Washington County, and served in this office until 1861.

During the Civil War many residents of Ohio near the border lived in constant fear of the depredations of lawless bands of the enemy, and Mr. Rhodes recognized the necessity for some protection. With the friendly assistance of Colonel William Craig, who was stationed at Marietta, Mr. Rhodes organized a company comprising from 40 to 60 men, and kept them equipped and drilled, ready for any emergency. He was captain of this company.

As a man of prominence in the Republican party, he was appointed by Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes a delegate to the National Commercial Convention which met at Cincinnati, and in the following year was sent again as a delegate for Southeastern Ohio to the convention at Baltimore. His whole life in Marietta was closely identified with the manufacturing and commercial enterprises of the city. Especially was he interested in the history and prosperity of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Sunday-school. For 30 years he had been a member of this church, and had served as a member of the vestry. He was many times a delegate to the diocesan conventions, and for more than 20 years was superintendent of the Sunday-school.

In November, 1846, Mr. Rhodes was united in marriage with Mary E. Ward, and they reared a family of seven children, namely: Kate Rathbone; Rev. Dr. Dudley Ward; Mary; Harriet Denny; Edith; Charles Ward; and Eleanor. Kate Rathbone is the wife of T. Romeyn Bunn, of Amsterdam, New York. Dr. Dudley Ward, of the Episcopal Church, took a theological course at Philadelphia, and for twenty years was rector of the church at Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, to the upbuilding of which he materially contributed. He has taken several trips abroad, and spent three years as a clergyman at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mary is the wife of F. R. Ellis, of Cincinnati, who is prominently connected with the American Book

Company. Harriet Denny, who died in 1888, was the first wife of W. W. Harris, who later married her sister Eleanor. Edith married L. L. Peddinghaus, a leading jeweler of Marietta. Charles Ward is an artist of reputation, who is located at the University of Fine Arts at St. Louis, Missouri. He has studied at Berlin, Munich and other points abroad, was assistant director at the World's Columbian Exposition, and is now engaged in preparations for the coming exposition in St. Louis; and Eleanor, who became the widow of W. W. Harris, and is now Mrs. William B. Charles, of Amsterdam, New York.



W. MINSHALL, deceased, for many years a prominent oil producer, and a resident of Marietta, attained high distinction by his geological research in the oil regions and his practical demonstrations of the "anti-clinal theory." This theory was first brought to his consideration in 1878, in which year he noticed that the productive area in the Cow Run pool of Washington County, Ohio, was confined to the crests of a well-defined anti-clinal arch of small dimensions. This led to his making a careful survey and measurement of what is known as the White Oak Anti-clinal beginning north of French Creek, on the Ohio River, near the present station of Belmont, and running thence through Pleasants, Ritchie and Wirt counties, West Virginia, to Burning Springs on the Little Kanawha. A profile along the axis of the arch, and cross section at Horseneck, White Oak and Burning Springs were drawn to scale, and a detailed description of the whole line was published, with an account of the manner in which the action of natural forces caused the gas, oil and water to accumulate at different points along the arch. This appeared in the *Parkersburg State Journal* under the title of "West Virginia Geology," and was the first definite and thorough explanation of the theory, and facts by which it was sustained. The drawing and description were of a high order and of such impor-

tance as to be published in the United States Census Report, in 1880. Mr. Minshall's ability and knowledge in this line attracted much attention, and he was secured to furnish for the Ohio Geological Survey a chapter upon the history of oil development in Southeastern Ohio, from 1860-61 to 1886, when the work was published. Later his time was devoted to the geology of the subject, and he did more field work than any other person similarly engaged, measuring and mapping all the anticlinal folds in West Virginia and Southern Ohio, besides performing considerable work of like character in Southwest Pennsylvania. He was the first to secure gas for Marietta from "Fifteen."

Mr. Minshall was born in Illinois, in 1839, and there received his educational training. He prepared himself for the profession of law, and after his admission to the bar, practiced for a short time. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted at Springfield, Illinois, but was shortly called home by the serious illness of his mother. He was detained by his mother's death until his regiment had departed, and being persuaded by his relatives to temporarily abandon his war plans, he spent a few months in Danbury, Connecticut. He came to Marietta in November, 1864, and entered upon his career as an oil operator, which he was destined to follow the remainder of his life. He took charge of the business of the Bergen Oil Company, of New York, and was in its employ for several years. He then engaged with Girard Crane, in a refinery at Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he continued from 1869 to 1876. He moved with his family to Parkersburg in 1874, and remained there until 1886. In that year he sold his interests to the Camden Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, but continued to be active in the oil fields. During the last five years of his life, he was in the employ of J. M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, in West Virginia fields, his death occurring December 27, 1900.

Mr. Minshall was married, in Illinois, to Maria Read, a native of New York City, who located in Marietta in 1865. Five children were born to them, namely: Katherine; Ju-

lia; Herbert, who is in the employ of the Citizens' National Bank; Eugene, who is in the employ of J. M. Guffey, of Pittsburg; and Marie. All but Eugene reside with their mother, at No. 421 Fourth street. In politics, the subject of this sketch was a staunch Republican. Religiously, the family are Unitarians.

**H**UGH GILBERT JACKSON, one of the leading farmers of Washington County, Ohio, is a steady, reliable citizen, and one who serves his township well whenever it is possible. He is a native of Aurelius township, and has lived in Washington County since his birth, on March 29, 1837. His parents were Hugh and Harriet (Putnam) Jackson, and his paternal grandparents were David and Sarah (Norris) Jackson.

David Jackson went to Washington County in 1802, and remained there during the remainder of his life. He purchased a farm, and with the help of his sons cleared and improved his land. His children were as follows: Hugh; Robert; David; Ruhama, who married Samuel Fulton; Margaret, the wife of William Hale; Phoebe, who married Perley Chapman; Jane, who married Joseph Reed; Sarah, who married Amariah Sutton; and Nancy, wife of Thomas Taylor.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Jackson were Allen Putnam and his wife, Anne (Porter) Putnam, the former being a native of Chelsea, Massachusetts, a pioneer settler of Fearing township, Washington County, and one of the 48 settlers of the Ohio Company.

Hugh Jackson, father of the subject hereof, was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, and went with his father and mother to Washington County in 1802. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and spent the greater part of his life as a resident of Aurelius township, where he farmed to some extent. He married Harriet Putnam, and they had the following nine children: Clarissa, the wife of James Dye; Andrew; Thomas; Joseph; Olive, who married Samuel Hill; Henry; Harriet, the wife of John



Clogston; Eliza, wife of John Ward; and Hugh Gilbert, the subject of this brief sketch.

Hugh Gilbert Jackson was reared in Aurelius township, where he attended school, and chose farming for his life work. December 20, 1860, he was united in marriage with Sarah M. Larcomb, a daughter of Emanuel and Phoebe (Ward) Larcomb, of Salem township. Their union was blessed with six children, namely: Emma; George; John; Charles; James; and Pitt. In politics Mr. Jackson is a Republican, and he has filled various local offices with credit. He is well informed on all current topics, and is generally known and respected throughout his county.

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**J**ACOB THOMPSON DILLON, a prominent oil producer in Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Monroe County, Ohio, where he was born October 14, 1858, and is a son of Peter and Julia A. (May) Dillon; he is of Scotch-Irish descent.

The maternal grandfather of the subject hereof was William H. May, who occupied a leading place among the farmers of Monroe County, and had a fine, large farm on the banks of the Ohio River. Peter Dillon, the father of Jacob T. Dillon, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was one of the first farmers in Monroe County to deal extensively in stock. He married twice, his first wife being Miss Moore, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and are as follows: William; John W.; Hamilton; Mazie, who married Polk Baker; Susan, the wife of Jacob Dearth; Rachel, who married Mr. Coburn; James; and Mark. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Dillon again married, Julia A. May becoming his second wife. They had six children, namely: Mary L., who married Frank W. Litten; Jacob T.; Ida M., who married Thomas Crumbaker; Clara B., the wife of William M. Wickham; Eva, the wife of Edward Chapsaw; and Pearl, who married Blanchard Dean.

Peter Dillon was a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted as a member of Company E, 8th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was mustered out of service as a captain, after three years of hard fighting. Three of his sons, Hamilton, Mark and James, also served in the army during this war.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio, and there he has lived all his life. He attended the county schools and afterward started out in life as a stock dealer. Later he was in the hotel business for a time in West Virginia. In 1886 he located in Macksburg, and spent five years in the liquor business. Since 1890 he has been successfully identified with the oil business, as a producer.

Mr. Dillon's first wife was Sadie McLaughlin. Some time after her death he married Rosa Wharff, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Rothley) Wharff, of Salem township, and they have one daughter, Julia. In religious views the family are liberal. In politics Mr. Dillon is a Republican, who takes much interest in township and county affairs, as becomes a true-hearted and earnest citizen.

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**J**OHAN BOHL, M. D., one of the foremost physicians and surgeons in Watertown township, occupies a beautiful home in Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, and has spent over half a century in the practice of his profession in that city.

Dr. Bohl is a son of Conrad and Margaret (Smith) Bohl, and like his parents, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 21, 1828. Conrad Bohl was born in 1791, and lived until 1874. He came to the United States with his wife and family in the spring of 1834, and located in Salem township, where he followed the occupation of farming. The family were members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Bohl was always an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. Mrs. Bohl was born in 1789, and lived a useful life until taken away by death in 1881. She and

her husband had six children, as follows: Elizabeth; Nicholas; Barbara; Philip; Conrad; and John.

Elizabeth Bohl was united in marriage with Oliver Nelson, and both husband and wife are deceased. Barbara Bohl became the wife of Henry Barnburg, a minister of the M. E. Church, who is now laid to rest, and his widow makes her home in the city of St. Louis. Philip and Conrad Bohl are deceased. Nicholas Bohl is a progressive farmer and extensive land owner, residing with his family, three miles northeast of Watertown, on his beautiful farm. In 1845 he married Mary E. Gaddel, a lady of many commendable qualities, who was also of German descent. She was born in 1826, and died March 8, 1897. She bore her husband eight children, namely: Philip, of Nebraska; Conrad, living in Watertown; Mary, wife of Jared I. Budd, of Beckett's Station, Ohio; Katharine and Margaret, living at home; Nicholas, of Nebraska; and Jacob, and an infant, both deceased.

John Bohl received his scholastic training in different common schools, and attended the College of Medicine and Surgery, in Cincinnati, to fit himself for his chosen calling in life. From this institution he graduated with honor in 1859, and immediately afterward chose Watertown for his field of practice. Since the year in which he graduated, half a century ago, he has lived in no other city but this. He is a member of the National, State and County Medical societies, and helped to organize the last named association in 1860.

In 1851 Dr. Bohl was united in matrimony with Elizabeth Wehl, a daughter of Clephys and Margaret Wehl, born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1817. She was the mother of three children.—Elizabeth, wife of Dr. J. A. Reynolds, of Waterville, Minnesota; Jacob, a prominent physician in Marietta Ohio; and John, formerly a physician and surgeon in Watertown, Ohio, who died September 10, 1900. Mrs. Bohl departed this life October 28, 1895.

Dr. Bohl is a faithful member of the German Lutheran Church. In political opinions

he is a Democrat. His experience and skill in the practice of his profession have won for him the confidence of all his friends, and of the citizens of Watertown in general.



LEWIS WALLER, a prominent farmer and oil producer of Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Jackson township, Noble County, Ohio, and was born January 20, 1846. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Taylor) Waller, natives of Noble County, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather of Lewis Waller was also named Lewis Waller; he was born in Ireland. He came to the United States and was one of the pioneer settlers and farmers of Jackson township, where he spent his life and died. He chose for his wife Phœbe Hughes, and they had a number of children.

Lewis Waller's maternal grandfather was William Taylor, a native of England, who was also one of the pioneer settlers of Jackson township. His wife's maiden name was Mary Taylor, but she was not related to him.

Thomas Waller, father of Lewis, was extensively engaged in farming in Jackson township, and lived and died there. He was united in marriage with Sarah Taylor, and their children were as follows: Phœbe, the wife of James Roff; Mary, who was united in marriage with Jacob Gessel; Lewis; Joseph; James and Lucy, the wife of George Bell.

Lewis Waller was reared in Jackson township, and in the common schools he learned what he could in the way of educating himself, and directly afterward applied himself to farming in Aurelius township. He now owns two farms of 85 and 57 acres respectively, located on sections 18 and 20, and 10 acres off of the Leper farm. In 1888 he became interested in the oil business, and now owns fifteen producing wells in his township, with an average yield of 150 barrels per month.

Mr. Waller was united in marriage, January 9, 1871, with Amelia J. Atherton, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Dickey) Atherton, of Jackson township, Noble County. They





DANIEL R. SHAW.

have six children, namely: Florence, now the wife of Elmer Wickens; Harry, deceased; Howard, twin brother to Harry; Armenia, the wife of Thomas Diehl; Lulu, who married Joseph Ward; and Frank.

During the Civil War, Mr. Waller enlisted in Company D, 174th Reg., Ohio Vol. Infantry. In September, 1864, he took part in the battles at Overall Creek and the Cedars, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and likewise in other minor engagements, and in August, 1865, he was honorably discharged.

Politically Mr. Waller is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, to which he gives his hearty support.



**C**ARL BOESHAAR. For fully 30 years, Mr. Boeshaar has been engaged in the tannery business in Lower Salem, and by conducting a flourishing establishment and furnishing employment to a large number of men, he has been of great service to his community. He deserves the credit of having risen to his present position mainly through his own efforts. Born in Prussia, August 3, 1843, he is the son of Jacob and Philippina (Baker) Boeshaar.

Jacob Boeshaar, a tanner by trade, came to America in 1845. After a short residence in Pittsburg, Wheeling, Gravel Hill, and Belmont County, Ohio, he moved to Washington County, Ohio, and settled upon a farm in Aurelius township. Here he was engaged in agriculture, with much success, for many years. Later in 1867, he moved to Salem, and in 1869, with his son, Carl, opened a tannery. Two years later, in 1871, at the early age of 52 years, he died, leaving his son to continue the business. In early manhood, Jacob Boeshaar married Philippina Baker, who died July 4, 1867. To them were born nine children, namely: Carl; Carolina (1), Caroline (2), Jacob, Theobald, Mary, Fred, and Christian, all of whom are deceased; and John H.

Carl Boeshaar, was but two years old when his parents came to America, and was mainly

reared in Ohio, where they finally settled. Here, with hard work and an active intellect, he obtained such education as the common schools could afford. Upon starting out in life, in 1865, he hired out as apprentice to a tanner. After three years, he became so proficient at the business that he was enabled to command good wages, and for nine months he worked as a journeyman. In 1869, as has been said, he with his father, opened a tannery in Salem. From 1871, the time of his father's death, until 1883, he carried on the business by himself, with very good results. He then closed the tannery for a period of three years, but in 1886 opened it again under the firm name of Carl Boeshaar & Son. Putting into this industry renewed strength and vigor, he was now enabled to conduct it on a larger scale than before. Each succeeding year has added stability and capital to the firm, which now turns out 130 hides per month.

In 1867, Mr. Boeshaar married Catherine Wetz, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Saylor) Wetz, residents of Salem township. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Boeshaar, four of whom have been married as follows,—Lizzie, to Daniel Mattern; Katie, to John Garver; Mary, to Jacob Hart; and Philippina A., to Lewis Hart. The other children are Carrie L. and Fred C. Mr. Boeshaar is a man of irreproachable character, and is a member of the Protestant Lutheran Church. Fraternally, he belongs to Lowell Lodge, No. 438, I. O. O. F.; and politically, he affiliates with the Democrats.



**D**ANIEL R. SHAW, who for many years was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits in Vincent, Ohio, which is still his home, is now serving a three-years term as County Commissioner of Washington County, having been elected to that office in November, 1899, on the Republican ticket. He took his seat in September, 1900, succeeding Mr. Randolph, of Bartlett, Wesley township. Mr. Shaw was born in Dunham township, and is a son of the late Daniel and Catherine Shaw.



Daniel Shaw was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1798, and came to this country about 1820, and located in Washington County, Ohio, where he was among the early settlers. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He departed this life in 1872. His wife came to Washington County in 1841, and survived her husband about 10 years. They reared a family of several children, who are mainly residents of Washington County.

Daniel R. Shaw remained in Dunham township until he reached maturity, and followed farming until 1884. In December of that year he went to Vincent and opened a general merchandise store, in connection with which he acted as agent for the Marietta Mineral Railroad Company, as it was then called. Three years later, in 1887, he sold his store to his brother, Alexander Shaw, and took a vacation which he spent principally in traveling and sightseeing. He was 18 months in California, having relatives about 30 miles south of Los Angeles, and during this time visited many places of interest.

Returning to Vincent, Mr. Shaw was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1892, when he sold to advantage, and since that time various business enterprises have claimed his attention. In partnership with L. C. Hayes, he purchased and platted what is known as Hayes & Shaw's addition to Vincent. They also put down the first oil well in that vicinity, and Mr. Shaw is still extensively engaged in leasing and operating oil fields in various sections of the county. He owns a splendid farm but a short distance north of Vincent. Besides this he has a fine, large residence in Vincent, which was completed in February, 1894.

Mr. Shaw was joined in marriage with Blanche Agin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Agin, both of whom are prominent residents of Vincent. Three children blessed this union, the eldest of whom, Luella, died in infancy. The others are Fergus, aged nine years; and Delbert, aged seven years. Although reared in the Presbyterian faith, Mr. Shaw has liberal ideas on religious subjects. In politics he has played a prominent part. When but twenty-one years of age he was

elected assessor of personal property in Dunham township, and to his credit it may be said that he held that office for 14 consecutive years. In 1880 he was elected real estate assessor of the same township. Mr. Shaw is a public-spirited citizen, and is intensely interested in local and national affairs. To his efforts are largely due the successful completion and dedication of the new \$200,000 Court House, which is the pride of the citizens of Washington County.



R. RICHARD H. WHITTINGTON, able and widely known physician of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, has a general practice which does credit to his skill and experience.

He also owns a fine farm and does general farming. Dr. Whittington was born July 20, 1859, in Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin H. and Hannah (Merrill) Whittington. His grandparents were Henry and Rebecca (Hunt) Whittington. The former was a native of Calvert County, Maryland, and the father of Massachusetts. The Whittingtons are of English descent.

Benjamin Whittington, like his father, claimed Maryland as his native state, and was born in Calvert County, August 16, 1832. At the age of 14 years, he journeyed west with his mother, to Belmont County, Ohio, leaving behind the pleasant scenes of his boyhood days. They located in Barnesville, and Mr. Whittington remained there until he attained the age of 17 years, when he again took his leave of familiar scenes, and went to Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio. There he resided until 1880, when he located in Washington County, and purchased a farm near Bloomfield, Ludlow township, where he spent the remainder of his life. The date of his demise was December 18, 1898. While still a resident of Noble County, he followed the occupation of tobacco raising on a farm there, and cultivated quite an extensive supply of tobacco.

Benjamin Whittington was united in marriage with Hannah Merrill, a daughter of

Richard and Hannah (Perkins) Merrill. She is a native of Noble County, Ohio, where her birth occurred April 10, 1835, in Summerfield. Their union was blessed with eight children, as follows: an infant, deceased, born April 7, 1853; Sylvester, born April 29, 1854; Margaret R., born March 24, 1856; Richard H.; James T., born December 13, 1861; Elmer, born October 12, 1864; Laura J., born February 12, 1868; and William A. born September 25 1870. Mrs. Whittington died October 2, 1870. The father of these children was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years. In political opinions he was a Republican. The mother was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Richard H. Whittington was reared in Noble County, Ohio, and attended the public schools. At the termination of his school career he became an instructor, and taught school for about six years. He spent eighteen months in Jefferson, Greene County, Iowa, and filled positions in Noble, Monroe and Washington counties in Ohio. After this he attended Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, to fit himself for the medical profession, and in 1891, received his degree. In May, of the same year, he purchased a fine farm near New Matamoras, but chose for his first field of practice the town of Rinard's Mills, Washington County, where he remained until 1893. He then left that place for West, Ohio, where he practiced successfully for a time, and then spent two years in New Matamoras. His health failed him then, and he was compelled to give up his practice there, and go to his farm near New Matamoras, where he began general farming on his 120 acres, and has since lived, and continued in general practice. He is especially fitted for a physician's work, having taken a post-graduate course of six weeks at the Starling University, where he graduated in the year 1896. He makes a specialty of female diseases but is also skillful in many others.

On June 24, 1894, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Clara Berentz, a daughter of Christopher W. Berentz, and they have had two children, namely: Starling, de-

ceased, and Chauncey. By a former union Mr. Whittington has had two children,—Homer M., and Cora B. Mr. Whittington, together with his family, attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member twenty-seven years. Since 1899, he has been a member of the American Medical Association. In politics, he is independent, and has served on the board of health of New Matamoras. He is a gentleman who enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.



W. GRIMES, one of the foremost farmers of Grandview township, Washington County, Ohio, owns 171 acres of valuable land in sections 15 and 21, and carries on general farming, although he rents the greater part of his land to other people. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 7, 1839, and is a son of John and Anna (Creighton) Grimes.

John Grimes was born in County Down, Ireland. He lived to see many years of active life, and when still a young man, previous to coming to this country, he was a weaver of fine linen. After arriving in the United States, he traveled from New York to Guernsey County, Ohio, and there made his home. He soon found work at that place, and was employed in doing contract work on the National Road. For a number of years, he also followed general farming, and in 1862, he moved from Belmont to Washington County, Ohio, where he purchased the farm now owned by his son, C. W., and lived there until 1882, the date of his demise.

Mr. Grimes was united in matrimony with Anna Creighton, while a resident of Guernsey County, and they were blessed with 13 children: Those now living are as follows: Jane; Mary; C. W.; Michael C.; Samuel S.; James K.; and George W. Michael C., James and George are ministers of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, having been reared in that faith by their parents. In politics John Grimes was always a Republican.

C. W. Grimes spent his time in various

places in Guernsey and Belmont counties until the Civil War, when he enlisted as a private, August 12, 1862, in Company C, 52nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Infantry. He fought under General Daniel McCook, and saw hard service until he was honorably discharged in 1865, at Washington, D. C. He was in the battle of Perryville, on August 8, 1862, at Stone River, and in North and South Carolina with General Sherman. During this period he was wounded three times, once, July 19, 1864, in the left hand, while fighting in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in Georgia, and again in the left shoulder, by a minie ball, at Bentonville, North Carolina. He was advanced, on account of valiant service, from a private's rank to that of captain. After the war, he returned to his farm, where he has continued until the present time, a well-to-do and successful farmer.

The subject of this sketch is a Prohibitionist, in his political opinions. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio.

**J**OHAN H. RUSSELL, a prominent oil operator of the Ohio Valley, owning extensive holdings of valuable oil land both in Ohio and West Virginia, has been a resident of Marietta, since 1898. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he is a son of T. H. and Almeda M. (Firman) Russell, of whom the former was a native of the state of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania.

T. H. Russell accompanied his parents, in childhood, to Warren County, Pennsylvania, where his father engaged in farming. In early manhood he became interested in the oil fields of the Keystone state, and embarked in the oil business, in which he continued through life. In 1893 he went to the vicinity of Corning, Ohio, and there his death occurred in 1898, at the age of 56 years.

The oil business has been familiar to John H. Russell since his boyhood. He is the senior member of the firm of Russell & Metzger,

the scene of whose present labors is in the northern part of Washington County.

Mr. Russell and his family reside at No. 523 Second street, Marietta, and they are attendants of the Methodist Church. Fraternal-ly he is affiliated with the Masons and Elks.

**I**SAAC AND LEVI SOLE, brothers, and prominent agriculturists of Grandview township, Washington County, occupy farms side by side, about six miles from New Matamoras, on the Ohio River. They are prominent citizens of their township, and are experts in the line of work they pursue with such diligence and constancy. They are sons of Stephen and Catherine (Brown) Sole, well-known and respected citizens.

Stephen Sole was born in 1817, in the Keystone State, while his wife was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where her birth took place in 1827. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom the following are still living: Isaac; Jacob, a farmer in Monroe County, Ohio; and Levi.

Isaac Sole was born in Monroe County, Ohio, on June 11, 1844, and lived on the home place until the Civil War broke out, in 1861. He then determined to fight for the Union, and enlisted in Company C, 2nd Reg., Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, in the Department of the East. Throughout the long struggle that followed he saw hard service, and fought with courage and resolution. While in Charleston, West Virginia, he was struck by a minie ball in the left shoulder, and the wound thus received kept him in the hospital forty-three days. On July 3, 1865, he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Monroe County.

While serving his country he was united in marriage with Merinda E. Shriver, a native of Monroe County, whose birth took place in 1845. To their union were born eight children, as follows: James; Sylvester; Libby; Cordelia; Hattie (deceased); Catherine; Stephen (deceased); and Oscar. The family attend the United Brethren Church, of which Mr. Sole is a member.

After the war Mr. Sole purchased a farm in Monroe County and remained there in the interests of his calling until 1896, the time of his removal to his present farm of thirty acres. He does general farming and has been a tiller of the soil all his life. In politics he is a Democrat, and always defends his party principles.

Levi Sole, brother of Isaac, was born August 11, 1849, in Monroe County, Ohio. He was a resident of the homestead farm until 1872, when he was united in marriage with Mary Bowen, also a native of Monroe County, who was born in 1853. He then started out for himself, and after various experiences purchased his present home farm, beside that of his brother, Isaac. His family consists of four children, namely: E. Wilson; Charles; Maggie; and Elmer.

Levi Sole's farm contains forty acres of fertile land, which he keeps highly cultivated. He has always taken sides with the Democratic party, in politics, and is a valued member of that organization.

**P**HILIP F. KARCHER, who carries on general farming and dairying in Grand View township, Washington County, Ohio, is of German descent, but was born in Monroe County, Ohio, December 1, 1857. He is a son of Henry and Catherine (Voegley) Karcher. The former is a native of Alsace, where he was born in 1817, and the latter was born in Germany in 1821.

In 1844 Henry Karcher came to the United States and located in Pittsburg. Subsequently he went to Monroe County, and later on settled in New Matamoras, Washington County. He worked at his trade as a carpenter and also farmed during the remainder of his life there. He and his wife had nine children, as follows: Lena, who is the wife of Mr. Gautschi; Henry, deceased; Charles; William; August; Philip F.; Catherine, who married Henry Cerner, deceased; Henry; and Emma, who became the wife of Mr. Langsdorf. The family were members of the Ger-

man Lutheran Church. In politics the father was an active worker in Democratic interests. He died December 19, 1898, age 81 years, two months and seven days. Mrs. Karcher is still living, aged 81 years.

The subject of this biography was born, reared and married in Monroe County, Ohio. His marriage took place August 7, 1884, when he led to the altar Caroline E. Lohr, who was born in Monroe County on July 6, 1859, and is a daughter of John and Caroline (Deagle) Lohr, natives of Germany. In 1838 Mrs. Karcher's father came to the United States. He was but nine years old at the time of this voyage. The family located in Pittsburg, and later moved to Monroe County, where he now resides, following the double occupation of carpenter and farmer. He and his wife had fourteen children, eight of whom are still living. Mrs. Karcher is the oldest child. The others are as follows: Margaret; George; John; Louise; Ed; Henry; and Amelia.

Philip F. Karcher and his wife have six children, as follows: Clarence; Olive; Roy; Lester; Archie; and Gracie. The family have lived in Washington County since 1891. Previous to their arrival Mr. Karcher was a barber in Moundsville, West Virginia, for ten years and ten days, but is now content with general farming and dairying on his 165 acres of land. He also raises stock to some extent, and prospers in all he undertakes. In politics is a Democrat of active partisanship. He and Mrs. Karcher are valued members of the Lutheran Church.

**G**EORGE DEXTER HARVEY, a well-known insurance agent of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, was born at Flints Mill, in the same county, September 11, 1859. He is a son of George W. and Mary E. (Stout) Harvey, the former being a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Pleasants County, West Virginia.

George W. Harvey went to Ohio in 1857



and located at Flints Mill, where he followed general merchandizing until his death, which occurred in 1873. He was preceded to the grave by his wife, who died in 1872. They reared four children, all of whom are deceased, except the subject of this biography.

George Dexter Harvey was the recipient of a good mental training. He attended the Greene Street School in Marietta, Ohio, and subsequently took a supplementary course in Duff's Business College, in Pittsburg. He then returned to Washington County, engaged as clerk on a steamboat and followed that occupation for a number of years. In 1894 Mr. Harvey embarked in the insurance business. He writes a large number of policies each year, dealing principally in fire insurance. He carries an agency for numerous eastern companies, and does quite an extensive business. Among the companies he represents are the Hartford, the Ætna, the Glens Falls, the Columbia, of Dayton, Ohio, and the Fire Association, of Philadelphia.

In 1885 Mr. Harvey was united in marriage with Lida Blanche Talbot, a native of New Matamoras, and a daughter of C. W. and Nancy J. Talbot. Mrs. Harvey was born May 5, 1860. She and her husband are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have three children,—Nellie Grant, Nancy Talbot, and Mary West. Fraternally Mr. Harvey affiliates with the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of broad ideas, and is a public-spirited and worthy citizen.



JOHN W. BERENTZ, cashier of the First National Bank of New Matamoras, was born in Adams County, Ohio, January 17, 1871, and is a son of Christian W. and Rebecca (Barrett) Berentz.

Christian W. Berentz, who is one of the old and favorably known residents of Washington County, was born January 8, 1836, in Pennsylvania. He led to the hymeneal altar Rebecca Barrett, a native of Monroe County, Ohio, and their union was blessed with ten children, as follows: Della; Eliza; George

V.; Eveline; Alice; John W.; Belle; Clara; and Cora and Nora, twins.

John W. Berentz applied himself to his studies in the schools of Monroe and Grandview townships, and thus received his early training in the paths of knowledge. The greater part of his youth was spent on a farm, and when his school days were past Mr. Berentz began life as a teacher and taught school very ably and successfully for the twelve years that followed. Half of that time was spent in the schools near New Matamoras. Since 1902 he has held his present position as cashier in the First National Bank, and has won the confidence and approval of those around him.

In 1892 the subject of this sketch was united in matrimony with Lilly M. Springer, who was born in New Matamoras, September 19, 1891, and is a daughter of George Springer, of New Matamoras. They have two children,—George W. and Alma Beryl. The former was born February 19, 1893, and the latter October 14, 1899. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Berentz is a valued member of the Democratic party, to which he has been of service many times. He was clerk of his township for two terms, and village clerk two terms. His reputation as an honest, public-spirited citizen is untarnished, and he enjoys the good wishes of his fellow-citizens.



R. R. B. ROWLES, a rising young physician and surgeon of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, has a profitable practice extending far into the surrounding country, and makes a specialty of treating nose, throat, and chest diseases, having taken special courses on such ailments.

Dr. Rowles was born in Monroe County, Ohio, October 30, 1865, and is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Colvin) Rowles, and grandson of John and Mary Rowles.

Jacob Rowles was also an Ohioan by birth, and in 1841 accompanied his parents to Monroe County. His wife was born in that county



on May 3, 1835. In 1894 he located in New Matamoras, where he is spending his declining years. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his wife reared four children, viz: Addie, deceased; Charles; Benton, who is successfully engaged in teaching; and R. B., the subject of this writing.

R. B. Rowles attended the public schools of both Monroe and Washington counties, and took a supplementary course at Ada, Hardin County, Ohio, where he received the degree of B. S. He then entered the Baltimore Medical College, from which he graduated in 1899. He took special courses in nose, throat and chest ailments and has met with unqualified success in the treatment of those diseases.

Dr. Rowles located in New Matamoras in 1899, soon after his graduation, and is looked upon as one of the most successful physicians in that locality. April 21, 1898, he was joined in matrimony with M. Marie Walter, and two children bless their home. These children are twins, and their names are Everett and Emmett. Mrs. Rowles was born in Monroe County, Ohio, December 1, 1873, but was reared and educated principally in Washington County. She is a daughter of Israel and Catherine Walter, of New Matamoras. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

Politically Dr. Rowles is allied with the Democratic party, and fraternally is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He is a good and useful citizen of his community, and has hosts of friends, who predict a prosperous future for him.



UGUSTUS DANA STONE, deceased, was one of Belpre's oldest and most prominent citizens. He was born February 17, 1835, in Washington County, Ohio, and was a son of Col. John and Charlotte P. (Loring) Stone.

Col. John Stone was born June 23, 1795, and was a son of Capt. Jonathan Stone, who first came to Marietta in 1788. Capt. Jonathan Stone was born at Braintree, Massachu-

setts, in 1751, and was a tanner by occupation. He enlisted in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War, with the rank of orderly sergeant. He was commissioned captain in 1781, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was appointed treasurer of Washington County in 1792. He died March 24, 1801. Colonel Stone lived upon the old homestead, now occupied by the widow of Augustus Dana Stone. The house is over a hundred years old, and originally stood near the river. Later it was moved to its present location with thirty-eight yoke of oxen, in four hours' time. In 1826 Mr. Stone was made colonel of militia, and was thereafter known by the title of colonel. In 1819 he married Charlotte P. Loring, a daughter of Ezekiel Loring, who came to Ohio from Massachusetts, when she was seventeen years old.

Augustus Dana Stone received a good mental training in the log school houses of Belpre township, and thereafter took up farming, which he followed throughout life. He enlisted in the 100-day service during the Civil War, and served in the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Infantry. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics was a strong Republican.

Mr. Stone was united in marriage with Rowena Nye Putnam, who was born in Belpre township November 5, 1834, and is a daughter of William P. and Rowena N. Putnam. Her father was born April 2, 1792, and died May 31, 1871. His wife was born August 15, 1802, and died in September, 1885. They had eight children two of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Julia Wilcox, who resides in St. Louis. William P. Putnam was the founder of the Universalist Church in Belpre township, and was very active in church work. He was a good man, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

Mrs. Rowena Nye Stone received her mental training in the common schools of Belpre township. She is well-read, and is thoroughly posted on the history of the township. She has always taken a deep interest in

all that pertains to the welfare of the county, and now resides on the old homestead, which is located within the corporation limits of Belpre. Four children blessed her union with Mr. Stone, namely: Anselm Tupper; Grace, wife of P. W. Athey; Mary N., wife of Dr. F. S. McGee; and William N., who married Josephine Thompson, a member of a Pennsylvania family. Mrs. Stone is a member of the Universalist Church.

**P**ETER HICKMAN, a retired farmer of Grandview township, Washington County, Ohio, is an upright, worthy gentleman, respected and honored by all. He was born December 28, 1830, in Monroe County, and is a son of William and Margaret (Green) Hickman, natives of the Keystone State. He is the only survivor of ten children born to his parents.

William Hickman was also a farmer, who went to Ohio about 1822, when still young, and located in Monroe County, where he lived all his life. In politics he was of the Democratic party.

Monroe County was the scene of Peter Hickman's boyhood experiences, and there also he received his mental training. When the Rebellion spread confusion and gloom over the country, he enlisted, in 1862, in Company D, 116th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served throughout the war, taking part in many skirmishes and battles. He fought in the battle of Piedmont and was wounded in the head by a minie ball; he was also in Hunter's raid in the Shenandoah Valley. He became sick at Staunton, and was sent to Gallipolis, where he remained in the hospital about a month, and then reported for duty at Harper's Ferry. He was sent to the Shenandoah Valley and there served under General Sheridan. Afterward he was on duty near Richmond and along the James River. He was in the hospital at Point of Rocks for some time, and was discharged at Dennison, Ohio, thus ending his service in the army.

At the close of the war Mr. Hickman re-

turned to Monroe County and there lived until 1866, when he removed to Payton Island and farmed three years previous to his arrival in Grandview township, the place of his residence for so many years. He bought his farms there in sections 31 and 35, where he remained five years. Following this, he lived in Lower Newport for fifteen years, and then returned to his old homestead, where he has been in retirement during the past five years.

In 1854 Mr. Hickman chose for his wife Eliza Jackson, and they had three children, William Edward; John Thomas; and Elida Belle, who was united in marriage with Mr. Newlen. Mr. Hickman is a member of the Christian Union Church, and is a Prohibitionist in his political opinions.



C. THOMPSON, the genial proprietor of the Green Hotel at New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, has been located there only since 1900, but his place has become popular and enjoys a fair patronage. Mr. Thompson is a native of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 8, 1861. He is a son of Captain John A. and Nancy (Adams) Thompson.

Captain John A. Thompson was born in Tytersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1823. From 1865 to 1869 he followed a river life and subsequently engaged in the hotel business, which occupied his attention for a number of years. He was located three years at Foxburg, Pennsylvania, after which he went to Clarion County, of the same state, and conducted a general store for a brief period. Selling out to advantage in 1873, he went to Butler County, Pennsylvania, and again engaged in the hotel business. He remained there two years, and afterward followed similar work in Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he spent the closing years of his life, and died in 1878. He was a Republican in politics.

Captain Thompson's wife was also born in Pennsylvania, near Parker's Landing. Their children are as follows: James; Min-





MINNIE I. MAUD A.  
CHARLES THEODORE NIXON MRS. JOHANA B. NIXON.  
ADDIE J.

erva; Alfred; Cassius M. C.; O. C.; and Alfred. Mr. Thompson was reared in the state of Pennsylvania and New York. He followed the oil business for many years, and located in New Matamoras in 1900, as previously mentioned. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Minnie Golden, a native of Rochester, New York, where her birth took place in 1864. Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of P. Golden, who is now a resident of Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he follows the oil business. He and his wife reared six children, namely: Joseph; John; Walter; Minnie; Anna; and Agnes.

The subject of this sketch and his estimable wife have seven children, namely: Anna; Mabel; Louis; Agnes; Mary; Edna; and Helen. The family worship at the Catholic Church, of which Mrs. Thompson is a member. Mr. Thompson has liberal ideas on the subject of religion. In his political action he is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party.



**CHARLES THEODORE NIXON**, who is a prosperous farmer, owns a farm of 140 acres, about three and a half miles southwest of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, and is well known all over the county for his integrity and industry. He is a son of George H. and Adaline A. (Smith) Nixon, and was born October 8, 1852, in Watertown township, Washington County.

George H. Nixon was born in Herkimer County, New York, April 7, 1828. He made his home in Watertown township, Washington County, in 1839, at which time his father, Otis Nixon, purchased the place now owned by his son, the subject of this sketch. George H. Nixon's demise took place in 1894, and was deply mourned by his fellow citizens, as during all his life he was highly respected in the community. He was a Democrat, in politics. October 28, 1851, George H. Nixon married Adaline A. Smith, who was born August 22, 1831, and is living in Washington

County, on the home place. She is a native of Fairfield township and was the mother of five children, namely: Charles T.; Mary E., who was born December 27, 1854, and died May 31, 1862; Emma C., who was born July 20, 1858, and died June 21, 1862; George D., who was born June 15, 1860, and died June 19, 1862; and William W., who was born June 26, 1867, and now lives in Missouri.

July 4, 1872, Charles T. Nixon was united in marriage with Bernendina Bennink, a daughter of John and Fredricke (Darding) Bennink, and a native of Watertown township, where she was born in 1851. This union was blessed with two children,—Lawrence E., born November 30, 1874, who was killed September 1, 1884, when 10 years old, having been run over by horses; and Addie L., born July 8, 1879, who married Pearl Pickering, and lives in Watertown, Ohio.

John Bennink, Mrs. Charles T. Nixon's father, was a native of Zutphen, Holland, where, during his early years, he was a seaman, and later, took up the occupation of an awning-maker. After coming to this country, he farmed until his death, on June 14, 1875, at the age of 62 years. His wife, Fredricke Darding, before marriage, was a native of Durkheim, Bavaria, born in 1828, and is living in Louisville, Kentucky. She was the mother of 12 children, namely: Elizabeth, born May 1, 1849; Henry, born August 27, 1850; Bernendina, born January 22, 1852; Johana, born September 14, 1853; John, born January 13, 1855; Mary, born June 11, 1856; Fredericke, born June 20, 1858; William, born November 3, 1860; Amelia, born August 16, 1863; Louisa, born January 5, 1865; Jacob, born July 11, 1869; and Wilhelmina, born December 23, 1870.

Mrs. Nixon died July 19, 1881. She was a member of the Universalist Church, and was devoted to its work. On May 3, 1882, Mr. Nixon was united in marriage with her sister, Johana, and they have two children,—Minnie J., born July 10, 1884, who married Floyd L. Waterman, and resides in Watertown; and Maud A., born October 18, 1887, who is still



at home. During the Civil War, Mrs. Nixon's father served as a telegraph repairer in the Union Army.

Mr. Nixon is a Democrat, in political affairs, and is now serving his second term as trustee of his township. Washington County would greatly miss him, since he is just the type of citizen that helps to elevate the standard of any township or county.

**A**LBANESS SPENCER, a well-known and highly respected farmer of Washington County, residing upon a fine, highly-cultivated farm of 131 acres, in Dunham township, was born May 3, 1822, and is a son of Samuel P. and Catherine (Proffitt) Spencer. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother, of East Tennessee.

Samuel P. Spencer was a son of James Spencer, who was also born in Virginia, and during the greater part of his life, was a contractor for public works. He built many of the canals, which in his day were used as the principal transportation routes. His useful life closed at the age of 43 years. His wife survived until 1880, and died when 84 years old. Three children born to Samuel and Catherine Spencer, namely: Albaness, Mary and Adeline.

Albaness Spencer had but the meager educational advantages of those early days, his schooling being confined to the few winter months, when farm work was light. His tastes have always been in the line of farming, and to that he has devoted his attention, occasionally engaging in logging in the timber lands. The fine property owned by Mr. Spencer, which he has brought to such a state of productiveness, was purchased by himself. He is occupied in farming and stock raising.

In 1848, Mr. Spencer married Perlina Dye, who was a daughter of Amos Dye, and to this union has been born a family of nine children, namely: Amos, deceased; John R.; Thomas, deceased; Samuel; an infant, deceased; Bannie; Florence; Leota C. and Au-

gusta. Mr. Spencer has reared his family in the faith of the Congregational Church, of which he is a member and to which he liberally contributes. His life has been a comparatively quiet one, filled with the duties of the hour; in its decline he finds himself surrounded with many friends.

Bannie Spencer, son of Albaness Spencer, is also a farmer and resides in Dunham township. Since attending the district schools of Washington County he has devoted his whole attention to agricultural affairs. He owns one of the finest farms in Dunham township, the old Gregg place, consisting of 112 acres, which he purchased in 1898. This is valuable, productive land, and under Mr. Spencer's excellent cultivation yields enormously.

In 1885, Mr. Spencer married Lizzie Rawson, who was a daughter of Stephen Rawson, and four children resulted from this union, namely: Ida; Harry, deceased; Homer and Bertha. In political adherence, Mr. Spencer is a staunch Republican, and capably filled the position of township trustee for three years. Being a man well qualified for almost any office in the gift of the party, he came near to being made the candidate for sheriff of the county, being beaten at the convention by a small majority. Mr. Spencer belongs to a substantial and reliable family, all of whom have been respected in their various communities.

**G**EORGE T. GALE, M. D., who commands an extensive practice in Newport and its vicinity, was born in that town, in Washington County, Ohio, December 22, 1852, and is a son of George Washington and Cathrine (Wells) Gale. His grandfather was George Gale, a sea captain by occupation.

George Washington Gale was born in Hampshire County, West Virginia, where he received his early educational training. He completed his education at Cumberland, Maryland, and prepared himself for the medical profession under the preceptorship of Professor N. R. Smith, of Baltimore. He began

practice in 1821, and later located in Wood County, West Virginia, where he practiced until 1841, after which he was located at Newport, Washington County, until his death, in July, 1877. He married Catharine Wells, who was from Tyler County, West Virginia, and was a daughter of Nicholas Wells, for many years a farmer of that county.

Dr. George T. Gale was a pupil in the public schools in early life, after which he attended Jefferson Medical College three years, graduating therefrom in 1874. In that year he began the practice of his profession in Newport. He took a post-graduate course in 1891. He is one of the leading physicians of Newport, and his patients include many who reside in other counties and cities. Dr. Gale is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. The Doctor is a breeder of fine, thoroughbred horses and cattle, and has a very fine home place consisting of ten acres, located in the suburbs.

Dr. Gale married Myra H. Hays, a daughter of Richard Hays, a farmer of Washington County. To them were born three children, of whom two survive, namely: George H. and Larry H. Religiously Dr. Gale is of the Catholic faith, while Mrs. Gale adheres to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**R**UFUS M. MANKINS, a substantial, retired farmer of Dunham township and an esteemed citizen of the village of Belpre, was born in Dunham township, Washington County, Ohio, May 4, 1834. He is a son of John and Betsy (Ellenwood) Mankins, the former a native of Washington County, and the latter a native of Virginia.

John Mankins was a very successful farmer of Dunham township and was considered in his day one of the substantial men of his township. The excellent farm which is now the property of Esquire Phillips, in Dunham township, was a part of Mr. Mankins' estate. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig,

and welcomed the advent of the Republican party, to which he attached himself, although never a seeker for political honors. He was much respected and his death, in 1884, at the age of 65 years, was very generally mourned. His widow died in 1892, aged 76 years. Their children were five in number, as follows: Rufus M.; Catherine L.; Caroline C.; Daniel E.; and Mary.

Rufus M. Mankins obtained his mental training in the district schools of Dunham township, and employed himself in farm work until the outbreak of the Civil War. With other loyal young men of Washington County he offered his services in defense of his country, enlisting at Camp Chase, in Company B, 88th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under the command of Maj. John W. Schuyles and Capt. John C. Moon. During the greater portion of his three years of army service he was detailed for garrison duty, and was honorably discharged July 3, 1865.

Mr. Mankins then returned to peaceful pursuits, and continued to operate his large and valuable farm until 1892. This desirable property is located within three miles of a railroad, and being well watered, is well adapted to the raising of stock, in which Mr. Mankins has been extensively engaged, in connection with general farming, for many years. He became possessed of 90 acres of this farm prior to the war, and the other 94 acres he has added since then. In 1892 Mr. Mankins retired from active life and removed to a pleasant residence in Belpre, where, surrounded by comforts, he proposed to spend his declining years, leaving the management of his large farming interests to the younger members of the family.

In 1859 Mr. Mankins was married to Mary Brown, a daughter of John Brown, a native of Argyleshire, in the Highlands of Scotland. Mrs. Mankins was also born in Scotland, and belongs to a well-known family of this locality. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mankins, namely: Ella R., Norville W. and Anna B. Ella R. married Dillon Warfield, of Washington County, who operates the farm for his father-in-law. The children born to Mr.

and Mrs. Warfield are,—Sidney; Charles; Frank; Walker; Wilson; Mary; and John. Norville W. married Alice Grubbs, a native of Illinois, and they now reside on a farm seven miles from Kewanee, Illinois. Anna B. married David Abbott, who resides in Belpre, Ohio, and they have two children, Arthur and Harry.

Mr. Mankins is well and favorably known throughout the county. In politics, he is a Republican, and has very capably filled the offices of township trustee, supervisor and school director. His integrity is beyond question, and his personal attributes have won him many lifelong friends.



FRANKLIN MCGIRR, one of the most enterprising citizens of Little Hocking, Washington County, Ohio, is an extensive lumber dealer and manufacturer of building material; he is also a land owner, and an agriculturist of no mean ability. Mr. McGirr is a native of Washington County, where he was born in 1854, and is a son of Jonah and Lucy S. (Fairchild) McGirr, natives of Stark County, Ohio. The family is of Scotch lineage.

Jonah McGirr was a carpenter by trade, but during his active life he also farmed to a great extent. He has a fine farm, upon which he is now spending his declining years in peace and contentment. He and his worthy wife reared a family of four children, namely: Selden; Franklin; Emily; and Esther.

Franklin McGirr attended the common schools of his native county and then worked upon the farm until 1876. At that period he went to Little Hocking, and in company with his brother engaged in the planing-mill business, which they conducted profitably and well until 1880. Then Mr. McGirr sold his interest to his brother and purchased his present property and the manufacturing establishment founded in 1836 by William Bartlett and Horace Curtis. In this line he has met with success. He handles all kinds of paints, oils, glass and builders' hardware, and he has erected many substantial residences throughout Washington

County, which testify to his ability and skill in that direction. In partnership with his wife, he owns one of the finest farms to be found in this section, consisting of 132 acres of land, and located on Big Hocking River, in Athens County, Ohio. This he devotes to the raising of good stock. On a part of the farm there is a fine young orchard of 700 choice apple trees, which will some day bring him a handsome profit, and which are now a source of pride and gratification to him.

In 1875 Mr. McGirr was united in marriage with Mary J. Bean, a daughter of Amos Bean, of Athens County. They have had eight children, five of whom are still living, namely: Orland; Laura; Estella; Grace; and Arthur J. Mrs. McGirr is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. McGirr is a believer in the Quaker faith. In politics, he is of a liberal mind, and has served as school director for five years with good judgment. He is a public-spirited citizen, and stands high in the community.



G. EVANS, M. D. Among the many good, reliable citizens of Washington County the name of Dr. W. G. Evans is exceptionally well known. He is a resident of Little Hocking, and is one of the foremost practicing physicians of this section. His birthplace was Richardsville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 4, 1869. He is a son of Lewis and Julia (Preston) Evans, both of whom were also natives of Pennsylvania.

Lewis Evans is still a resident of the Keystone State, and has been a prominent and influential citizen all his life. He is engaged in the occupation of farming and lumbering. He and his estimable wife had five children, as follows: Luther E., a practicing physician, of Alton, Ohio; Harry L., a school teacher and law student, living at Braddock, Washington County, Pennsylvania; Charles, who is pursuing a prosperous mercantile life in Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, the wife of Benjamin Snyder, a farmer and lumberman, of Hazen, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania; and W. G.





HAMILTON P. SHEETS.



W. G. Evans received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county, and some time later attended the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie County, Pennsylvania, for three years. He subsequently entered the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, where he took a three years' course, and graduated with the degree of M. D. on April 14, 1898. He chose for his first field of practice, Jersey, Ohio, but soon afterward located at Little Hocking, Washington County, where he has been so successful as to be content to remain. His practice is steadily increasing, and he has some of Washington County's best citizens among his patients.

May 19, 1900, Martha Humphreys, a native of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, became the Doctor's wife. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth, born June 23, 1902. In political opinions he is a firm Republican. Fraternally he belongs to Colville Lodge, No. 337, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the J. O. U. A. M.

**W**ILLIAM ANDREW, a prominent farmer of Washington County, residing on a well cultivated farm in Dunham township, near Veto, was born in Palmer township, in the same county, on April 10, 1837. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Breckenridge) Andrew, both of whom were natives of the highlands of Scotland.

William Andrew, the elder, came to America in 1836, and located in Washington County, Ohio, on a farm in Palmer township. Subsequently he disposed of this farm, and purchased land in Dunham township. His death occurred in 1860, at the age of 67 years. He was a typical Scot, careful, industrious and provident, and accumulated a large property, which insured the comfort of his family. He had also the integrity and honesty of his countrymen, and no bond was needed in any business transaction when William Andrew had passed his word. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew were as follows: David; Charlotte, who married J. H. Shaw, of Pana,

Illinois; Elizabeth, deceased; William; Jane, widow of Peter Watterson; A. Thomas, deceased; Jeanette, who married J. H. Newell, and lives in Kansas; Margaret, who married Andrew Greenlees, and lives in Barlow township; and Emma A. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew were members of the United Presbyterian Church. In his early life, Mr. Andrew voted with the Whig party, but at the date of his death, in 1896, he was supporting the Democratic party.

William Andrew, the subject of this sketch, enjoyed the educational privileges of the public schools of Washington County, and at an early age became familiar with the life of a farmer. He has successfully followed agricultural pursuits since his school days. In 1872, he purchased his father's estate, which consisted of 200 acres of very valuable land, and since then has raised wheat, corn, oats and vegetables. As a grower of fine cattle and stock, Mr. Andrew is known through the county. He has about 150 sheep, and many head of hogs, cattle and horses.

In 1867, Mr. Andrew married Jane Greenlees, of Watertown township, Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew attend the services of the Presbyterian Church, at Veto, and contribute to its support. Mr. Andrew takes an intelligent interest in politics, and votes with the Republican party. His standing in his community is high, and he is regarded as a good neighbor and an excellent citizen.

**H**AMILTON P. SHEETS, of the firm of H. P. Sheets & Son, a prosperous general merchant in Lower Newport, Newport township, Ohio, is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Parr) Sheets. He was born in New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, June 13, 1847, and was the first child born there.

Henry Sheets was born December 8, 1807, in Washington County, Ohio. He laid out the town of New Matamoras, in 1847, and built the first store and flour mills there. His wife was Rebecca Parr, before her marriage, and

was a native of Grandview township. Their offspring was as follows: John N., deceased; Minerva; Jesse P.; Sylvester; Leander; William H.; Alonzo; Rebecca, deceased; Ruth; Hamilton P., the subject of this personal history; M. Catharine; George W.; and Mary E. Henry Sheets is now deceased.

Hamilton P. Sheets received his mental training in the schools of his native place. He chose for his wife, Kate A. Wamsley, a daughter of Judge Thomas O. Wamsley, of Edina, Missouri. She was born October 23, 1854. Her father was county judge of Knox County, Missouri, and a very prominent jurist of his day. It was while he was visiting in Knox County, that Mr. Sheets married his daughter. The nuptial ceremony was performed February 16, 1875. They now have three children, —Grace E., born February 12, 1876; Henry Lee, born January 19, 1878; and Bertha F., born January 23, 1885. The family attend divine worship at the Baptist Church.

Mr. Sheets has a fine farm of 125 acres, which he cultivated until 1898, but since that time he has been in the merchandise business with his son, Henry L., although meanwhile superintending his landed interests. Politically, he may be relied upon to promote the success of the Democratic party. He has never had reason to regret his change of occupation, as a mercantile life offers many inducements to one who has energy, and is alert for the main opportunity.



ON. AUSTIN L. CURTIS, ex-member of the Ohio Legislature, has held all the township offices in Belpre township, and represented his district in 1865, 1866 and 1867 in the State Legislature; he is now a prominent farmer in Belpre township. His fine residence in the Newbury settlement is not only one of the most attractive in that section of Washington County but is the ancestral homestead of the Curtis family.

Mr. Curtis was born December 19, 1828. He is a son of Judge Walter and Almira

(Guthrie) Curtis, and grandson of Eleazer Curtis. The Curtis family are of English descent, and the grandfather of Austin L. accompanied his parents from Connecticut in 1792. In 1828 he settled upon the property now owned by the subject of this sketch, and soon afterward built the substantial brick house upon his farm, the brick in which was manufactured from clay found upon the property. He owned at one time 400 acres of land, and carried on general farming and stock raising. He was one of the substantial men and progressive farmers of his day.

Judge Walter Curtis was a native of Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, where he was born September 20, 1787. He was a Whig, and held all the township offices, always taking a very prominent part in politics. He was a member of the state legislature in 1837, and was associate judge for a number of years. He and his wife were Universalists. They reared four children, as follows: Augustus Stephen; Caroline C.; Marion; and Austin L.

Austin L. Curtis was reared to agricultural pursuits. He obtained, in Washington County, Ohio, such meagre education as the district schools afforded, which was the only mental training the youth of those early days received. After reaching maturity he remained on the farm, and has made a specialty of general farming.

The subject of this sketch has been twice married. In 1854 he was joined in matrimony with M. Bethia Putnam, a daughter of William Pitt Putnam, of Belpre. This union resulted in the following children: Henrietta D., wife of A. J. Hitt, of Chicago, Illinois; Laura G.; Herbert S.; Elizabeth P.; and three others who are deceased. A. J. Hitt was formerly general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and is still a prominent official in connection with that road. Laura G. married George Preston, of Marietta. Herbert S. is a successful dentist of Parkersburg, West Virginia. Elizabeth P. is unmarried.

In 1879 Mr. Curtis was called upon to sustain the loss of his beloved companion, and some years later contracted a second matri-

monial alliance. This time Mrs. Mary A. (Pennybacker) Tompkins was the lady of his choice. The present Mrs. Curtis is a native of West Virginia, and one child blessed her union with Mr. Curtis. His name is Harry P., and he is still at home. By a former marriage, with Dr. J. C. Tompkins, Mrs. Curtis had one child, Anna L. Tompkins.

In religious belief, Mr. Curtis and his family are Universalists. In his political opinions, he is a staunch Republican, and has ever been faithful to the interests of his party. During the Civil War he enlisted with the 100-day men, as a member of Company H, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. At the expiration of his term, September 4, 1864, he received an honorable discharge. In the campaign along the James River Mr. Curtis contracted malarial fever, and was many months in recovering. He is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Belpre township, and is exceedingly popular and influential throughout Washington County.

**L**E ROY C. KERR, a stock buyer and shipper, and a prominent liveryman of Newport, Ohio, is one of a family of five children born to Samuel and Hannah (Brown) Kerr. His father was a Pennsylvanian by birth and followed the life of a farmer, and was also engaged in the river work during his younger days. While farming he paid considerable attention to stock raising and shipping.

LeRoy C. Kerr was born in Newport township, Washington County, Ohio, September 20, 1851, his mother dying when he was a mere lad. He received a common school education and was reared on his father's farm, where he obtained a considerable knowledge of stock dealing. When he grew to manhood he engaged in stock buying and shipping, and continued in that business for a period of seventeen years. In the spring of 1898 he established in Newport a fine livery, sale and feed stable, which he has since conducted. It has been a great success in every way, and he enjoys the patronage of the leading citizens of the community.

Mr. Kerr was united in marriage with Susie Mackey, a daughter of James Mackey, of Marietta township, one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of the county. This union was blessed with two children, namely: Carrie H. and Katherine M. Mrs. Kerr and her children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kerr has always been a staunch Democrat in politics. He owns a fine residence in Newport, and he and his family enjoy the respect and friendship of the community.



**B.** MCGILL, a prominent farmer of Dunham township, and a leading citizen of Washington County, was born upon his present farm, on March 22, 1844, and to the improvement and development of this property, he has devoted a goodly portion of his active life.

Mr. McGill is a son of Neil and Isabel (Patterson) McGill, both of whom were born in the highlands of Scotland. For a number of years, Neil McGill followed the carpenter trade in the city of Glasgow. In 1832, he came with his family to America, and located in Washington County, Ohio, where two years later he purchased a farm of 60 acres. This, his industry and good management increased to 180 acres. His useful life ended in 1871, when he was 72 years of age. The children born to Neil McGill and his wife were as follows: John, born in Scotland; Sarah, and Hugh, Mary, and W. B., born in America. An infant child of the family died in Scotland, and another in America. These parents were pious and estimable members of the United Presbyterian Church, and brought their children up in that religious faith.

W. B. McGill, the subject of this biography, was reared on the farm which he has increased to 300 acres. He acquired a good common-school education in Dunham township. His early environment caused his selection of agricultural pursuits as an occupation, and through life he has used his efforts and influence not

only to improve his own large property, but also to further the interests of the farmers in his locality. His connection with the Grange movement has been active, and when elected to positions of public trust, he has endeavored to secure legislation of advantage to the agricultural regions. In politics, Mr. McGill is a Republican, and as a man of worth and responsibility, he has been called upon, at various times to serve his township. He represented his district in the state legislature during the session of 1896-1897.

In 1875, Mr. McGill was united in marriage with Mary Drain, who was a daughter of Daniel Drain, a native of Washington County, Ohio, and two children were born to their union, namely: Frank C.; and Bonnie B., who is the wife of Rev. Samuel E. Foote, of Barlow township. Mr. McGill is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, of Veto, Ohio, in which he is one of the elders. He is interested in a number of enterprises in his community, and is one of the directors of the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company, of Marietta. He is known as a thorough business man, and enjoys, in no small degree, the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

**R**EV. EDWARD MORRIS, a minister of the Universalist faith, residing at Center Belpre, Washington County, Ohio, is district superintendent of the Universalist churches for the South-eastern Ohio district. Rev. Mr. Morris was born in Stockport, England, on January 24, 1837. He is a son of Jesse and Frances (Cheetham) Morris, both natives of England. Jesse Morris came to America in 1841, and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he plied his trade of plasterer for many years. His death took place in the same city in 1884, when he was sixty-nine years old.

Edward Morris began to acquire an education by diligently attending the public schools of Columbus, Ohio. This was supplemented by a complete theological course at the St. Lawrence University, at Canton, New York,

which he attended for three years, graduating from the theological department of that institution in 1864. His first charge in ministerial work was at Lansing, Michigan, where, however, he remained but a short time. He then located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, where he labored earnestly for two years. But the western climate impaired his health, and on this account he returned to Washington County, Ohio, where he regained his health.

After recuperating Rev. Mr. Morris preached at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, after which he again spent a brief period in Washington County. His next field of labor was at Kent, Portage County, Ohio, where he remained five years. The five years following were spent in the State of New Jersey, after which he labored four years at Chatham, Massachusetts, and three years at Weymouth, in the same State. In 1898 Rev. Mr. Morris returned to Washington County, which has been his home ever since.

Mr. Morris moved onto a farm in Washington County belonging to the Loring estate, and in connection with his ministerial duties he is quite a prominent agriculturist of Belpre township. October 26, 1866, he was joined in matrimony with Delia M. Loring, a daughter of Hon. Oliver Rice and Orinda (Howe) Loring. Her father was associate Judge of Washington County for many years. Her paternal grandfather, Daniel Loring, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and was one of the original settlers of Washington County. He settled at Center Belpre, opposite the famous Blennerhasset Island. In company with other settlers of those early days, for the sake of safety, he lived in the farmer's castle, which was built for the purpose of protecting the white settlers. He accumulated 200 acres of valuable land along the Ohio River, which he bulwarked during the period of Indian activity.

Mrs. Morris is one of a family of nine children, five of whom died in infancy. Those who reached maturity are, besides the wife of Mr. Morris, Francis H.; Delia M.; Lethe S.; and Corwin H. The father of these children died November 23, 1873. By a previous marriage, contracted with Fanny Warren, three







ANDREW FLEMING BRECKENRIDGE.



MRS. ELIZABETH P. BRECKENRIDGE.



children were born to him,—D. W.; Lucy R.; and Jesse D. The mother of Mrs. Morris survived her husband many years, her death taking place April 30, 1889. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morris are highly esteemed throughout Washington County, and they are among the most prominent citizens of Belpre.



**MALCOM SHAW**, who is prominently identified with the farming, mercantile and political interests of Washington County, was born in Dunham township, Washington County, Ohio, April 15, 1853, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (McKay) Shaw, both of whom were natives of Argyleshire, in the highlands of Scotland.

Daniel Shaw was born in 1798, and died in 1873, aged 75 years. In 1819, at the age of 21 years, he came to America and located in Washington County, Ohio, where he at one time owned 800 acres of land, and was one of the largest tax-payers in the county. He was a man of excellent reputation, became prominent in Democratic politics, and efficiently filled the office of township trustee for a considerable period. He was also a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church, to which he was a liberal contributor. His generosity is remembered in connection with many benevolent enterprises. Daniel Shaw was twice married. His first wife, Mary Harvey, left, at death, two children,—Maria and Harvey. Mr. Shaw, in course of time, married Catherine McKay, and the surviving children of this union are as follows: Daniel; Neil; Alexander; Malcom, Dougal; and Ella, Katherine, deceased, was the wife of James Fleming.

Malcom Shaw was reared on the farm, and continued to assist his father in agricultural pursuits until he was 25 years of age, in the meantime acquiring an excellent, common-school education. His tastes led him into mercantile pursuits, and at this time he established himself at Veto, Ohio, where he has successfully operated a large store. Mr. Shaw carries a complete and varied stock of everything

to meet the demands of the trade in his locality, including groceries, boots, shoes and gent's furnishings. Although his has been a prosperous business from its inception, and one which has required close and careful management, Mr. Shaw has found time to be actively interested in many other enterprises. In connection with H. B. Goddard, he is conducting an agricultural and carriage business, including robes and harness, and is handling in this vicinity the McCormick mowers, binders and reapers. He also deals in the goods of the Cincinnati Buggy Company, and of the A. B. Piepho Company, of Melbourne, Kentucky, and holds the bulk of such business in Washington County. Mr. Shaw is also a heavy buyer of wool and farm produce. He liberally supports the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member, and is active in promoting the general prosperity of his community. In the Democratic party he has long shown an active interest, and is the present efficient township treasurer.

In 1877 Mr. Shaw was married to Phoebe J. Agen, a native of Washington County, and one daughter was born to their union, Laura Mae, who married H. B. Goddard. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have one son, who has been named Herbert Shaw.



**ANDREW FLEMING BRECKENRIDGE**, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, was born July 25, 1823. He is a son of John Breckenridge, a grandson of Andrew Breckenridge, and a great-grandson of John Breckenridge, all of whom have been men of sterling worth.

In the contention between Robert Bruce and John de Baliol for the throne of Scotland, many most worthy gentlemen were involved, causing losses of estates and changes of residence. Among the refugees who fled from the successful aspirant and took refuge in the Highlands of Scotland, were the Breckenridges, who settled in Argyleshire. From this

family came John Breckenridge, the great-grandfather of Andrew Fleming Breckenridge. His children were as follows: Hugh; John; Andrew; Isabel; William; Thomas; Peggy; Mary; and Jane. Four of this family came to Washington County, Ohio, of whom the names of two are unknown. The others were Isabel and Thomas. Isabel married John Clark and settled in Virginia. Thomas came to Belpre, Ohio, in 1831, with a large family, named as follows: Mary, who married Thomas McMillen, and settled in Iowa; Sarah, who married George Turner, and resides in Barlow township, Washington County; Margaret, who married James Fleming, and also lives in Barlow township; John, who married Nancy Clark, of Virginia, and settled in Belpre; Thomas, who married Polly Brown, and located in Palmer township, where he was postmaster for many years; and Samuel, who on March 26, 1851, married Sarah M. Dunlevy, and moved to Iowa in 1852, where she died November 9, 1897. No other records of the family of John Breckenridge (1) have been discovered.

The children of Andrew Breckenridge, son of John (1), were as follows: Robert, born February 24, 1794; Isabel, born January 7, 1796; John and Hugh, born May 12, 1798; Edward, born January 25, 1803; William, born December 10, 1805; Elizabeth, born March 30, 1808; and Nancy, born October 10, 1815. Of these, Robert married Catherine Harvey, April 25, 1818, and left Greenwich, England, on June 1, 1818, arriving at Marietta, Ohio, October 4, 1818. He first located in Wesley township, Washington County, but in 1828 removed to Barlow township, where he died October 2, 1871. His wife died in her 85th year.

John Breckenridge (2) married Agnes Fleming, and they had the following children: Andrew F.; John; Robert; Jane; Nancy; and Martha. The mother died July 7, 1838, aged 36 years; the father died October 23, 1882, aged 84 years, six months and 11 days. He was one of the leading members of the "Old School" Presbyterian Church in Barlow.

Andrew F. Breckenridge has been engaged

through life in farming and stock raising, and still owns an estate of 226 acres in Palmer township. The subject of this sketch has been one of the most prominent men of his township, and has efficiently filled many of the township offices, his standing as a reliable and representative citizen making his selection appropriate. In politics, he is a Republican.

December 12, 1848, Mr. Breckenridge married Elizabeth Palmer, and they have the following children: Sarah Jane, the wife of John C. Stoller; Nancy B., the wife of Hugh B. Murdock; Lydia J., the wife of Thomas E. Ferguson; and Mary Allen, the wife of George D. Murdock.



WILLIAM W. WARREN, M. D., a successful physician of Newport, Ohio, was born in Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, August 8, 1868. He is a one of a family of four children born to Dr. Leonard Warren and Mary (Whiston) Warren, the former a native of South Olive, Ohio, and the latter of Marietta township, and a daughter of Jesse Whiston. Dr. Leonard Warren is one of Washington County's most prominent physicians and is located at Marietta, where he is held in high esteem.

William W. Warren received his mental training in the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he worked on the Ohio River, and during that period saved about \$480, which amount he used in obtaining his professional education. He attended Columbus Medical College, from which he was graduated April 4, 1889, and was then located in Marietta for a short period. He next went to Newell Run, where he remained in practice for two years. He came to Newport, Ohio, in 1893, and has acquired a large and remunerative practice. He was appointed by the infirmary directory township physician, and has served in that capacity for a period of thirteen years, with the exception of one year, when ill health prevented his discharge of the duties of that office.

Dr. Warren was united in marriage with Marie Garber, whose parents were from Penn-



sylvania. They have had three children born to them, of whom Fred is the only survivor. Mrs. Warren is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of Lodge No. 255, J. O. U. A. M.; Lodge No. 82, K. of P.; and Lodge No. 477, B. P. O. E. He also belongs to the American Medical Association and the Washington County Medical Society. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

**J**OHAN HADLEY, who was for many years prominently engaged in the milling business in Washington County, Ohio, is now living in retirement at Newport. He was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, April 22, 1831, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Patton) Hadley. Thomas Hadley was born and reared in Scotland, where he followed farming until his death in 1852. His wife died in 1850.

John Hadley received his mental training in the common schools of his native country, and while yet in his teens, learned the trade of a miller. At the age of twenty-three years he came to America, two brothers and an uncle having preceded him to this country. With his wife he set sail on July 18, 1854, and upon landing in New York left for Marietta, Ohio, the same day. On September 3, 1854, he began milling under J. O. Cram, as head miller, and continued thus for three years. He then became superintendent of a mill which had been built at Harmar; it was a water mill and had been converted from an old sawmill. He continued in charge of this for two years, and then formed a partnership under the firm name of King, Breckenridge & Hadley, and constructed a mill at Rockland. Some years afterward this mill was remodeled and moved to Belpre village. A new company was formed and Mr. Hadley continued as a partner. In connection with the flouring mill, they conducted a sawmill successfully. Mr. Hadley remained in Belpre until 1879, when he moved to Newport and formed a new company, which built what is now known as the Newport Mill.

He operated this mill until July, 1901, when he disposed of his interest and is now spending his declining years in comfort and ease.

John Hadley was united in marriage with Margaret Scott, a daughter of George Scott, of Scotland. They were married in Scotland in April, 1854, and six children were born to them, of whom two died in infancy. Those living are: Thomas S., whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Isabel E.; Maggie G.; and John D. The three last named reside in Newport. Religiously the family are Congregationalists. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the Civil War he enlisted at Belpre in a company under Capt. John Mitchel, recruited for the 100-day service, and remained four months. He and his family are well known in Washington County and are universally held in high esteem.

**E**DWARD M. HALSEY, proprietor of the leading furniture store and undertaking establishment of Belpre, Ohio, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, June 15, 1866, and was one of eight children born to Leroy and Mary (Stewart) Halsey.

Leroy Halsey was born in the State of New York, where he followed farming for some years. He continued at that occupation after his removal to Meigs County, Ohio, until his death in 1892. He married Mary Stewart, who died in 1891, and of the eight children born of this union, four survive.

Edward M. Halsey received his early mental training in the common schools of his native county, and this he supplemented with a course in the State Normal School. He taught school for a period of five years, and as an instructor, met with success. He entered the Massachusetts Embalming College, and was graduated from that institution in April, 1900. He then engaged in the undertaking business in Belpre, in connection with a furniture store which he established. He commands a liberal patronage of the citizens of the community, and

is meeting with deserved success. He carries an excellent stock of furniture, valued at \$2,000, and is one of the progressive merchants of Belpre.

Mr. Halsey was joined in matrimony with Ollie Griffin, of Meigs County, in March, 1891, and they have one child, Kenneth. Religiously the subject of this sketch and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and take an earnest interest in church work. Politically he has always been affiliated with the Republican party.

**A**RTHUR G. REED, junior member of the firm of Wharton & Reed, hardware merchants, of Belpre, Ohio, was born October 21, 1876, and is a son of Dr. George W. and Mary (Davis) Reed.

Dr. George W. Reed was born in Washington County, Ohio, near McConnelsville, and became one of the prominent physicians of the county. He practiced here until his death, which occurred on April 4, 1896. He was chairman of the Washington County Medical Society, and was one of the officials of the Ohio Medical University. Mrs. Reed was born in Lowell, Ohio, and came of one of the pioneer families of Washington County. She died in 1876, the year in which Arthur G. Reed was born.

Arthur G. Reed received his mental training in the common schools of his native county and later attended the grammar and high schools of Columbus, Ohio, and the Ohio State University. After completing his studies he was engaged in business with a Wheeling firm for a short period, and was later in the grocery business at Parkersburg, West Virginia. After acquiring a sufficient knowledge of general merchandising, he formed the present partnership with Mr. Wharton in 1898. They have since continued and each year has witnessed a large increase in the amount of business transacted. They carry a stock valued at \$8,000, including everything known to the hardware

trade, together with plumbers' supplies, vehicles, etc.; they also manufacture tinware. They carry a line of builders' and building materials and do house roofing. They have an extensive trade, amounting to \$15,000 annually, a portion of it coming from Parkersburg.

Mr. Reed was united in marriage June 20, 1901, with Matilda Roeser, a daughter of William Roeser, one of Marietta's most prominent citizens. She was graduated from Marietta College with the class of 1901. She is a member of the First Congregational Church, which her husband also favors. He is a member of the Republican party, and upon the incorporation of Belpre, was honored with the position of sealer of weights and measures. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

**E**LMER S. COX, Litt. D., an eminent educator and lecturer of Belpre, Ohio, was born at Morgantown, West Virginia, February 29, 1842, and is a son of Moses and Charlotte (McDermitt) Cox. His father was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1777, and was a captain in the War of 1812. He was a farmer and followed that occupation throughout his entire life. His wife was of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Elmer S. Cox received his preliminary education in the public schools, and in a college in Morgantown, Ohio. He afterward graduated from a college at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and continued his education with the special study of English literature in the East under teachers at Harvard and Cornell Colleges. Soon after leaving college he entered upon his career as a teacher, first as principal of the State Normal School at California, Pennsylvania. About 1869 he took charge of the Beverly Academy, which he conducted about three years, preparing boys for advanced standing in colleges. The thoroughness of this preparation won for the academy from the President of Marietta College the credit of being the best preparatory school within his knowledge. Prof. Cox left Beverly in 1873 to take charge

of the public schools at Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he remained for five years. His work in the schools of that city testified strongly to his efficiency as a superintendent. Under his administration they were brought up from a crude condition to that of the best-ordered and most successful public schools in the State. He was next superintendent of the public schools of Bellaire, Ohio, for two years and resigned to accept a similar position at Portsmouth, Ohio, in the fall of 1883. There he prepared and put into effect a course of study which was fully abreast of the best thought and work of the time, raising the schools of that city to a high standard. He was elected superintendent of schools in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1888, and remained there a number of years. As a school superintendent and scholar, Professor Cox is accredited among the first in this country. He is especially proficient in English literature, is well up in the ancient and modern languages, and is noted as a botanist. He has contributed largely to literary and educational periodicals, and has frequently read papers before State and National institutes. His reputation as a writer is national, and as a lecturer he is most favorably known for the refined, logical and lucid character of his productions. Professor Cox took charge of the schools in Sidney in September, 1894, and remained there six years. During this period he devoted considerable time to the study of the improvements in educational methods in this country and Europe, and organized the school under his charge in accordance with the best modern thought and work. During the past two years he has been engaged in lecturing in various towns and cities on the English language and literature. He has also assisted his son, Edward Cox, in the preparation of an elaborate work on the English language. This work is based upon an exhaustive examination of the usage of the great writers of English in all periods from old Saxon, Gothic, etc., to the present. In 1895 Mr. Cox received the degree of doctor of letters for special investigations in the English language.

Professor Cox was married August 10, 1869, to Frances McCollum, a daughter of

Samuel and Anna M. (Barclay) McCollum. Her father was from a prominent family of Pennsylvania. He was in the ministry for some years and later became an extensive merchant. The subject of this sketch and his wife are the parents of four children, namely: Edward L., a graduate of Virginia University and Johns Hopkins University, who is a prominent attorney; Frank M., a graduate of Hering Medical College, of Chicago; Anna L.; and Winifred G..

Professor Cox is now in the zenith of his reputation and usefulness. He is honored in his offspring and enjoys the profound regard of thousands of people who have profited by his patient and unselfish endeavors.



JOHN HENRY COLLINS, who has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, owns a fine farm in Grandview township, Washington County, Ohio, where he was born on October 7, 1852.

The Collins family is an old and prominent one of the county and was established here in 1803 by John Collins, who was born in 1754, and died in 1842. His wife was Sarah Henthorne, who died about 1814, leaving three sons and four daughters. John Collins formed a second union with Deborah Dickerson, who died in 1847. Henry Collins, a son of John Collins, was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came to Grandview township with his father in 1803. In 1810 he married Frances Ewart, widow of William Peyton, and they had a family of six children, among them being Francis E., father of the subject of this sketch.

Francis E. Collins was born in 1818, and became one of the most successful farmers of Washington County. He was one of the leading men of his community, and owned a farm of 238 acres, most of which was cleared by him. He was married in 1851 to Margaret M. Bell, who was born in 1829. Of four children born to them three are now living, as follows: John Henry; Mary E.; and Frances B.

John Henry Collins received his intellec-

tual training in the public schools and in Mount Union College. He then devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been quite successful. He has a farm of 140 acres and carries on general farming. He is an industrious and intelligent man, and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his county, State and country.

John Henry Collins was married in November, 1891, to Narcissa Williamson, who was born in Grandview township August 15, 1857, and is a daughter of H. A. Williamson. The Williamson family were among the first to settle in Washington County, and has since been closely identified with its development. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have three children,—Hannibal F., Edward W. and John B. The subject of this biography is a Democrat in politics. He has served as trustee of the township, and also as a member of the school board. Mrs. Collins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Collins is a member of Matamoras Lodge No. 374, F. & A. M., of New Matamoras.

**J**USTUS ALDERMAN, deceased, for many years a prominent merchant and one of the most highly respected citizens of Belpre, Ohio, was born in Homer township, Morgan County, Ohio, September 10, 1837. He was one of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, born to Hosea and Hannah Alderman. His father died in October, 1843, and was survived many years by his wife, who departed this life in 1880.

Justus Alderman moved with his family to Belpre, Ohio, in the fall of 1866, and here became established in business as a dry goods merchant. He met with success from the first and grew to be one of the town's most able and substantial business men. His prosperity was born of his own industry; it was not due to chance or a stroke of good fortune and it can never be said that success came to him by another's misfortune. He was a man of big heart, generous to a fault, and was ever ready

to assist his less fortunate brothers. He possessed an even temperament, with the power of almost perfect self control, to such an extent, in fact, that it has been remarked that even his brothers had never seen him angry. He was a devout Christian, and was identified with the Methodist Church for about twenty years prior to his death, assisting in all church work and charitable undertakings. He continued in business in Belpre for twenty-two years, and was called to his eternal rest October 21, 1888, at the age of fifty-one years, one month and eleven days.

Justus Alderman was united in marriage November 10, 1861, to S. Josephine Brown, a daughter of Benjamin Mason Brown. Her father was born in Hartford, Washington County, New York, November 27, 1797, and was a son of Benjamin Brown, and a grandson of Capt. Benjamin Brown, who was born in the State of Massachusetts. He was a very successful farmer in Athens County, Ohio, and located in Washington County, Ohio, in the early "forties," when Mrs. Alderman was but four years of age. He was at one time sheriff of Washington County. He married a daughter of David Gard and to them were born five children. He died July 24, 1849.

S. Josephine Brown was born June 3, 1840, in Athens County, Ohio. This union resulted in one son, Dorus M., who was born September 8, 1865, in Lawrence County, Ohio, and was reared in Belpre. His early mental training was obtained in the public schools at Belpre and was supplemented by a course in Delaware College. He became associated in business with his father in the dry goods store at Belpre as a clerk, and learned the business in all its details. Upon his father's demise he succeeded to the ownership and management of the establishment. He carries a general line of dry goods and notions, valued at about \$8,000, and commands a large patronage. He is a thorough business man and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. May 18, 1893, he was united in marriage with Louise O'Neal, of Belpre, and they became the par-



ents of two children, one of whom, Justus O., survives. Mr. Alderman is a Republican in politics.

**G**EORGE WIESER, who is a leading undertaker of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is also engaged in the furniture business in that city. He was born in Marietta and is a son of John Wieser, deceased, who came to this country from Germany in 1855. The subject of this sketch has one brother and two sisters, living in Marietta, namely: John, Mary and Theresa.

George Wieser was reared and educated in Marietta, having graduated from Marietta College in 1881. From 1884 to 1892 he served as city clerk of Marietta. In 1890, in connection with J. L. Reynolds, he established his present business, and for three years the firm name was Wieser & Reynolds.

Mr. Wieser erected the building which he now occupies, which is one of the most substantial in Marietta. It is a four-story structure, with basement, is steam-heated throughout and has a combination freight and passenger elevator. The building is located at Nos. 212-214 Putnam street, and is 125 by 26 feet in dimensions. The first floor, which is finished in oak, with steel ceilings, is a general display room, filled with a fine assortment of furniture. The rear is devoted to the office, while in the front part is a fine show-window. The second floor, which is also finished in oak, with steel ceilings, is devoted to the undertaking department, in the front part of which is an elegantly fitted chapel, together with a display room. This room is of Mr. Wieser's own design, and is one of the neatest and best appointed in the State. The chapel is used for holding religious services and is unique in design. To the rear of the chapel is a full stock of carpets and rugs. The third floor contains furniture and upholstering goods, while the fourth is devoted to a display of chamber suites, iron bedsteads, mattresses, etc. The basement contains the large stock which Mr. Wieser handles. He pays particular attention to undertaking, and his entire

business is one of the most successful in that city. While it is mostly retail, Mr. Wieser does some wholesale business around Marietta. The subject of this sketch is a man of splendid business ability, and he has won a good reputation for his straightforward methods and honest treatment of all who have dealings with him.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

**G**EORGE F. L. DODD, who has charge of the Washington County oil interests of the Carter Oil Company, is a resident of New Matamoras, Ohio. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1860, and is a son of John Dodd.

John Dodd was born in England in 1820 and came to the United States in 1841, landing at New York City. He first located at Wheeling, West Virginia, and later at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and continued to reside in the latter State until his death in 1902. He married Mary E. Dunlap, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1822, and is now deceased. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Matilda, Robert and Mary, deceased; Sarah A.; Rebecca; Eve A.; John; Louisa; and George F. L.

George F. L. Dodd was reared in Pennsylvania and has been engaged in the oil business most of his life. He located in Belmont, West Virginia, in 1892, and later in Sistersville, where he was superintendent for William Johnson until the latter sold his business to the Carter Oil Company. Mr. Dodd was then engaged with the firm of Betman & Watson, of Sistersville, for a short time and has since then been foreman for the Carter Oil Company. He now has charge of the company's work in Washington County, Ohio, and his many years of experience enable him to render his employers invaluable service. He located in this county in 1895 and since 1901 has made his home at New Matamoras, where he is held in high esteem.

In 1884 Mr. Dodd was married in Pitts-



burg to Jennie P. Murdock, who was born in Ireland in 1862. They have five children, namely: Warren; Anna; George; James; and John. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics.



**CHARLES ROWLAND** has for nearly forty years been one of the prominent agriculturists of Newport township, Washington County, and is also well known as a steamboat navigator on the Ohio River. He was reared in this section, having been born in Newport May 29, 1827.

His father, William Rowland, who was born in 1789, was one of the early settlers of Washington County, where he was engaged in farming for many years. For a considerable time he also worked at keelboating, making trips from Nashville to New Orleans. In early manhood he married Annie E. Clark and they had ten children, as follows: Eliza, John, William and Robert, deceased; Thomas; Charles; Lewis, deceased; Virginia, George and Rufus. Mr. Rowland was a well-informed Whig, and always took a keen interest in politics. In religious belief he was a Baptist.

Charles Rowland was reared to farm work and also, through his father, early became familiar with river boating. Naturally, as a young man, he turned to these occupations. After considerable preliminary experience in farming he purchased his present place,—a splendid 125-acre tract in Newport township. Here he has resided for 38 years, and has made a thorough success of his work,—a fact of which his well-kept farm bears evidence. For a number of years during this same period he also materially increased his income by running a steamboat on the Ohio River.

Mr. Rowland married Jane D. White, who was born in Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, March 5, 1842, and is a daughter of Kyes White. From this union there have been born six children, as follows: Addie, born May 22, 1869, and now residing at Zanesville,

Ohio, who married George Heslop; Charles, born December 4, 1861, who is a resident of New Matamoras, and married Tillie Semon; Lucy, born April 12, 1862, who married Douglas Dilley; Willard G., who was born April 13, 1864, and died at the age of 11 months; and Myrtle B. and William S., both of whom are deceased; the former was born February 9, 1866, and the latter January 3, 1870. Mr. Rowland is one of the influential Republicans of the township. Religiously he is a highly esteemed member of the Baptist Church.



**CHARLES S. DANA** is president of the Marietta Paint & Color Company, manufacturers of superfine colors, paste fillers, surfacers and wood finishing specialties. This company is the only plant of the kind in Marietta, and there are but six in the United States. The other officers of the concern are C. J. LaVallee, vice-president and secretary; and Robert Walker, superintendent.

The Marietta Paint and Color Company was incorporated on March 18, 1898, practically by the same men who are now its officers, for the manufacture of wood finishing materials and prepared paints. They purchased the plant at Fort and Wood streets, which had been built for the Marietta Bucket Company about fifty years before. This was remodeled and equipped with suitable machinery and is an up-to-date plant in every respect. It is 40 by 100 feet, in dimensions, and is constructed of brick with a stone foundation. It consists of three stories and a basement, and is all used by the company. The amount of business transacted exceeds \$150,000 annually. Six traveling men cover the territory reaching from New York City to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Mexico. Two of these travel in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada. Frank Wallack is the export representative. The New York office is located at No. 39 Cortland street. Distributing stores are maintained at Marietta and Parkersburg, supplying paints and wall paper to the





CHARLES TRACHEL.

wholesale and retail trade in their immediate vicinity. The plant is well located in respect to railroad facilities, and has a side track of its own, all goods being handled by car-load lots. The company has a commodious and well-appointed office in the front of its plant. This is an extensive concern and a credit to the city of Marietta.

Charles S. Dana was born in Belpre, Washington County, Ohio. He is a son of George Dana, grandson of George Dana, Sr., and great-grandson of Capt. William Dana.

Capt. William Dana was one of the earliest settlers of the county in which he located in 1788. He was a Revolutionary soldier and received a grant of land from the Government. He was a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, enlisted from New Hampshire, and served at Bunker Hill, and in other engagements until the war closed. He bought a farm in Belpre, Washington County, Ohio, in 1789, which is still in possession of the family and is known as the Dana farm. He married Mary Bancroft, a relative of the great historian. Their son, George Dana, Sr., was among the youngest of eleven children. He made his home at Belpre, and was a prominent and successful business man and farmer.

George Dana, the father of Charles S., was born in Washington County and was a fruit farmer and manufacturer of vinegar at Belpre, where he died in June, 1892, at the age of seventy years. He married Lucy Byington, a granddaughter of Ichabod Nye, and also of General Tupper. She died in June, 1899, at the age of sixty-nine years. They reared nine children, namely: John, who is in business in Belpre; Mrs. T. D. Dale, of New York City; Mrs. D. C. McKay, of Marietta; W. F., of Marietta; E. B., an editor in Muskegon, Michigan; Mrs. G. P. Devol, of Beverly; Lawrence N., member of a zinc mining company, of Joplin, Missouri; George B., a musician, of Paris; and Charles S.

Charles S. Dana attended Marietta College from 1879 to 1886, and since then has been in various lines of business. He was in the fruit canning business in Belpre, with the firm of George Dana & Sons, the business being

now conducted by John Dana. Mr. Dana married Mary Anderson Sayre, a daughter of Capt. D. F. Sayre, deceased, who was a prominent man, of Marietta. They have a daughter, Frances Bancroft Dana. The subject of this sketch is a member of Harmar Lodge, No. 390, A. F. & A. M.; and the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in politics and served a term in the State Senate in 1896.



**CHARLES TRACHEL**, although not one of the foremost farmers and oil producers of Washington County, has his place in the list of those who in the pursuance of this occupation spend their time most diligently and successfully, and by reason of their industry and frugality, are a credit to the township and county in which they live.

Mr. Trachel was born in Germany in 1834. In 1849, his parents sailed over the ocean to this country, bringing their son, Charles, with them. They found a suitable location in Warren township, Washington County, and there engaged in farming. They reared a family of five boys and three girls, whose names are as follows: John; Charles; Walter; Andrew; Herman; Christina; Louisa; and Fredericka. These children grew to manhood and womanhood, and are good citizens of their respective towns.

Charles Trachel married Martha Bartman, of Monroe County, Ohio, and they have five children, namely: Emma; Henry; Lucy; Janet; and Charlotte. Emma is the wife of John Hanna, a farmer in Warren township, and they have four children,—Henry; Clarence; Helen; and Madeline. Henry is a farmer in Barlow township, and married Mary Anderson. His two children are named Herman and Jennie. Lucy married Joseph Perdw, and their family consists of Dean, Twila and Bernice. Janet still lives at home, and Charlotte married Edward Finch, of Marietta.

The subject of this sketch has been living at his present farm since 1878. He has three oil wells, all producing, and besides these, he

leases about 67 acres of land, on which are two producing wells. Politically, he is a Democrat. He and his family are believers in the doctrine of the German Lutheran Church.



A. GOEBEL is well known as the proprietor of one of the largest furniture establishments in the Ohio Valley, located at No. 206 Front street, Marietta. It is one of the oldest concerns in the city and was originally the store of his father, Louis Goebel.

Louis Goebel was born in Prussia in 1829, and came to America in 1852. After spending three years in New York State, he came to Marietta, Ohio, in 1855. He was identified with the Marietta Chair Company until 1865, and the following year embarked in the furniture business. After the first year the partnership of Schmidt & Goebel was formed, which continued until 1879. He then built the present storeroom at No. 206 Front street and continued until 1894, when he was succeeded by his two sons, Henry T. and F. A. Goebel. In 1896 Henry T. Goebel took a half interest in the firm of J. Krupp & Son, at Sandusky, Ohio, an old-established furniture and undertaking house, and F. A. Goebel has since continued as the head of the Marietta house. Under capable management the volume of business has increased to many times that of seven years ago, more room being required from time to time until three floors and a basement are now utilized, the basement being devoted to a stock of linoleums, bed-springs and a general surplus stock. In passing the store one is impressed with the artistic arrangement and decoration of the show-window. It is plastered and beautifully decorated in oil inside, and covered outside with steel, thus rendering it absolutely dust-proof. It was designed by F. A. Goebel. The white, steel ceiling and the white trimmed elevator shaft, in contrast with the highly polished and luxurious furniture on the first floor, present a neat and attractive appearance. A solid pine walkway leads from the front door diagonally to the rear, and is cov-

ered with rubber matting, making footsteps noiseless. The second floor contains three rooms, all steel-sheeted, as below, and is stocked with parlor furniture and leather goods, the walls being gracefully adorned with beautiful pictures. The carpet room is in front, and here is carried a complete line of carpets and rugs, of the highest grades. The third floor is 100 feet square and contains four rooms, extending over the German National Bank, Wittlig's jewelry store, and the Schram Block; the table and stand room being over the last named. The other rooms contain large stocks of chamber suites, iron beds, chairs, hall furniture, etc. A complete line of rugs and portieres is carried in stock. The distributing room, or warehouse, is located on Butler street. Mr. Goebel is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Marietta, and stands high in the esteem of the public.



EV. F. M. WOESMAN, who is pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a resident of Marietta since 1892.

Rev. Mr. Woesman was educated at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, Ohio, having completed the classical course in 1874. He then went to St. Mary's of the West, and completed the theological course there in 1878. He was ordained the same year by the Rt. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, a brother of General Rosecrans, and a graduate of Kenyon College. Rev. Mr. Woesman assisted at the cathedral in Columbus, under the pastor, Father M. M. Meara, for two years and the next four years were spent as assistant at Newark, Ohio, under Rev. Mr. De Cailey.

Father Woesman's first pastorate was at Churchtown, Washington County, where he remained from 1884 to 1892, and then accepted the pastorate of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Marietta. Under his direction and the active support of his parishioners, the church has grown largely and a fine



school has been built near its place of worship. February 22, 1900, the congregation purchased the "Putnam Hall" property at the corner of Fourth and Wooster streets, at a cost of \$15,750, and plans are now being considered for a new church, the edifice to cost about \$100,000.

Father Woesman is a man of fine character, and is sympathetic and charitable. He is deeply loved and revered by the people of his parish and is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Marietta.

**H**OWARD W. STANLEY is a member of the wholesale and retail furniture firm of Stanley & Grass, which conducts the largest business of the kind in Marietta, Ohio. He was born in Marietta and is a son of John W. Stanley.

John W. Stanley came to Marietta about 1855 and was for a number of years a director in the Marietta Chair Company, out of which grew the furniture establishment of Stanley & Grass. Mr. Stanley started in business where Welber's meat market is now situated, and in 1866, built and occupied the four-story building at No. 166 Front street, which is now occupied by the firm and is the pioneer establishment of the kind in that section, which now constitutes the business heart of the city. In 1868 he built the building adjoining on the north. These buildings, with the warehouse in the rear, contain a total floor surface of 30,000 square feet. John W. Stanley continued in the business until 1880, when he retired. He is now living in Marietta at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He has always been stanch in his support of the Republican party. Religiously he is a member of the First Congregational Church. His wife died in 1897. Howard W. Stanley was reared in his native town and attended Marietta College, from which he was graduated in June, 1880. He then went into business with his father and continued until the latter retired in 1880. In January, 1881, the present firm was organized, which consists of Howard W. Stanley and Charles Grass. They have the largest establishment of the kind in Marietta, and one which will compare

favorably with any in the Ohio Valley. The buildings are the property of Howard W. Stanley. The front of the first floor is used for the display of sideboards, cases and fine cabinet work,—more than thirty-five sideboards being shown. The rear contains a large and complete assortment of wall paper. To the rear and extending to Second street is a large warehouse, the two buildings being separated by an alley for the convenience of wagons. The second floor front is occupied with parlor chairs and dining room furniture, and in the rear is the large carpet room, extending over the two stores, the dimensions being 40 by 90 feet. There is a man in charge of each of the different departments, including curtains, wall paper, carpets and packing. A full line of piece goods in carpets is carried, and the firm does the fitting and laying of carpets, when so desired. The third floor is devoted to chamber suites, parlor tables and fancy cabinet work, the front being a double storeroom. The rear of the third floor contains a large stock of iron beds and couches. On the fourth floor is to be found bedding supplies and rockers. An elevator makes access easy to all the floors. Twelve people are employed steadily, and frequently more, and members of the firm give their exclusive attention to the business. The wholesale business extends within a reasonable radius of Marietta, and is mainly carried on as a mail-order business. The firm has always contributed liberally to all worthy enterprises tending to improve the city,—considering this a part of their duty as progressive and representative business men. They also conduct quite an extensive real estate business, mainly in the city. Mr. Stanley purchased the first Norwood lot, and was among the early purchasers of the Glass Plant lots. John T. Stanley, his brother, is in the wholesale carpet business in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles Grass, who has been identified with the firm since 1871, was born at Marietta, and is a son of William Grass, deceased, who was a miller by trade, and came here about 1840. Charles Grass began as clerk in a grocery and has assisted materially in building up the prosperous business of Stanley & Grass.

Howard W. Stanley married Nettie Glines, who died in January, 1892. Their only child, Edith, is attending Marietta Academy, and giving special attention to music. The family residence, at No. 514 Second street, was built in 1883 by John W. Stanley and remodeled in 1901 by the subject of this sketch.

**E**DWARD MELLOR, a farmer living about four miles from Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a substantial citizen of his township, and possess the high respect of all his acquaintances. He is a son of Jesse and Mary Ann (Kidwell) Mellor, and was born in 1840 in what was then Union township, but has since been changed to Warren township, Washington County.

Jesse Mellor was born and reared near Beverly, Ohio, and during his long life did much to win the esteem and admiration of his neighbors and friends. The subject of this sketch obtained his mental training in the Warren township schools. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming until the Civil War stirred all parts of our country and the call for 100-day men was issued. He enlisted, served 100 days and re-enlisted as a member of the 2nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav., and served until mustered out at the close of the conflict. He then returned to his home and took up farming as an occupation, and has lived thus ever since. His farm consists of twenty-two acres of good, valuable land, which he keeps in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Mellor was united in matrimony with Catherine Wright, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Pinkerton) Wright, and they reared ten children, as follows: Margaret; William; Naomi; Joseph; James; Thomas and John, all deceased; Catherine, Mr. Mellor's wife; Sarah Jane; and Robert.

Mr. and Mrs. Mellor have reared six children, namely: Martha; Jesse; Clara; Frank; Etta J. and Bertha, of whom the last named is still living with her parents on the farm. Mar-

tha married Abner Harris, now deceased, and had two children, Austin and Lloyd. Her second husband was Andrew Pinkerton, and they had three children,—Adda, Lina and Martha Elizabeth. Jesse was united in marriage with Eliza Miller, and lives in Bloomington, Illinois. Mrs. Jesse Mellor was the daughter of William and Mary Miller, and she has had two children,—Clifford and Selma. The third child, Clara, was united in marriage with John Keed, and they had five children, namely: Ellis; Cora, deceased; Annie; Carlos; and an infant. Frank Mellor chose Susanna Miller, a daughter of William Miller, for his wife. They have three children,—Huldah, Ora and Dollie May, and are at present living in Kansas. Etta J. married Henry Fann. They have three children,—Wreatha, Harold, and an infant, unnamed, are also residents of Kansas.

The parents of these children are attendants of the M. E. Church. Mr. Mellor is a Democrat in politics, and in fraternal relations he affiliates with the G. A. R., belonging to the C. B. Gates Post.



**H. BACHELDER**, for years a prominent and judicious oil producer of Newport township, is also a real estate holder of Newport. By his prudent manner and wise management he has won the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens generally. He is a son of Nelson D. and Mary Ann (Fisher) Bachelder, and a grandson of Abner S. Bachelder.

Nelson Bachelder is a native of New York, where he was born January 31, 1848. He chose for his life companion Mary Ann Fisher, of Saratoga, New York, and they reared two children,—Willis, who is deceased; and G. H.

G. H. Bachelder married Annie Neath, a daughter of Jasper Neath, and they have had three children,—Georgiana, Helen Marie and Lucile. The last named died October 29, 1899. The others were born July 19, 1895, and October 29, 1897, respectively. Mr. Bachelder is a member of the M. E. Church, where he and his children worship.





DR. JOHN H. MARTIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1867. During his entire active life he has pursued the oil business successfully. Since June 13, 1901, he has mourned the loss of his beloved wife, to whom he was married October 24, 1892.

In political affairs Mr. Bachelder is a Prohibitionist of the strictest type. As a business man and citizen he stands among the most prominent and most worthy people of Washington County.



R. JOHN H. MARTIN, a physician and surgeon, of New Matamoras, Ohio, is reputed to be one of the ablest practitioners in Washington County. The Doctor is no stranger in his community, as he was born in Monroe County, adjacent to Washington County, and his parents were natives of the same county. He was born March 3, 1861, and is a son of the well-known Dr. F. P. Martin, and his wife, Adeline A. (Davis) Martin.

Dr. F. P. Martin was born May 12, 1836. He attended the Barnesville Academy, and later, the Cincinnati Medical College, graduating from the latter institution. He located in New Matamoras in 1862, and practiced his profession continuously for more than 40 years, meeting with unqualified success. He finally retired to his old home in Monroe County, where he still resides and is still recognized as one of the most skillful physicians of that section. His wife was born in 1840 and they reared nine children, of whom John H. is the eldest. The others were as follows: Francis, deceased; Lillian; Addie, deceased; Thaddens T.; Nimrod A.; Luther R.; Matilda; and Lucy.

Dr. Martin was the recipient of a good education, and after completing his studies, he engaged in teaching. He first had charge of the school in Ludlow township, which he taught one year. He followed teaching for an unbroken period of thirteen years. He served three years,—from 1888 to 1891,—as superin-

tendent of the New Matamoras schools. He then attended a medical college at Baltimore, Maryland, having previously read medicine. He graduated in 1893, and the same year, returned to New Matamoras, and commenced the practice of his profession.

September 26, 1880, Dr. Martin was joined in marriage with Amelia V. Burghbacher, a native of Woodsfield, Ohio, where her birth occurred July 19, 1863. The Doctor and his worthy wife have one son, Francis Eugene, who is now attending medical college at Baltimore, Maryland, and is a member of the class of 1905. Like his father, Dr. Martin is a Democrat, in politics, and has served two terms as town clerk, and nine years as township clerk.

Dr. Martin is a man of broad ideas, is public-spirited, and takes a fitting interest in the welfare of his community. He is a member of the Board of Education, and in fraternal circles, is master of Matamoras Lodge, No. 374, F. & A. M. The subject of this sketch is up to date in his profession, and is well-read upon all the leading questions of the day. He is a valued member of the Washington County Medical Society.



STEPHEN L. ANGLE, cashier of the German National Bank of Marietta, while a comparatively recent comer to that city, is recognized as a representative and able business man. He located in Marietta in the summer of 1899, where he assisted materially in organizing the bank. He was born in the southern part of New York State, and since first entering upon a business career has been engaged in the banking business.

His first duties in a bank were at Bradford, Pennsylvania, and for two years immediately preceding his location in Marietta he was cashier of the First National Bank at Sistersville, West Virginia. Mr. Angle spent twelve years in Buffalo, New York, where he was engaged mostly in the Bank of Commerce. Thus he is thoroughly familiar with every detail, and perfectly qualified to assume the responsibilities



and duties of any position in the banking business.

Mr. Angle is a member of the National Bankers' Association and State Bankers' Association, and is a stockholder in one of the banks in Richmond, Virginia. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E. Religiously he is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Mr. Angle has become well known as one of the leading men in business circles in Marietta, and he is highly esteemed for his upright principles and superior business methods.



L. SMITH, who is a member of the well-known law firm of Ellenwood, Smith & Leeper, of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of that county, and a son of S. B.

Smith.

Samuel Smith, the grandfather of A. L., died in 1824. His son, S. B. Smith, father of the subject of this sketch, settled in Washington County in 1816, when he was but four years old, his parents having removed from their native town,—Clinton, Connecticut, which was formerly known as Killingworth. S. B. Smith had several brothers, one of whom conducted a nursery for several years near Marietta. Mr. Smith married Susan Racer, a daughter of Benjamin Racer, who came as a boy, in 1793, from Penmar, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and also flat-boated produce down the Ohio River. Susan Smith, the mother of A. L., died in 1888. She had five sons, all of whom reside in Marietta township.

A. L. Smith, whose name opens these lines, attended the county schools and later graduated from Marietta College, with the class of 1875. For several years he taught school, having charge of the schools at Volcano, West Virginia. He was for three years clerk under Probate Judge C. T. Frazier, after which he went west, where he had charge of schools in Olympia, Washington, during the winter of 1881-1882. He was then engaged in the United States Land Office at Olympia, and returned to Marietta in 1882. Having studied law with

Judge M. D. Follett and others, prior to his western trip, Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar in 1881, and upon his return to Marietta formed a partnership with Judge Frazier, which continued until 1885. In that year he entered into partnership with L. M. Ellenwood, and ten years later Judge Leeper also became a member of the firm. Business is conducted under the firm name of Ellenwood, Smith & Leeper, and their practice is general.



EDGAR W. GODDARD, a prominent and representative farmer of Fairfield township, Washington County, was born in this township May 30, 1854, and is a son of Abram W. and Maria Jane (Coulter) Goddard. His birth occurred in the house now occupied by Waldo Putnam, located opposite to Blennerhassett Island.

Abram Wood Goddard, the father of Edgar W., was a son of Charles Hapgood Goddard, who was born in Connecticut, while his mother was born in New Hampshire. Thus Abram Goddard came of good, old, New England stock and although he had but a limited schooling, he became a man of enlightened mind, acceptably filled many of the leading offices in his township, and served for many years as justice of the peace. He was noted for his excellent penmanship, and it was often a great convenience for his neighbors to induce him to write their documents. When Abram W. Goddard settled on his farm in Fairfield township, the forest was still supreme, and here he built his log cabin, cleared up his land, every year encroaching farther and farther upon the woodland with his plow, until at the time of his death, in 1882, he had accomplished wonderful changes. These his sons later carried on to successful completion, turning the wilderness into one of the finest farms in Fairfield township.

The mother of Edgar W. Goddard was the eldest sister of Isaac B. Coulter, a well-known resident of Cutler. She was married to Mr. Goddard in this township April 23, 1843, and a family of nine children was born to them.

as follows: Melissa Emeline, who married William F. Quinn, of Palmer township, and has two children; William Rodney, who married first, Anna Blake, of Salem, and second, Fannie Henry, of Athens County, and who lives in the latter place and has seven children by his last wife, and three by the first wife; Edna Rosalie, who married James Randolph, lives in Cutler, and has two children; Talma Ferona, who married W. W. Roland, lives in Racine, Wisconsin, and has three children; Edgar Warren, who is the subject of this sketch; Hammer Hapgood, who married Emma A. Randolph, and has three children; Alva Curtis, who died at the age of two years; Zaidee Estelle, who married first, Lewis Quinn, and second, Daniel Deweese, lives on the old home farm and has two children; and Minerva Ellen, who married George B. Henry, resides in Cutler, and has four children.

Edgar W. Goddard was reared to hard work on the pioneer farm, and attended first, the district schools of his locality, and later, the select schools in Plymouth, acquiring a good education. On March 3, 1877, he married Emma A. Bucey, a daughter of J. K. Bucey, of Palmer township, and the two children resulting from this union are,—Don C., born April 15, 1878, and Georgia Estelle, born October 26, 1883. The former married Bessie Trickle, daughter of Dr. Trickle, of Cutler, and they have one daughter, Pauline Frances.

On July 3, 1879, Mr. Goddard located on his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, which at that time was heavily wooded. He has placed it in excellent condition, and has been very successful in his stock raising, many of his specimens being so purely bred that they could be easily registered. All of the modern, comfortable and convenient buildings on the place, with other improvements, have been added by Mr. Goddard, and his is one of the model farms of the township. He takes an interest in and belongs to the Grange. During the Cleveland administration Mr. Goddard voted the Populist ticket, but is identified with the Democratic party. His liberality extends to all churches, although his leanings are in the direction of the Universalist belief, as his par-

ents were of that denomination. Mr. Goddard has been too busy to be a politician, but he has acceptably held the offices of trustee, justice of the peace and assessor, being always ready to do his part toward advancing the interests of his township in every legitimate way. He is a man very highly esteemed in Fairfield township.



CAPT. HIRAM F. TOBEY, who is the genial proprietor of "Pleasant View Fruit Farm," located in Decatur township, Washington County, Ohio, is a well-known and universally esteemed citizen. Captain Tobey traces his ancestry through William, Eliakim and Samuel Tobey back to the first hardy member of his family who left the shores of England and settled in America on the coast of Maine. There, in the village of Norridgewock, on October 16, 1834, Captain Tobey was born. He is a son of farmer William Tobey (2), who resided near the Kennebec River. William Tobey (2), was born on March 6, 1812, and died on April 26, 1848, at the age of 36 years. He was a man of most exemplary life and an active supporter of the Free Will Baptist Church. His widow, Ruth (Norton) Kelly, born in 1814, still lives on Marthas Vineyard, in good health. His three children were: Hiram F., of this sketch; Julia, who was born in 1836, is a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, and has two children; and Marcellus, who was born in 1842, died in Torch, Ohio, in 1888, and is buried there. His wife, also, Sara M. (Pease), born in Edgartown, Massachusetts, lies in the Torch cemetery by his side. One son, W. Milton Tobey, survives.

Captain Tobey for a period of twelve years belonged to that bold and hardy set of men known as whalers, and sailed from New Bedford in many expeditions, gaining his title in this way. On June 12, 1864, he was drafted while at sea and came into New Bedford a few days after and paid \$550 for a substitute. In 1865 he came to Ohio, bought the farm property on December 23, 1867, and settled in his

new home March 4, 1868. Under Captain Tobey's management Pleasant View farm has justified its name. He is engaged in general farming, but cultivates fruit particularly, and with great success, his peaches being among the finest raised in the State. He is also successfully engaged in the breeding of registered Hereford cattle, and his herd is very valuable. Bees also have done well under his magic care, and for their accommodation he grows great fields of fragrant clover. The buildings on the farm are as well adapted to their purpose as those of any rural home, and it is the delight of Captain Tobey to offer hospitality to his friends and to any worthy visitor who can appreciate the thorough cultivation of this most charming and valuable place.

Captain Tobey was identified with the Republican party until 1867, when he became a Democrat. In 1891 he was a very prominent candidate for the Legislature, and has most efficiently filled many of the township offices. Fraternally he is a member of Coolville Masonic Lodge No. 337. In religious life he has long been connected with the Universalist Church at Little Hocking, Ohio.

On August 12, 1866, Captain Tobey was first married, to Mary C. Ballard, a daughter of Zebulon and Mary Ann (Cole) Ballard, who was born September 27, 1847, and died August 21, 1897, without issue. On May 17, 1899, the Captain was married to Myrtle E. Philbrick, widow of B. F. Philbrick, of Summit County, Ohio. Captain Tobey is widely known, and has many friends in Decatur township. His reputation as a farmer, horticulturist and apiarist is second to none in Eastern Ohio.

**D**R. IRVING J. JOHNSON, well known as a leading physician in the town of Constitution, Warren township, Washington County, Ohio, has been prominently identified with the medical circles of that city since 1887, and has a large number of patrons. He enjoys a reputation for energy, skill and determination, and these qualities have given him a successful practice, and placed him in a high position.

Dr. Johnson was born in Bolton, Ontario province, Canada, but after undergoing primary instruction, studied for a time at Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire. Wishing to fit himself more thoroughly for his profession, he took a post-graduate course at the university in Baltimore, Maryland. His first work was done in Vermont, but not being satisfied with matters there, he moved to his present location, and soon found a suitable place for his practice in Constitution. He has given his work in that place undivided attention since 1887. Shortly after locating there, he purchased the ground on which is his comfortable residence, together with his office.

**T**ECUMSEH SHERMAN NICHOLSON, who owns and operates a fine truck farm in the vicinity of Marietta, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1866. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Cramblett) Nicholson, of whom the former was reared in Noble County, Ohio, and is still living at the age of 69 years. Six children were born to Jacob Nicholson and his wife, namely: Ida; Eli; John; Grant; Tecumseh Sherman and Hobert Moody.

Ida, the eldest of the family, married Luke Thompson, who is a farmer in Guernsey County, and they have one child, named Burt. Eli is a farmer in Noble County. He married Josie Berson, and has three children,—Edna, Irel and Ava. John is engaged in the hardware business at Byesville, Guernsey County. He married Nancy Trott, and has three children,—Wilbur, Dwight and Nancy. Grant is a resident of Guernsey County. His marriage with Etta Secrest resulted in three children,—Ruth, Lowell and Lillian. Hobert, the youngest member of the family, is at a theological seminary in Springfield, preparing for the ministry. He married Bertha Kackley, and they have one child, Beatrice.

Tecumseh Sherman Nicholson, the fifth member of the above family, is successfully engaged in the cultivation of one of the most de-

sirable farms in this part of Washington County. It is located on the west side of the Muskingum River, within one and a half miles of the city of Marietta. This fertile and productive land is valued at \$500 per acre. Mr. Nicholson has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for a long period, and is generally regarded as one of the best farmers in this locality.

Mr. Nicholson married Tilla Bess, daughter of R. W. Bess, who resides on New street, in Marietta. They have two children,—Nami, aged eight years, and Harry, who has seen but three birthdays. In fraternal affiliation Mr. Nicholson is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically his sympathy is with the Democratic party, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran Church. He is a much respected citizen, who is known to be honest and upright in his business dealings, and who is ever ready to show friendly feeling and neighborly kindness.

**A**LBERT DOLE, a blacksmith, of Warren township, Washington County, Ohio, is skilled in the work of his trade, and has a good patronage. He was born in that township in 1868, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Cunningham) Dole. His father was a native of Montreal, Canada, and was a blacksmith during his active life. He worked at blacksmithing in the Union army during the Civil War.

At the close of the conflict he settled down in Warren township, and followed his trade until a few years ago, on the farm which he had purchased, and which he still possesses. He is now eighty-nine years old, and is spending the sunset of his life in retirement, free from the cares he has always known. His son, Albert, has his blacksmith shop on the premises, and is thus near the father who takes pride in his skill and success.

Mr. Dole was united in matrimony with Katie Skipton, a daughter of Samuel Skipton, who owns a farm in Warren township,

on which are a number of oil producing wells. Their union was blessed with three children namely: Myrtie M., Dewitt A., and Kelmer M., aged respectively eight, six, and four years. The family are devout members of the United Brethren Church.

In politics, Mr. Dole is ever ready to defend the principles of the Republican party against the arguments of those who do not believe in them.



**F**RANK R. SMITH, the efficient engineer of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, at Elba pump station, was born in Reinersville, Morgan County, Ohio, October 21, 1878, and is a son of John and Rachel (Clendenning) Smith, both natives of Morgan County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was Adam Smith, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but of German descent. Adam Smith is one of the pioneer settlers of Morgan County, and has spent his entire life in farming. He is now ninety-five years old, and is residing at Reinersville. His wife was Elizabeth Patterson.

The father of Frank R. Smith is a farmer in Morgan County. In early life he drilled for oil in the Macksburg district, before oil was discovered there, but failed to find any. He was a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted at Marietta, as a private in the 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Little Rock, Arkansas, while on special duty, and was honorably discharged after four years service, with the rank of captain. He married Rachel Clendenning and they reared six children, as follows: Willis, deceased; Joseph A.; Frank R.; William; Harry, who grew to maturity, but is now deceased; and Edna.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Morgan and Washington counties, and attended the public schools. He served an apprenticeship at telegraphy at Elba, where he has been located since 1895. He was in the employ of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company until 1897, since which time he has



been in the employ of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company.

November 30, 1899, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Alice Harper, a daughter of John H. and Sarah (Porter) Harper, of Reinersville, Morgan County, Ohio. Mr. Smith is a member of the Christian Church, and in fraternal circles affiliates with Marietta Lodge, No. 477, B. P. O. E. In politics, he gives his support to the Republican party.

**J**OHAN C. PRESTON, a prominent lawyer of Beverly, Ohio, who has frequently been called into public service, is one of the enterprising and influential men of the city. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, two miles northeast of Beverly, October 3, 1832, and is a son of Frederick and Joanna (Chapin) Preston.

Frederick Preston was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1862, aged about sixty-five years. He came to Ohio in 1819, located two miles northeast of Beverly, and followed farming all his life. Politically, he was a Whig. He married Joanna Chapin, who was also born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and who died in October, 1854. They were members of the M. E. Church. Nine children were born to them, namely: Wesley, William and Solomon, deceased; Lucinda, widow of Isaac Hedges, who resides at McConnelsville, at the age of eighty-six years; Delia A., who married J. M. Truesdell, deceased; Mary, who died December 3, 1900, and was the wife of Thomas Sweazy; Washington, who lives in West Marietta; James H., who died in Kansas City, April 4, 1900; and John C.

John C. Preston attended the common schools, and was a pupil for one term in the academy at Columbus, graduating in 1847. Upon completing his studies, he served an apprenticeship to the trade of a blacksmith, at which he worked for six years. He was then employed in a machine-shop until 1860, when his health began to fail. In 1858 he had been

elected justice of the peace of Waterford township, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster of Beverly, by President Lincoln. In 1857 he studied law under S. B. Robinson, and had made arrangements for admission to the bar when the Civil War broke out. Upon two different occasions he tried to enter the Union Army, but, because of physical disability, he was not accepted. When the war broke out, his office became a recruiting office and remained such until the conflict ended. He continued to serve efficiently as postmaster of Beverly until 1876, when he resigned and was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the active practice of law, which he has since continued, with office at Beverly. In politics he was first a Whig, but became a Republican, upon the organization of that party. He has served as justice of the peace, as postmaster, fifteen years, as mayor of Beverly, a number of terms, and was elected attorney of the county in 1891. He was re-elected to the last-named office in 1894, receiving next to the largest majority ever polled in the county. The majority was 2,167, and of this, Mr. Preston may well feel proud, as it attests the character of his service, and the esteem in which he is held in the county. He has been a notary public since 1859.

November 23, 1855, Mr. Preston was joined in marriage with Hannah Anderson, a daughter of James and Catherine Anderson, her father being the first mayor of Beverly. She was born in 1836, in Beverly, and died in March, 1873, leaving three children, namely: Burton, who is engaged in the granite and statuary jobbing business at Mansfield, Ohio; James A., who lives in Seattle, Washington, and is engaged in farming; and Kate C., wife of Edward Oliphant, a lawyer at Seattle. Mr. Preston formed a second matrimonial alliance, wedding Kate Shoop, who was born in Bristol township, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1857, and is a daughter of William and Emeline Shoop. They have four children, namely: Bessie, a school teacher; Fred N., a theatrical man; Mabel C., also a teacher; and John C., Jr. The subject of this sketch is a member



of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M., of Beverly, of which he is past master; and Rufus Putnam Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M., of which he has been high priest for years, and is the present incumbent of that office.

**O**LIVER S. GILCHREST, a prominent hardware merchant of Macksburg, Washington County, has been in that business since 1898, and has made a great success of it. He was born in what is now Wolfsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1845, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Manspeaker) Gilchrest, natives of Pennsylvania, the former, of Westmoreland County, and the latter of Bedford County. He is of Scotch-Irish, English and German descent.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Gilchrest was a native of Scotland, and his wife was born in Ireland, but they came to America, and became pioneer settlers of Westmoreland County. The maternal grandfather was Reasomer Manspeaker, born in England, whose wife was Sarah Leader, and they were pioneers of Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Gilchrest followed the trade of a carpenter, but before the time of railroads he drove a team between Baltimore, Philadelphia, Ligonier and Wheeling. The greater part of his life, however, was spent in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred.

Mr. Gilchrest was reared in Bedford County and received a common school education. Prior to the Civil War, he was employed for four years at the miller's trade. At the beginning of that conflict, he enlisted in Company H, 54th Reg. Penn. Vol. Inf., served nine months as a private, and was honorably discharged. On his return home, he worked for a time at the painter's trade, and in 1864, went to Macksburg, Washington County, where he has, practically, lived ever since. He became connected with the oil business, finding employment in the George Rice refinery, for two years, and for the following five years, led a railroad career. From February, 1885,

until 1898, he was in the grocery and dry-goods business in Macksburg. Then he opened up a hardware store, and has been successful in this last venture, as in all others. During President Cleveland's administrations he held the position of postmaster at Macksburg, and served two terms of four years, each.

In 1865, he was united in matrimony with Nancy J. Eagler, a daughter of John and Mary (Scotfield) Eagler, of Noble County, Ohio. They had two children,—Frank, now deceased, and Kenner Fred, a tool-dresser in the Macksburg oil field, who married Della Dilley, daughter of E. M. Dilley, of Macksburg, and has two children, Catherine and Robert.

Mr. Gilchrest is a thorough Democrat, in politics. He takes much interest in public affairs, and is ever ready to do his part. He has been useful to the city of Macksburg, both as mayor and as clerk of the school board. The latter position he held for many years. The subject of this sketch affiliates with the Aurelius Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M., the J. O. U. A. M. Lodge, No. 247, of Macksburg, and also with the K. of P. lodge, of that city. He and his family attend services at the M. E. Church.

**H**ARRY O. GOODRICH, the enterprising editor and proprietor of the Beverly *Dispatch*, a weekly newspaper issued every Friday, at Beverly, Ohio, is a journalist of recognized ability, being both conservative and progressive. Mr. Goodrich was born February 19, 1863, in Caldwell, Noble County, Ohio, and is a son of the late Charles H. Goodrich, whose death took place in Washington, D. C., August 31, 1892.

Charles H. Goodrich was a native of Sharon, Ohio, and was a man of prominence in his day. He was first a physician, and later a lawyer, and devoted many years of his life to the practice of these professions. In the latter part of his career, his principal occupation

was that of a newspaper organizer, and his success proved that he possessed an unusual degree of executive ability. He founded the *Noble County Republican*; *The Collied Press*, *The Newmarket News* (Ohio); *Argus*; *The Rocky Mountain News*, at California, Missouri; *The Monroe Gazette*, at Woodfield, Ohio; and *The Troy Chronicle*, at Troy, Ohio.

In 1889, Charles H. Goodrich was appointed doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. At the close of that congress he was appointed Fourth Assistant United States Treasurer, under Charles Foster. While still filling this position, he was cut off by death, as before mentioned. His widow still survives, and makes her home in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Goodrich has three brothers, all engaged in newspaper work. Charles F. is connected with a newspaper in Indianapolis; Louis P. is employed on the *Mail-Tribune*, at Charleston, West Virginia; and Walter R. is engaged on the *New York Tribune*.

January 2, 1892, Mr. Goodrich was united in marriage with Mary I. Smith, of Caldwell, Ohio. They have four children, namely: Catherine L., Syble L., Mary L. V., and James Hugh. The family worship at the M. E. Church, of which Mrs. Goodrich is a member.

Mr. Goodrich located in Washington County, Ohio, September 23, 1899, and at that time, succeeded R. J. Smith in control of the bright, newsy sheet which it is still his pleasure to edit. The *Dispatch* was established in 1878, by William C. Walters and C. E. F. Miller. The subject of this sketch is now the sole proprietor of this paper, which is Republican in politics and has an established and profitable advertising patronage. It is the aim of Mr. Goodrich to do good work, stick to his business, give the people all the news possible, and thus merit the approbation of every one. He shows individuality in his writings, convincing both the advertiser and the candidate that while he labors for money, yet it is not his sole purpose in life. He realizes that the country press is more powerful than the metropolitan papers, because it reaches more homes and influences the farmers, who compose the bone

and sinew of the republic. Therefore, in editing his paper, his motto is "upward and onward." In fraternal circles the subject of this sketch affiliates with I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 616, at Carnegie, Pennsylvania.



ILLIAM R. PARKER, the well-known druggist of Beverly, Ohio, was born in Stockport, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of Ezra and Lucy (Ross)


Parker.

Ezra Parker was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 3, 1824, and was of Quaker parentage. His father, George Parker, was a native of North Carolina, and a son of Jacob and Rhoda (Belmon) Parker, his mother being a native of France. He married Rachael Jones, the only child of Joseph and Mary (Gilbreath) Jones. Joseph Jones was of Irish birth, having come from the North of Ireland to Georgia, in 1776; his wife was born in Wales. Ezra Parker left Belmont County and came to Washington County, where he was engaged in a variety of pursuits, engineering, in the employ of the Government, operating in oil during the early days of the Duck Creek field, conducting a shoe-manufacturing business in Beverly, and finally operating lumber and flouring mills at Plainfield. Coshocton County, where he moved in 1872. He lived in Plainfield until his death in 1881. His remains rest beside those of his wife, in the cemetery at Beverly. He married Lucy Ross, who was born in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, and died in 1872, at the age of forty-eight years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One child blessed this union, William R., the subject of this sketch.

William R. Parker was reared in Beverly, where he attended the public schools. He went into the drug business at his present location, where he has had an uninterrupted business career. He has a first-class store, carrying a complete line of drugs, paints, wall-paper, books and stationery, and enjoys a lib-

eral patronage from the citizens of Beverly and its vicinity.

November 9, 1872, Mr. Parker married Mary E. Hoge, who was born in Beverly, Ohio, January 23, 1851, and is a daughter of Solomon Gore and Lucy McIntosh (Chamberlin) Hoge. Her father was engaged in steamboat trade between Pittsburgh and Zanesville, and Marietta and Zanesville. He first came down from Belmont County, to clerk in his brother's store. In the last few years of his life, he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He was a Republican, in politics, and served as postmaster of Beverly under the Garfield-Arthur administration. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have two children,—Walton Hoge, who was born in Beverly, July 9, 1873, and is assistant to his father, in the drug business; and Lucy, who was born in Beverly, January 6, 1881, and is at home. The subject of this sketch is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M. He is a Republican in politics. His son, Walton Hoge Parker, is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M., of which he is now worshipful master. He has reached the 32d degree, and is a member of Cincinnati Consistory, and of Marietta Commandery, K. T. He was educated in Putnam Military Academy, graduating with the class of 1893. He is now treasurer of the corporation of Beverly.


AMUEL R. NICKEL, ex-mayor of Beverly, and the proprietor of a barber shop in that town, was born in Beverly, August 10, 1845, and is a son of Samuel R. Nickel, who came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, at the age of twenty-five years. He located in Beverly, where he died in 1897, aged eighty-five years.

Samuel R. Nickel was educated in the schools of Beverly, and went into the drug business at an early age. He continued in that line for ten years, and then engaged in the tonorial line. He has a well-patronized shop on Main street, employing competent men to at-

tend to the work. In the spring of 1900, he was elected mayor of Beverly, his opponent being J. C. Preston, the Democrat overcoming the Republican majority. He served in that office with great acceptability, faithfully discharging his duties.

Mr. Nickel was married, in 1865, to Eliza Beatty, a daughter of William and Eliza Beatty. She was born in Belmont County in 1843, and has had five children: Margaret, who married Irvin Beatty, in Beverly; Anna, who married Curtis Leget, and is living in Waterford; Lily, who is at home; Mary, who married Dow D. Davis, and is living in Kansas City; and William P., who died in 1892. Mrs. Nickel is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Nickel has been one of the most active and progressive citizens of Beverly for a number of years, and is trustee of the cemetery. It was through his instrumentality that a neat, brick walk, 1150 feet long, was laid from the town to the cemetery. The subject of this sketch is always deeply interested in any public enterprise, and cheerfully gives his assistance to every worthy cause. He is well known in the vicinity, and has many friends.

OLUMBUS F. HAYWARD, a representative farmer of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born on the old family homestead, of which his farm now forms a part, April 13, 1831, and is a son of Rotheus and Rebecca (Gray) Hayward.

Rotheus Hayward was born in Easton, Massachusetts, October 14, 1781, and came to Washington County, Ohio, in 1805, locating one mile up the river from Waterford. He purchased a farm, and at the time of his death, May 22, 1842, owned 500 acres of land. He followed farming and stock raising very successfully. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Masonic order, and in politics, was a Whig. He was a captain in the militia, and served as township trustee many years. He married, first, Panthea Nye, a daughter of Ich-

abod Nye, January 29, 1807. They had seven children, namely: Joseph; Benjamin Tupper; Rotheus; Ichabod; Lydia M., who married August W. Shaw; Edward N.; and George B. The mother of this family died in 1823. Mr. Hayward was again married, to Rebecca Gray, who was born at Fort Fry, near Waterford, October 4, 1791, and died September 28, 1876. She was a daughter of Captain William Gray, who was captain of the garrison at Fort Fry. Her mother was a Miss Diamond, a native of Massachusetts, as was her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hayward reared five children, namely: Charlotte and Panthea, deceased; Daniel W., who lives in Empire, Oregon; Columbus F.; and Cyrus B., who lives on the home farm.

Columbus F. Hayward attended the common schools of his district and Beverly High School. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but is not active now, although he still looks after his farm of 100 acres, which was a part of the old home farm on the Muskingum River.

In 1869, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Emily Devol, who was born in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, September 24, 1829, and is a daughter of Stephen and Silance (Hatch) Devol. Her father came from Rhode Island and her mother from Connecticut. Her father was a farmer, and both were members of the Methodist Church. He was a Whig, in politics, and later a Republican. Silance Hatch first married a Dr. Buell, who died in Gallipolis, and their only child is also deceased. Mr. Hayward and his wife have one son, Edward T.

Dr. Edward T. Hayward was born in Waterford township, September 15, 1871, and received his educational training in the select school known as Beverly College, and in Marietta College, from which he was graduated in 1893. He then read medicine with Dr. P. H. Kelley, and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. He returned home, opened an office, and has since practiced successfully. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Washington County

Medical Society. In politics, he is a Republican.

Columbus F. Hayward is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M., and also of the Chapter, R. A. M. Mrs. Hayward, who died May 30, 1900, was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband is also a member. He is a Republican, in politics, was formerly justice of the peace of Waterford township, and is now township clerk.



R. SAMUEL G. ADAIR, a successful physician of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and was born in 1848. His parents were Arthur B. and Eleanor G. (Orr) Adair.

Arthur B. Adair was also a native of Guernsey County, and was born in 1818. His death occurred in 1893. He was a farmer by occupation, and was well known in his locality. His wife was born in Ireland, in 1818, and was but six weeks old when her parents moved to this country. Her parents, George and Elizabeth Orr, are long since deceased. Arthur B. Adair and his wife had five children, namely: Mary D., who married Henry Berkey, and died in Denver, in 1890; William A., a physician, who died in Athens County in 1899; Samuel G., the subject of this sketch; Jennie J., who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Robert O.

Dr. Samuel G. Adair, the subject of this biography, obtained his early mental training in Athens County, Ohio, in the common schools, and at Atwood's Institute, at Lee, Ohio. He was but five years old when his parents removed to Athens County, and he remained there until 1879. At the age of fifteen years, he entered the army, serving in the transportation department for a short time. He attended Downington University in Meigs County, Ohio, after which he taught school four or five years, and then went into the office of his brother, where he read medicine. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College,



and received his diploma from that college in 1879, after which he at once located in Beverly, where he has been in active practice up to the present time. In 1901, he took a course in medicine at The Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago. He is one of the best physicians in and about Beverly, and his practice is large and lucrative. He aims to advance with his profession, and is thoroughly modern in his ideas and treatment.

Dr. Adair married, in 1879, Ella F. Patterson, a daughter of John Patterson. She was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1853, and five children have resulted from their union, namely: Lee P.; Florence B.; Wilbur G.; Frank E.; and Raymond G.

Dr. Adair and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, Court of Honor; and of the State and Washington County medical societies. In politics, he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Pension Examining Board for nine years, and is a member of the town council and school board.

**D**R. CHARLES W. EDDY, who has been a practitioner of medicine for the past twenty-five years, and a resident of Marietta, for the past twenty-one years, is a native of Washington County, Ohio, and was born in 1852. He is a son of Erastus Eddy.

Erastus Eddy, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born March 27, 1829, in Massachusetts, and settled in Ohio in 1838. He located in Adams township, Washington County, where he followed farming and stock raising during his active life. His wife was born in Noble County, in 1832, and they now live in Marietta. Two children blessed their union, namely: Dr. Charles W., the subject of this sketch; and Elvin Parker Eddy, who died in 1897. He was a graduate of the Ohio Dental College, and was practicing in Marietta at the time of his death. Erastus Eddy served a number of years as justice of the peace, and also as trustee of Adams township.

Charles W. Eddy, the subject of this sketch, attended Beverly Academy, after which he took the full course at the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1877. He is a general practitioner, and at present is located at No. 304 Front street.

Dr. Eddy married Anna Teter, a native of Van Buren County, Iowa, and they have one son,—Homer E. In politics, the Doctor is a Democrat. He has served two years as a member of the staff in the Hospital for the Insane, at Athens, Ohio, and for eight years was a member of the Board of Pension Surgeons in Marietta,—during both of Cleveland's administrations. Fraternally, he is a member of the following organizations: American Medical Association; American Association of Life Insurance Examiners, of which he was a charter member; the Ohio State Medical Society; and the Ohio Pediatric Society; he has served as both president and secretary of the Washington County Medical Society. He is a member of the American Union Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and the Knights of Pythias. Religiously he is a Methodist.

Dr. Eddy ranks among the leading physicians of Washington County, and is a man who commands the respect of all who come in contact with him.

**S**AMUEL BAILEY, who is postmaster of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, April 24, 1847, and is a son of James and Mary M. (Price) Bailey.

James Bailey was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1799, and died in 1865. He removed to Morgan County, in 1830, and was a merchant at McConnellsville, in partnership with Alexander Simpson, for a number of years. He afterwards bought a farm near Deerfield Church, where he spent the rest of his days. He lies buried in the noted Deerfield Cemetery. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary M. Price, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1808, and died in 1896. She



was a daughter of John Price. James Bailey and his wife had nine children, namely: John, a member of Company B, 62nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; James M., a member of Company E, 78th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., who died in the hospital at Vicksburg, and is buried in that city; Benjamin, a member of Company E, 78th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., who was wounded in the battle before Atlanta, and is buried in Rome, Georgia; William, deceased; an infant deceased; Sarah, who married James M. Ferguson, and is living on the home farm; Mary, who married Hiram Johnson, and is a widow, living in Missouri; Nancy V., who died in 1858, of what was then called putrid sore throat,—the first case of diphtheria in South-western Ohio; and Samuel, the subject of this sketch.

Samuel Bailey attended the common schools of his native county, and after leaving school, followed farming until 1880. He then followed civil engineering, in railroad work, for ten years, and in 1893, located in Beverly. He was elected justice of the peace in 1897, but resigned that office to accept the appointment of postmaster of the town, under President McKinley. He now fills that office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was mayor of Beverly during 1895, filling the unexpired term of John Lansley.

Mr. Bailey was united in marriage in 1870 with Ella Filler, a daughter of William Filler. She was born near Roseville, Muskingum County, Ohio, and died in 1888, leaving four children, namely: Hattie L., who lives near Denver, Colorado; Oakley M., agent for the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, at Murray, Utah; Mary E., who lives near Denver, Colorado; and Anna, deceased. Mr. Bailey married, secondly, in 1891, Mary M. Jumper, a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Jumper. Her father was Captain John Jumper, and she was born at Rainersville, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1857.

Mr. Bailey is a Republican, in politics; he holds a commission as notary public from Governor George K. Nash. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M. of Malta, Ohio; and of the Rufus Putnam Chapter,

and Fraternal Mystic Circle. He is a Presbyterian, in religious belief, while his wife is a Methodist.



B. WEST, who, during his active career, has been engaged in various lines of business and has been identified with many enterprises, is a successful oil producer, and one of the leading men of Marietta, Ohio. He was born near Moundsville, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1838.

When about eighteen years of age, Mr. West removed to the neighborhood of Parkersburg, and came to Marietta during the Civil War. He first engaged in the grain and produce trade. For several years he was a member of the firm of Reppert, West & Jones, dealers in grain and produce, their place of business being where the Bellevue Hotel now stands. He operated in oil, to some extent, in West Virginia, prior to 1869, and then at Federal Creek, Morgan County, Ohio, in the Chesterfield district. Later, he sold there, and is now interested in Athens and Washington counties. He has a large number of wells, is interested in many oil companies, and is manager of the Alice Oil Company. For years he was secretary and manager of the Konk Oil Company. From 1879 to 1889 he dealt in Pittsburgh coal under the firm name of J. B. West & Co., with floats and barges at the foot of Butler street, on the Muskingum River, his office being near the corner of Putnam and Front streets. He disposed of his coal business, and again resumed oil operations, in which he has attained a high degree of success. Mr. West was superintendent of the Marietta City Water Works from its inception until July, 1900, when he resigned and was succeeded by J. S. H. Torner. He is a public-spirited man, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of Marietta.

Mr. West has two brothers,—Dr. W. L. West of New Matamoras; and Dr. G. B. West who is identified with the banking business at Sistersville. The subject of this sketch was joined in marriage with a daughter of Willard.





JOHN T. HAINES.

Merriman, who was born and reared in Washington County, Ohio. Her paternal great-grandfather was one of the original 48 settlers of Marietta, of whom Amos Porter, the youngest member, was the last survivor. One child blesses this union, namely: James Herbert, D. D. S., a graduate of Marietta College, who is engaged in practice at Mansfield, Ohio. By previous marriage, with Mary C. Neal, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, there was one son, William Edward, a steamboat man of Huntington, West Virginia. Mrs. West was an own cousin of Stonewall Jackson, who was brought up in her father's family. Politically, J. B. West is a Republican. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religious convictions, he is a believer in the Congregational Church. He owns a home at No. 326 Third street, but resides at the corner of Third and Putnam streets.

**J**OHAN T. HAINES, one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Washington County, Ohio, owner and operator of a fine farm of 80 acres in Palmer township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on August 15, 1838. He is a son of Charles and Phoebe (Cook) Haines. His great-grandfather was of Holland birth and ancestry.

Charles Haines was born in 1810, in Belmont County, and his wife was born in 1818, in Guernsey County. They came to Washington County in 1847, and located in Wesley township, near Plymouth.

John T. Haines has devoted the greater portion of his life to agricultural pursuits. His education was obtained in the public schools. During the Civil War he enlisted in the 100-day service, and performed the duties of a loyal citizen. Mr. Haines has been located on his present farm for 25 years. He devotes it to a general line of farming and to stock raising, making a specialty of registered Jersey cattle. He keeps a herd of about 30 head, and has the reputation in Marietta, of making the best quality of butter in Washington County. Mr.

Haines operates his farm with the assistance of his son-in-law, John T. Ullom.

On February 24, 1862, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Rachel J. Dunsmoor, who was a daughter of Lucius P. and Mahala (Williams) Dunsmoor. The former was born in January, 1810. Mrs. Haines was born December 20, 1842. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Haines are Clara and Carrie D. The last named married John T. Ullom, and has one son, George Lawrence Theodore. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Haines are as follows: Albina; Polly; Mahala Josephine; Lucius Jasper; Laura Virginia and Lodema A. The first wife of Mr. Haines died on June 10, 1899. On January 1, 1900, he was married to Ella Webster, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Webster.

In political sentiment the subject of this sketch has been a lifelong Republican, as was his father, and he actively supports that party's candidates. For 30 years, he has been a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Haines is connected with no secret orders, although he is a man of social instincts and delights to offer hospitality to his wide circle of friends. He is a quiet, self-respecting man, who is liberal with his means when he sees the need of the unfortunate. He is kind to his neighbors, and looks well after his business and his family, dealing justly with all. In fact, he is a first-class, typical American citizen.

**D**R. E. SLOAN, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Marietta, Ohio, since October, 1894, was born in Independence township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1847 and is a son of Mathias and Margaret (Coan) Sloan.


Mathias Sloan was a descendant of a Pennsylvania family which at an early day removed from Belmont County, Ohio, to Washington County, Ohio, where he died in 1874, on New Year's Day. After marriage he moved to Independence township. He married Margaret Coan, who was of Irish descent, and died

in March, 1854, leaving four children, namely: E., a physician; Nancy Jane, wife of Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Independence township, by whom she has two children,—Amelia, aged nineteen years, and James, aged seventeen years; Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Goodman, of Independence township, by whom she has several children; and Lydia, who married Rev. Luther Handlan. She died in Florida, and Mr. Handlan, who was again married, died at Plymouth, Ohio, leaving one son, Irving. Mathias Sloan was married a second time, to Miss Donalley, now deceased, and ten children were born to them, as follows: Barnard, of West Virginia; John, who lives near Martin's Ferry; George, who lives in Martin's Ferry; Margaret; Ella, who resides at Martin's Ferry; Katherine, who resides in East Liverpool, Ohio; James, of Newport, Ohio; Isaac, deceased; Carrie, of Martin's Ferry; and Effie, deceased.

Dr. E. Sloan attended the schools of Independence township, the high school at Newport, and Dennison University. He taught one term in the schools of Newport, and several terms in the surrounding country. He entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, in the fall of 1872, and was graduated in January, 1874, with the degree of M. D. He practiced at Archer's Fork, Independence township, for a short time, and then went to Williamstown, West Virginia, where he practiced with good results until 1894; in October of that year he located at Marietta. He soon became well established, and now has an extensive practice. He has been a student of his profession through all these years, and is thoroughly familiar with all new discoveries in medical science. He is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Marietta and the medical fraternity. He belongs to the Eclectic Medical Society of Ohio.

Dr. Sloan was married March 21, 1872, to Sarah E. Cline, a daughter of Reuben and Diana (Cady) Cline. Her parents now reside at Williamstown, as does also her brother, who is a physician. This union resulted in the birth of four children, as follows: Mira E., who was married in the spring of 1902, to

Samuel H. Plumber; Dr. H. E., a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, who is now practicing at Clarksburg, West Virginia; Arthur D., D. D. S., a graduate of the Cincinnati Dental School, who is practicing in Marietta; and Clarence R., who graduated in the spring of 1901, with the degree of M. D., and is associated in practice with his father. Religiously, the family are Baptists.

ARVEY E. SMITH, for many years a prominent educator of Washington County, is at the present time assistant manager of the Cumberland Oil Company, with headquarters at Marietta, Ohio.

Mr. Smith was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in May, 1863, and is of Quaker parentage. He was educated at the Ohio State University, at Columbus, after which he took up the profession of teaching. He first taught at Chester Hill, Ohio, and other towns, until 1869, and then came to Washington County, and had charge of the schools of Marietta township for two years. His ability was soon recognized and he became principal of the Marietta High School, in which capacity he served for eight years. In November, 1899, he accepted his present position with the Cumberland Oil Company. He gave marked satisfaction as an instructor, and his resignation was accepted with regret. Mr. Smith has done considerable work of a literary character, which has attracted much attention.

The Cumberland Oil Company was chartered in 1899, at Portland, Maine, with a capital stock of \$500,000, to operate in Ohio. The officers are,—George P. Wescott, president; J. G. Shaw, vice-president; George F. West, treasurer; H. C. Lord, general manager; and H. E. Smith, assistant manager. Mr. Lord is an old time oil operator who came to Marietta in 1898, and in July, 1899, consummated the organization of the company, which runs several strings of tools. It is actively engaged in developing the mineral re-



sources of this section, and owns a number of productive wells. In 1897 Harvey E. Smith was engaged with J. A. Lowell, to locate the pool that supplied the wells on the Joy farm, and they, with others, drilled a score of wells to ascertain its location. Persistent effort finally resulted in success. The corporation, which maintains offices in the St. Clair Building, has done good work for this section of the oil country.

The subject of this sketch was married to Ella Curry, of Morgan County, Ohio, who was also engaged in teaching school. Mr. Smith has one son, Edward Orton, who was born in Morgan County. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Republican. He is a member of the Board of Education, for which office none is better qualified. Religiously, he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.



ILLIAM P. DYE, a retired oil producer and successful business man, of Marietta, Ohio, was born there in 1844, and is a son of James H. Dye, and grandson of Samuel

Dye.

Samuel Dye was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and removed to Washington County, Ohio, where he located in Lawrence township, early in the nineteenth century. He married Susan Huff, and they reared nine children, as follows: John H.; Jonathan T.; James H.; George; Sophia; Annie; Betsey; Mary and Nancy, all of whom are deceased.

James H. Dye was born in Lawrence township, on the Little Muskingum River, in 1816, and came to Marietta in 1830, when fourteen years of age. He learned the trade of a tanner with Thomas Vinton, and followed it until 1862, when he engaged in the cutlery business. One year later he established a livery, which he conducted until his death, in 1880. His establishment was located on 3rd street, between Greene and Church streets. He was prominent in local affairs, and served for a

number of years as a member of the city council of Marietta. He married Clarissa Jackson, who came of a prominent Washington County family, and was a daughter of Hugh Jackson. She was born in 1817, and died in 1899. They were parents of nine children, namely: Harriet, deceased; George and Mary, of Marietta, the latter being the widow of Mattison Holmes; William P.; Catherine, who died young; Marcellus, who died in December, 1900; Louisa, wife of Wallace Scott, of Marietta; Henry, a physician, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Fanny R., who resides with her brother, William P., as does also Mrs. Holmes.

William P. Dye attended the grammar schools of Marietta, and in 1862 entered the Union army. He enlisted as a member of Company A, 87th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for three months' service, and returned to Marietta in September, 1862. In 1864, he enlisted on the gunboat Louisville, on the Mississippi River, where he served as a sailor for twelve months, and was mustered out July 3, 1865. Returning to Marietta, he conducted a livery, in connection with his father, until the latter's death, when he became a partner of his brother, Marcellus, in the same business. This they continued until 1893, when the subject of this sketch engaged in the oil business at Chester Hill, Morgan County. He still has large oil interests, but his health has been such as to prevent him from taking any active part in the work in recent years. He was elected sheriff of Washington County, on the Republican ticket, in 1893, serving until 1897; and was formerly a member of the city council from the Second Ward.

Mr. Dye was married at Marietta to Clara Kinnard, a daughter of Pascal Kinnard. She was born in 1844, and died in September, 1879, leaving two children.—James K., who was born in 1873, and died in 1898; and Agnes U., who was born in 1875, and died in 1887. Fraternally Mr. Dye is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to Harnar Blue Lodge, No. 390. He resided in the Second Ward until 1889, when his home was destroyed by fire. He then purchased a lot,

and built a home at No. 312 Third street, where he now resides with his two sisters. Religiously the family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**H**ENRY WENDELKEN, a retail grocer of Marietta, Ohio, located at No. 250 Front street, has been a resident of that city since 1853. He was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, in 1840, and is a son of Gerd Wendelken.

Gerd Wendelken brought his family to America in 1853, and conducted a general store from 1855 to 1870. He died February 27, 1893, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife having died some years previous to that time. Mr. Wendelken has two sisters who are married, and live in Wheeling, West Virginia, and a brother, Martin K. Wendelken, who is a member of the firm of R. Van Metre & Company.

Henry Wendelken, subject of this sketch, went to school until he was fourteen years old, and then became employed in a bucket factory on the west side of Marietta, which was then conducted by John Newton, the site being that of the present Marietta Manufacturing Company. After four years' employment in that factory, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he served a four-years' apprenticeship. In 1864, he entered the army, and served four months, after which he assisted his father in the store until 1865, when he engaged in business for himself. He first opened a general store on Front street, where Craig's photograph gallery now stands, and carried it on for ten or twelve years. He is now engaged in handling groceries, alone, and has a fine stock of both staple and fancy goods. He has occupied his present building, which was erected in 1859, for the past twenty-four years. Mr. Wendelken now owns the building, which, when first built, was 60 feet deep. He has added 40 feet to the rear, and the store is now 100 feet long, and 20 feet wide.

The subject of this sketch was wedded, in

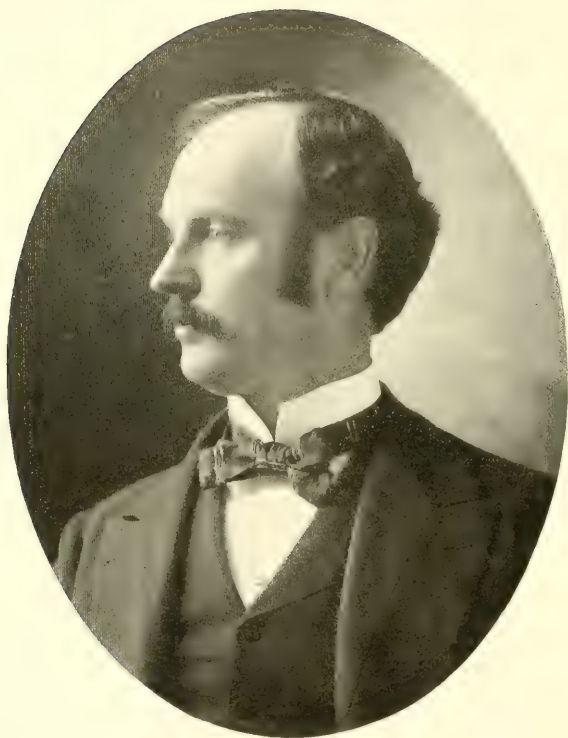
1866, to Elizabeth Andreæ, of Matamoras, Ohio. She died in 1885, leaving six children, whose names are as follows: Edward, who is in the employ of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company; Clara, the wife of William Sayres; Emma, the wife of George Schad; Sargeant, who assists his father in the store; Louisa; and Harry, a clerk in the First National Bank of Marietta. Mr. Wendelken married, secondly, in 1888, Mrs. Elizabeth Rotchey, and they have one son, Gerd, who is in school.

Mr. Wendelken is a director in the Dime Savings Society, and also has other business interests in Marietta, although he devotes most of his time to the grocery business. He is a very successful man, and his success has been of his own making, as he has striven untiringly for many years. He is honest and upright in every way, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all in the community. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of Buell Post, G. A. R., and has served three terms as senior vice-commander. He attends St. Paul's German Church.

**E**LMER E. WHITTINGTON, who carries on a general merchandise store at West, Grandview township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio, October 12, 1864, and is a son of Benjamin Whittington.

Benjamin Whittington was born in Maryland August 12, 1832, and went to Belmont County, Ohio, with his mother, at the age of twelve years. There he lived until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he settled in Noble County. In 1881, he moved to Monroe County, where he continued to reside until 1898, and then located in Washington County, where he died December 13, 1898. He was a farmer, and an upright, honest man. He married Hannah Merrill, who was born in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, and is now deceased. They reared the following offspring, namely: Sylvester, a farmer, of Monroe County; Marguerite, who married M. Sny-





DR. J. D. PARR.

der, and is living in Noble County. Dr. Richard H., of Washington County; James T.; Elmer E.; Laura J., deceased; and William A., a teacher in Washington County.

Elmer E. Whittington came to Washington County, in 1891, where he conducted, in partnership with his brother, James T., a general merchandise store at West. There they supply the wants of the farmers of the vicinity, and also the residents of the neighboring towns. They carry a good line of stock, and are well patronized. Mr. Whittington is well known in the community, and is a man worthy of the confidence placed in him.

The subject of this sketch was married September 20, 1898, to Julia A. Loman, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, September 9, 1872, and is a daughter of John R. Loman, deceased.

Mr. Whittington is a Republican, in politics. He was appointed postmaster of West in 1891, and has served in that capacity most acceptably since that year. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

**D**R. J. D. PARR, a well known practitioner of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Washington County, September 3, 1858, and is a son of Nathan and Casinda (An-  
crum) Parr.

Nathan Parr lives near New Matamoras, Washington County, and is a native of this county. His father, Samuel Parr, died at the age of ninety years. J. D. Parr, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until he was 21 years old. He attended the grammar school of John D. Phillips, and taught school eight years in Washington County. He spent two years in Kansas, where he also taught school about 30 miles southeast of Kansas City. He began the study of medicine in Kansas City, with Dr. M. T. Runnels. On returning home, he took a course at Pulte Medical College, in Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in 1890. He at once began the active practice of his profession, spending

the first two years at New Cumberland, West Virginia. He then practiced for nine years in Huntington, West Virginia, and moved to Marietta, in September, 1901. There he purchased a fine home, in which he has his offices. Dr. Parr is a physician of more than ordinary ability, and has a large and increasing practice. He is a man who inspires confidence in his patients, and treats them with consideration and sympathy. His knowledge of his profession is thorough, and he is constantly seeking to advance, taking a deep interest in the progress made in that science.

Dr. Parr wedded Mary F. Dailey, a daughter of Nicholas Dailey, of Washington County. Her people come from Belfast, Ireland, and with the exception of herself and brother, John Dailey, of Pittsburg, are all deceased. The Daileys came to America in 1840, and located at Wellsburg, West Virginia, whence they moved to Washington County. Dr. Parr and his wife have three sons, viz: Donley J., who was born March 12, 1892, at New Cumberland, West Virginia; Robert Wesley, who was born March 9, 1894, at Huntington, West Virginia; and Willie Everett, who was born March 14, 1897, at that place.

Dr. Parr is a Democrat, in politics. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society, of West Virginia; the Hahnemann Medical Society, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and the American Institute of Homeopathy; and has served as examiner for various old-line insurance companies. He is the examiner, at Marietta, for the M. W. of A. lodge, of which he is a member. In religious belief he is a Methodist.

**J**OHN M. WALKER, who has been engaged in farming in Grandview township, Washington County, Ohio, since 1866, was born in Noble County, Ohio, April 2, 1845, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Low) Walker.

John Walker was born near Morgantown, Morgan County, West Virginia, and when twenty years of age moved to Ohio and located in Noble County. In 1867, he settled in



Liberty township, Washington County, Ohio, where he followed farming until his death. He married Elizabeth Low, who was born on Duck Creek, Noble County, Ohio, in 1820, and they reared the following children: Sarah (Fleming); James A., of Belmont County, Ohio; Elizabeth; John M.; George, who was a member of Company C, 36th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and died during the Civil War; David, deceased; Susan Ann, wife of I. Birch, of West Virginia; Delilah, wife of C. Wise, of Monroe County, Ohio; and Eliza (Wiley), of Washington County, Ohio.

John M. Walker came to Washington County, Ohio, in 1866, and located in Grandview township. He purchased forty acres of his present farm in 1868. Since 1878, he has added by purchase, 137 acres, and now has 246 acres of fine farm land. He is engaged in stock raising and deals largely in wood, and his success has been continuous.

In 1866 Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Mary Shaw, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1844, and they have had five children: William H., and Francis E., deceased; Flora B., and Robert and John D., deceased. Mrs. Walker died May 10, 1876. John M. Walker was again married, in 1878, Emma J. Wells, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, becoming his bride. Their children are as follows: F. Warren; Mary; George; Edna C.; Blanche E.; and Thurman R. Politically, Mr. Walker is a Prohibitionist, and has served two terms as township trustee. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian Church.



THOMAS STANTON, one of the well-known and representative farmers of Washington County, Ohio, who has been identified with the growth and development of Wesley township for many years, was born in Somerset township, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1828, and is a son of William and Mary (Leslie) Stanton.

William Stanton was born in North Carolina, in 1796, and there in the home of his parents, he grew to maturity, learning the tan-


ning business. Later in life, he became a farmer and died in 1861. The maternal grandfather of Thomas Stanton was Robert Leslie, and the grandmother was Rachel Rogers, both being honored names in the State of Maryland, where Mary (Leslie) Stanton was born in 1801; she died in Ohio in January, 1868.

Thomas Stanton was reared in Belmont County and learned the blacksmith trade in Somerton, where he conducted a shop for seven years. He moved to Little Hocking in 1859, and cultivated his small farm, which he left to enter the army. He enlisted under the 100-day call, and after his service was ended, he sold his 50-acre farm at Little Hocking, and moved to Athens County, where he bought another farm and operated it for seven years. In 1872 Mr. Stanton secured his present fine farm, which was at that time known as the "Windfall" tract, on account of its big timber having gone down in a very destructive storm which swept over the locality some years prior to Mr. Stanton's purchase. With the exception of 50 acres, he cleared this land and has made his farm a model in tillage and improvements. The property comprises 164 acres, and originally belonged to the well-known Nahum Ward, and was a part of "the Ohio Purchase." Mr. Stanton keeps only good stock, and he has been particularly successful in sheep growing, his wool bringing the highest market price.

In 1851, Mr. Stanton was married to Patience C. Hobbs, a daughter of Amos Hobbs, of Belmont County, who was born in 1830, in Maryland, and came with her parents to Ohio, in childhood. To this union the following children were born: Greenberry W., born in 1852, who married Jennie Barton, has four children, and lives in Morgan County, Ohio; Mary E., born in 1854, who married John Murphy, and lives in Athens County; William A., born in 1856, who died at the age of 18 years; Charles J., born in 1858, who resides at home and is unmarried; Louis Eugene, born in 1859, who married Emily Fawcett, has one child, and lived in Colorado; Elmer Ellsworth, born in 1862, who married Laura E. Edgar-

ton, and has five children; Sarah A., born in 1866, who resides at home; and Schooley, born in 1867, who resides in Marietta, and is connected with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Stanton gave his children excellent educational advantages, in select schools at Bartlett, and two of them took business courses. Both Ellsworth and Eugene taught school in Iowa and Dakota. The former is now a rising attorney at Stromsburg, Nebraska, and the latter is a successful physician at Sterling, Colorado.

In politics, Mr. Stanton has been identified through life with the Republican party, his interest beginning when he was 12 years old. His first vote was cast for the Free Soil ticket. Although he never sought office, he has served as assessor and school director, and is regarded as one of the most useful, reliable and substantial citizens of Wesley township.


EORGE W. PFEIFFER, a well-known educator and agriculturist of Washington County, is now living upon his well kept farm in Lawrence township.

William Pfeiffer, father of George W., our subject, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Rhine, in Germany, February 27, 1820. On January 1, 1847, he landed in New York and after some time settled in the Ohio Valley. Here he followed wood turning, and was also engaged for many years in farming. He married Priscilla S. Bircher, who was born in Sussex County, Delaware, September 15, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer reared four children, namely: Lizzie, deceased; George W.; Lenora and Charles S., deceased. After settling in this county Mr. Pfeiffer became a citizen, and was a Republican in politics. He became a member of the Christian Church in middle life.

George W. Pfeiffer was born in Newport, Kentucky, April 18, 1858. He received a good education, and after reaching manhood began teaching school. This profession he followed for 17 years, giving most excellent satisfac-

tion. In the meantime he had become interested in agriculture, and being a progressive man, he puts into practice the latest and most approved methods of farming. His specialty is the raising of Durham cattle, and swine.

Mr. Pfeiffer married Etta Athey, who was born October 7, 1867, and is a daughter of Hezekiah Athey. This union has resulted in three children,—Charles, Georgiana and Theodore Alston. Mr. Pfeiffer keeps thoroughly informed upon all the leading questions of the day. Politically, he is a Republican, and takes much interest in local politics, having served his community as assessor for one year. He is a man of irreproachable character, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

EORGE WORRALL, who is one of the active and prominent young business men of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is treasurer of the "Worrall Grocery Company," which he conducts. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, at Chester Hill.

Mr. Worrall attended the common schools of Chester Hill, and began his business career by clerking in a general store in that village. He has had many years of experience in the grocery business, having spent ten years in service with the Penrose & Simpson Company.

The Worrall Grocery Company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, in September, 1900, and its officers are as follows: J. S. Pierpont, president; P. W. Leedom, vice-president; M. E. Coffman, secretary; and George Worrall, treasurer and manager. The building now occupied by the firm is on Second street, and was built for their use, consisting of four floors and a basement. This company has an entire floor space of about 20,000 square feet. Three traveling men cover the territory for a radius of sixty miles. The business of 1902 shows an increase of 20 per cent. over the corresponding months in 1901. They carry on purely a wholesale business, and have one of the largest and finest stocks of groceries in Marietta.

Mr. Worrall married Miss Leedom, of Butler, Pennsylvania, and they have one son,—Ralph L. They live at No. 408 Scammel street, and are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Worrall was secretary and treasurer of the Marietta Council of United Commercial Travelers of America, which organization was established in April, 1891. He was one of the thirty charter members, and from 1894 to 1899 held the office of secretary and treasurer. This organization now consists of 110 members, and its present officers are as follows: E. C. Wise, past counselor; A. H. Strecker, senior counselor; Lou Strecker, junior counselor; W. M. Dearth, conductor; O. J. Hawk, sentinel; and M. Rea Gano, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Worrall is one of the rising young business men of Washington County, and is possessed of more than ordinary mercantile ability. He is progressive and active and is keenly alive to the necessity of untiring energy and zeal in this day of keen competition. He displays much tact and good judgment in the management of his business, and is a man of upright principles.

**J**AMES F. BRIGGS, numbered among the substantial and representative citizens of Warren township, Washington County, Ohio, is well known and popular in that vicinity, and is ever ready to perform his share of the duties of a citizen.

Mr. Briggs is the son of Andrew and Mary (Black) Briggs. The subject of this sketch was born in Morgan County in 1839, and has been located at his present place since 1890. The father was born in Ohio and the mother in Pennsylvania.

In 1864 Mr. Briggs enlisted in the 174th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the 23rd Army Corps. He spent most of his time in Tennessee, doing brave service under General Schofield, at Cedar Creek, Murfreesboro, and Over-all Creek. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war and returned to Ohio.

Mr. Briggs chose for his life companion Harriet E. Marshall, a daughter of Thomas and Jane Marshall, of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have had five children, namely: Emmett, who died in infancy; Evert; Theodosia; Charles A.; and E. Stanley. Theodosia and Charles A. are still residing at home. E. Stanley is running a lease in the oil business with great success. Evert married Emma Pfeffer, and they have two children,—Floyd and Alta. The family are faithful in their attendance on religious service at the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Briggs is a Republican in politics and is often of service in helping to advance the interests of his chosen party. His good-natured ways and pleasing manners have won him many friends on every side, who delight in his prosperity.

**F**URMAN J. DYE, an extensive agriculturist, living on his farm four miles from Marietta, on the River Road, is recognized and has been for some years past, as one of the most substantial citizens of Warren township, Washington County, Ohio.

Mr. Dye is a son of Samuel and Lucinda (Dye) Dye, and was born November 10, 1841, in Lawrence township, Washington County. His father was born September 24, 1806, in Lawrence township, Washington County, and died June 3, 1884. In 1868 he moved to Warren township, where he spent his last days. He and his wife were the parents of 16 children, six of whom are now living, as follows: Morgan I.; John J.; Furman J.; Hattie R. (Scott); Joseph R.; and Samuel M. Samuel M. resides with his brother on the home farm. He married Mary Ward, a sister of the wife of Furman J. Dye. Samuel M. and his wife have a family of five children, as follows: Thomas; Lizzie; Edna; Mamie; and Wirt.

Marietta College furnished the education with which Furman J. Dye made his start in life, and it was while he was attending to his studies there that his father purchased the





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM ROWLAND WICKENS.



farm now owned by his three children, Furman J., Samuel M. and Hattie R., wife of D. A. Scott. It consists of 232 acres of the best kind of land, and Mr. Dye is deriving great profit from its cultivation; he raises principally grain and hay. On this farm, the first oil in the vicinity was discovered, and there also the first well was drilled by Newton & Company at "Cow Run," the farm at that time being still in the possession of his father.

Furman J. Dye was united in matrimony with Lizzie Ward, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Ward, of Warren township, and their union resulted in two children, namely: Howard and Dewey W., whose ages are twelve and two and a half years, respectively.

Mr. Dye is an upright, consistent and reliable man, progressive in all his methods of farming, and public-spirited as a citizen. The greater part of his time and energy are spent on the farm in attending to its various duties.



WILLIAM ROWLAND WICKENS, oil and oil producer in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, which has been his home since early boyhood, was born on the Isle of Wight, England, March 15, 1823, and is a son of George and Charlotte (Rowland) Wickens, both natives of the same place.

George Wickens, the paternal grandfather, spent his entire life on the Isle of Wight, actively engaged in farming. The maternal grandfather, William Rowland, was a native of the same isle, where he followed the occupation of a ship carpenter. In 1820 he came to America, and was among the pioneer settlers in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio. He married Nancy Beer, and they reared six children, as follows: Harriet, who married James Rowland, known as James May; Jane, who married John Hutchins; William Rowland; Charlotte; Mary A., who married Alfred Regnier; and Edward, who married Eliza Kidd.

George Wickens, the father of William Rowland, sought a home in America in 1832,

bringing his family with him. He located in Washington County, Ohio, and purchased land in Aurelius township. He was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at the bench for 40 years. After clearing a portion of the land he engaged in tilling the soil, and also improved his farm by the addition of substantial buildings. Upon this farm he and his wife passed their closing years, having realized their fondest hopes.


Five children were born to him and his estimable wife, namely: George; Betsey, who married Allen Pierce; William Rowland, the subject of this biography; John; and Henry, a short sketch of whose life appears in another part of this work.

William R. Wickens was reared and schooled in the vicinity of his present farm, which consists of 300 acres. A part of this land was taken up as a government claim, by his brother, George, shortly after the family came to America. This tract not only ranks among the best farming land in Aurelius township, but is good oil property. Over 200 acres of it was cleared by its present owner, who, in 1865, began prospecting for oil. His efforts were crowned with success, and since that time, much attention has been given by Mr. Wickens to the development of the oil industry in his section. He now has a large number of wells in successful operation, yielding an average of 70 barrels of oil every 24 hours.

September 23, 1849, Mr. Wickens was joined in marriage with Sarah L. Cadwell, a daughter of James and Lucy (Hamilton) Cadwell. Their union was blessed with four children, namely: Edward T., Charles A., Ellis W. and Joseph A. Two of these, Edward T. and Joseph A., are farmers of considerable prominence, as well as oil producers. An appropriate account of their careers is found in another part of this volume.

April 22, 1902, Mr. Wickens was deprived of his beloved companion by death, when she was in her seventieth year. She had been a devout and active member of the Good Hope Baptist Church, since 1856. Mr. Wickens is a member of the same church, and served in the capacity of deacon for more than a quarter of

a century. He is a firm advocate of the Republican party, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

APTAIN J. C. MORROW, a gentleman well known to the citizens of Washington County, Ohio, is sheriff of the county, in which he has lived most of his life. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and is a son of James and Sarah (Moore) Morrow, both natives of Pennsylvania.

The parents of Captain Morrow removed to Washington County, Ohio, in 1845, accompanied by their five children. They located in Wesley township on a farm, and the father followed farming and blacksmithing for many years. He was a staunch Republican in politics. He died in 1892, at the age of eighty-eight years, and his wife died in 1888, aged about eighty-five years. The five children born of their union were as follows: Rebecca, who died in 1880; John, who was a farmer of Wesley township, and died in 1896; Polly, who was the wife of Mr. Williamson, of Wesley township, and died in 1855; Charles, who is living in retirement in Bartlett, Wesley township, and has served as township trustee and in other official positions; and J. C., the subject hereof.

Captain J. C. Morrow spent his boyhood and youth in Washington County, and then located in Athens County, Ohio. He enlisted from Amesville, in August, 1861, as a private soldier in the 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served in four different companies of that regiment, namely: B, F, G and D. He became orderly sergeant and later second lieutenant, and during the latter part of his army career was captain of Company D, 36th Regiment, which rank he held for more than a year. During the year 1864 he commanded General Cook's escort. During his entire service he was never wounded or ill. Throughout his life he has been a stranger to sickness, and is now as hale and hearty as a boy. At the close of the war he returned to Athens County, Ohio, and followed blacksmithing, a trade

he had learned with his father. He continued there for about two years, and then returned to Bartlett (Post Office), or Plymouth, as it is now called, in Wesley township, where he followed his trade. He still owns and conducts a blacksmith shop there, and hires men to do the work. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster, and served under McKinley's administration until he resigned to accept the office of sheriff of Washington County, to which he was elected January 9, 1901, succeeding John McAllister. He was for twenty-three consecutive years treasurer of Wesley township, and resigned when he removed to Marietta in the winter of 1900-1901. He is a faithful and efficient public servant, and is held high in the esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Morrow married Lucy A. Van Law, who was born and reared in Washington County, and is a daughter of Thomas Swain, an old resident of the county. Her mother resides at Bartlett, at the age of almost ninety years. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, as follows: Lucy A. (Luft), of St. Louis, Missouri; Charles, a tinner by trade, now residing in the West; Elma Leotia (Steele), whose husband is a merchant of Bartlett; and Myron M., aged twenty-two years, who is assisting his father in the office.




B. SUNDERLAND, a prominent real estate dealer, of Marietta, Ohio, is engaged in business at No. 229 Second street. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, near Barnesville, and is a son of Richard P. Sunderland, deceased. He has two brothers and one sister, living in the West.

The Sunderland family removed from Belmont County to Athens County, Ohio, when G. B. Sunderland was very young and there he received his early training and schooling. For a number of years he was an extensive stock buyer and seller, and in that business was very successful. He located in Washington County, in 1876, where he continued in the stock business until 1895. In 1895 he engaged in

the real estate business, in connection with his brother-in-law, B. B. Putnam, and they are now among the foremost real estate firms of Washington County. Mr. Sunderland has established a reputation as a man who deals fairly with all, using only the most open business methods. He is well known in that section of the Ohio, and is a man of splendid business ability.


He married Miss Hay, of Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois, and they reside at No. 606 Third street, in Marietta. Mr. Sunderland is a Republican, in politics, but does not aspire to political preferment. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

APT. REES N. COLE, an extensive fruit grower and prominent resident of Warren township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, December 27, 1839. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Davis) Cole, and grandson of Samuel Clay Cole.

Samuel Cole was born and reared in New York state, and afterward settled in Saint Clairsville, Ohio, where he followed farming. His wife was a native of Cork, Ireland, and they were married in Belmont County, Ohio. Later Samuel Cole purchased the farm in Gallia County, on which Rees N. Cole was born. Nine children were born to him and his wife, as follows: Rees N.; Marshall G., who enlisted in 1861, when the call for three-hundred-day men was issued, in the 7th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., in which he became a second lieutenant, and who was killed in the Wilson Raid at Selma, Alabama, which occurred after the declaration of peace; Sardis, who is a farmer of Lancaster, Ohio; Samuel Clay, a railroad engineer, who makes his home at Indianapolis, Indiana; Leroy F., who is a cabinet-maker of Indianapolis; William F., who is a cabinet-maker of Indianapolis; Mary, wife of Samuel McElhenny, who lives in Gallia, Ohio; Celicia Jane, who is living at home with her mother; and Emma, who married Warner Safford, of Gallia County, Ohio. Samuel Cole

died in April, 1887. Mrs. Cole resides in Gallipolis, Ohio, at the age of 86 years.

Capt. Rees N. Cole was a captain on the river for many years, following steamboating from 1856 until 1870. He then moved on a farm, and at the present time is a prosperous fruit grower, having a fine farm in Warren township. He was united in marriage with Amelia Elizabeth Dyar, a daughter of J. B. and Abigail (Proctor) Dyar, and granddaughter of Jeremiah Dyar. Her father came to Washington County, Ohio, from Nova Scotia, with his parents. Eight children were born to bless this union, namely: Abigail Proctor, who married P. E. Clark, of Marietta, and died in 1898, leaving a daughter, Ruth, who is now thirteen years old; Rees Herbert, a machinist by trade; Caro Amelia, who married John F. Bukey, by whom she has a son, Joseph Dyar, aged fourteen years; Harriet Estella, wife of Walter McNeal, of Charleston, Virginia, who is cashier of the Standard Oil Company at that place; Marshall Grasson, who lives in Gallipolis, Ohio; Emma Safford, wife of W. J. Cram, of Marietta, Ohio; and Chester Dyar and Joseph Dyar, who are at home. Captain Cole is a Republican in politics. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

RS. CHARLOTTE C. CONE is a lady who has passed through many varied circumstances of life, and one whose personality and agreeable traits are recognized by a large circle of friends and well-wishers about her home near Marietta, Ohio.

Mrs. Cone is a daughter of Charles and Mary (Frazier) Little, and was born in Newport township, Washington County, Ohio, where her parents lived on a farm. The father died at the advanced age of seventy-eight years and his wife preceded him some years to the grave. They had a large family and among their children were the following: Pamela, widow of William Greenwood; Otis, now living in the west; Jane, who married Stephen

Dana, of Marietta, Ohio; George and Nathaniel, deceased; Charlotte C.; Wealthy, who was united in marriage with James Dills, of Parkersburg, deceased; Maria, wife of John Cook; Charles, a resident of Marietta; Arthur Little, ex-sheriff of Marietta; and Cora Columbia, the wife of James Record, now living in the suburbs of Chicago.

Mrs. Cone and her husband were the parents of four children, three of whom grew to maturity, and are as follows: Cora, who was united in matrimony with Henry Harnish, assistant postmaster at Parkersburg, West Virginia; Joseph, a resident of Marietta; and Linnie, living with her beloved mother on the home farm. Mr. Cone died in 1895, aged 78 years.

Mrs. Cone has spent the past forty-one years of her useful life on the farm that is now her home. She has had the best of teachers, time and experience, and is in a fitting position to give valuable counsel and admonition to the rising generation. She has a kindly disposition and her gentle ways come from a heart that is full of regard for those whose privilege it is to be counted among her friends and acquaintances.

On Mrs. Cone's farm, which is about four miles out of Marietta, on the River Road, are four oil wells, which give the property additional value.

**M**ARY E. CISLER. Among the many respected and honored residents of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, the lady whose name heads this short biography holds a high place, and is much esteemed for her many excellent qualities, both moral and intellectual. She is a daughter of Peter Young, of Marietta, who came from Germany to the New World, and settled in Marietta, where he subsequently embarked in the coal business.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Henry William Cisler, a son of Henry and Anna Cisler, in 1871. Mr. Cisler was engaged in the dairy business until his death, in 1887, at the early age of forty-two years. He was a Democrat, in political opin-

ions, and faithfully performed his duties as a citizen. He and his wife were blessed with four children, namely: Flora, who married Frederick Blume, a barber in Marietta; Bartlett, who married Nellie Racer, and has one child, Ruth; Mary L., a resident of Marietta; and Alice Ann, who lives on the home place. Bartlett is quite profitably engaged in farming on his mother's farm. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

**B**LOOM F. MURDOCK, a highly respected resident of Columbus, Ohio, was born on March 9, 1859, and is a son of George W. and Sarah E. (Shinn) Murdock, who were married on June 10, 1854.

George W. Mudrock was born on June 26, 1831, and died on April 16, 1899. He was a son of Elias and Malinda (Penothers) Murdock, who were married on January 16, 1826, and had the following children: Elizabeth A.; James Monroe; Mary P.; George W.; Virginia A.; Jesse G.; Sarah C. and Charles J. Elizabeth A. was born November 6, 1826, and died January 25, 1827. James Monroe was born March 4, 1828, and died August 12, 1886. He was married October 24, 1849, to Nancy Breckenridge, and had five children. Mary P., who was born September 24, 1830, was married on October 25, 1849, to Robert Breckenridge, and has five children. Virginia A., who was born February 26, 1833, was married to Alonzo B. Ellis, who died in a Confederate prison. Her second marriage was to Brazil Waterman, of Watertown, and her four children were,—Josie, born in 1852; Orlando, born April 1, 1854; Edwin, born in 1856; and Alonzo B., who was born May 7, 1862, and died March 27, 1883. Jesse G., who was born November 1, 1834, was married November 3, 1860, to Mary A. Palmer, and their children were,—Augustus E., born August 5, 1862; Susie A., born in 1864; Addie J., born June 21, 1866; Julia S., born in January, 1868; James D., born in September, 1870; Annie Louise, born



in 1872; and Nellie, born in 1875. Sarah C., who was born October 16, 1837, was married on October 17, 1857, to Dr. William H. Bryan, and they have had three children,—Charles E.; George M.; and Hattie O., who died February 3, 1871. Charles J., who was born January 28, 1840, and was a soldier during the Civil War, died while at home on a furlough on April 29, 1864.

Sarah E. (Shinn) Murdock was born March 19, 1829, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and died on June 4, 1898. She was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pugh) Shinn. The children resulting from her union with George W. Murdock were as follows: Matie; Bloom F.; Milton S.; and Charles Jerome. Matie, born December 2, 1855, is the wife of John Lightner, of Wolf Creek, and is a lady of liberal education. She attended Beverly Academy, under Prof. R. J. Smith, and later taught school successfully for ten years in Morgan and Washington counties; she is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Milton S., who was born August 25, 1862, married Charlotte Winner, a daughter of Moses and Sarah Winner, and they have the following children: Clarence A.; Roy E.; Alice R.; Zoria T.; and Bertha. Charles Jerome, who was born March 11, 1872, married Bertha Dill, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Doris.

**M**ARY EMMELINE DEVOL, the esteemed subject of this biography, is now residing on a farm about three miles from Marietta, Ohio, on the Muskingum road. The farm is owned jointly by her brothers, Jesse B. and Gordon B., and herself. She is a daughter of Josiah and Catherine (West) Devol, and a granddaughter of Wing Devol.

Wing Devol was one of the pioneer settlers in the section of country known as Washington County, and formerly lived in Rhode Island. He passed to his final rest in 1866, at the good old age of ninety-two years, leaving the homestead farm to the care of his son, Josiah Devol, father of Mary Emmeline.

On this farm Josiah Devol was born and reared, as was also the subject of this sketch, her four brothers and one sister. They are as follows: E. W.; Jesse B., living on the home farm; Clara, who was united in marriage with William Gates; Gordon B., and Josiah H., Jr.

Gordon B. Devol married Mina Harsha, and lives on the home farm, having three children: Robert Gordon, aged four years; Harry M., aged two years; and Wilmer Deane, an infant. Josiah H., Jr., married Florence Stowe, and has three children,—Gerald, Glenn, and Norman. They are now enjoying life in California.

The subject of this sketch is a valued member of the Congregational Church. She is of a kindly and generous disposition, has many friends, and is esteemed and loved by all.

**L**ESLIE BURFIELD, a prominent farmer and representative of Washington County, Ohio, who owns one of the fine farms in Palmer township, was born in that township on March 31, 1844. His father was Francis Burfield, and his mother was Mary Ann (Campbell) Burfield, who was a daughter of Moses Campbell, and died in 1863, leaving four children, namely: Jordan; Leslie; Charles; and Nancy Jane. The first marriage of Francis Burfield took place on August 8, 1852, and his second, to Isabel Campbell, occurred in August, 1865. She bore the same surname as his first wife, although no relationship existed. The children of the second marriage were also four in number, namely: Mary; Eva Jane; Elsworth; and Ida. Mr. Burfield still resides on the old home farm, which has been his home for 55 years. It contains 204 acres, and is devoted mainly to sheep raising and general farming.

The early life of Leslie Burfield was passed and the farm and his mental training was obtained in the district schools. On April 3, 1883, he was united in marriage with Rowena Selby, a daughter of Hines Selby, of Athens



County, Ohio, and a family of five children was born to their union, namely: Oscar; Selby; Roy Lawrence; Lyle; and Ethel.

Mr. Burfield operates a farm of 213 acres, is engaged in general farming and stock raising and breeds pure Durham cattle. In both lines of activity he has been very successful, and is justly regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Palmer township. He enjoys great popularity, of which, perhaps, no better proof could be offered than the fact of his election for 15 years, in a Republican township, to the office of trustee. He is identified with the Democratic party. For many years he has also served as school director. He was engaged for 22 years with his brothers in the lumbering business, and in taking Government contracts, but now devotes his attention exclusively to his farming interests. His fraternal membership is with Watertown Lodge, No. 852, I. O. O. F.

**R**ICHARD LANE, one of the prominent and representative farmers of Washington County, who is the owner and operator of a well-improved and productive farm in Wesley township, was born June 9, 1832, in Wesley township, on an adjoining estate. His parents were Hiram and Drusilla (Davis) Lane. Hiram Lane was born in 1802, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was brought to Ohio at the age of four years by his father, John Lane, who settled in Roxbury township. John Lane was an iron manufacturer and made the iron that was used in the construction of the jail at Marietta.

Hiram Lane was a prominent citizen of Wesley township for many years and as one of its trustees was associated with the Breckenridges, the Goods and others whose names are representative. His wife was a daughter of Jesse Davis, whose father came to Marietta in company with Rufus Putnam, and her brother, Simon Davis, was one of the children born in the blockhouse at Waterford, opposite Beverly.

Richard Lane attended the district schools of Palmer township, and was also a pupil in the select schools in 1856-1857, and he remembers among his teachers Jefferson Yarnell and Zodach Bundy, late auditor of Washington County. Under their careful instruction he became qualified to take charge of the district schools himself, and for six winters taught through Palmer, Wesley and Windsor townships. In 1859 he purchased his present valuable farm, formerly the property of Deacon Isaac Melvin. It contains 124 acres of excellent farming land, 25 of which Mr. Lane cleared from its original growth of timber. Although there has as yet been no oil development, it is in the near vicinity of the oil belt, and there are many indications of its presence. The land, however, is admirably adapted to the production of general crops, and few agriculturists in this locality have been more successful in the growing of fine Durham cattle and Merino-Delaine sheep. Mr. Lane has commodious and attractive buildings on his farm, and a general air of comfort and thrift prevails. This is most gratifying, as he has accomplished everything through his own endeavors.

In 1861 Mr. Lane was married to Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of Samuel G. Miller, of Pennsylvania, whose ancestry was German. Mrs. Lane passed from this life in 1896. The children resulting from this union were as follows: Minerva, born in 1862, who was married, and died in 1900; Adella, who was born in 1864, and died unmarried in 1895; Mary, born in 1866, who married John Coleman, and has two children; Homer, born in 1868, who resides at home; Ralph, born in 1870, who married Ida Geddes, and has two children; and George, born in 1872, who resides at home.

In politics Mr. Lane is identified with the Democratic party, following in the footsteps of his father, who cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. The subject of this sketch cast his first presidential vote in 1856. He has served the township both as trustee and supervisor. Mr. Lane is much esteemed in Wesley township, where he is recognized as a man

of honesty and strict integrity, an excellent farmer and an intelligent and useful citizen.

**J**OSEPH I. HOLDREN, who conducts a sawmill and operates oil wells on his farm, is also one of the most influential farmers of Grandview township, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in that township November 26, 1843, and is a son of Thomas Holdren and grandson of Joseph Holdren.

Thomas Holdren spent most of his life in Grandview township, where he was engaged in farming. He departed this life on the farm of his son, Joseph I. He married Mary Ann Riggs, who was born in Pleasants County, West Virginia, and they reared eight children, namely: J. Calvin; Joseph I.; Edward; George H.; Allen; Josiah; Mary E.; and Eliza J.

Joseph I. Holdren was engaged in operating a sawmill for several years, and for one year and a half he conducted a general merchandise store in New Matamoras. His farm consists of 198 acres, on which are four valuable oil wells. He drilled the first well in 1890. It is the first oil well drilled in Grandview township, and is 1,200 feet deep. At present he has five wells producing oil. Mr. Holdren has met with much success, and is widely known in Washington County. He is progressive and energetic, and may well be proud of his success, which is due entirely to his own efforts. Mr. Holdren was for several years engaged in river traffic, and bought and sold produce from New Matamoras to Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was in that business during the Civil War, which caught him with his first load of produce at Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Holdren was married October 31, 1867, to Mary M. Martin, who was born in New Matamoras February 2, 1852, and is a daughter of Sylvester Martin. Mr. Martin was born in New Hampshire and was a miller by occupation. He married Hannah Curran,

of Thomaston, Maine, and they reared eleven children, as follows: Sylvanius and Charles, deceased; Mary M., the wife of Mr. Holdren; Roberta and Alberta, deceased; Amelia M. (Amos); Sarah, deceased; Charles; Emma and Clara, deceased; and Ollie.

Mr. Holdren and his wife have been blessed with 12 children: Carrie B., born October 9, 1868; Charles M., who was born April 18, 1870; Roberta J., deceased; Frank, born February 28, 1873; Ollie A., born November 3, 1875; Thomas P., born January 15, 1878; James C., born March 12, 1880; Mae, born April 26, 1882; Emma, born November 24, 1884; Ruth, born March 22, 1886; Bessie, born September 4, 1888; and Otis, born June 3, 1891.

Mr. Holdren is a Republican in politics. He has served as township trustee, and was assessor for six years. He is a member of the Center Valley Baptist Church. Fraternally he is a member of Matamoras Lodge, No. 374, F. & A. M., of New Matamoras.

**T**HEODORE HEDDLESTON, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits in New Matamoras, Washington County, was born in Grandview township, October 4, 1857, and is a son of David and Sarah (Meeks) Heddleston. His parents were natives of Washington County.

Theodore Heddleston attended school in New Matamoras, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and worked at it for twenty years. He engaged in merchandizing in New Matamoras in 1892, and has continued thus ever since. He carries a full line of general merchandise, his store is liberally patronized and his customers receive the best of attention and fair dealing. Mr. Heddleston is a man of good business ability, honest and straightforward in his methods, and has met with much success in New Matamoras.

The subject of this sketch was married in June, 1885, to Jennie Mitchell, who was born

in Grandview township in 1868, and they have reared the following children: Thurman; Lewis; Charles; Roy; Walter; and Paul.

Mr. Heddleston is a Democrat in politics. He served as township trustee for a period of nine years,—from 1886 to 1895. He has been a member of the town council, and has served as a member of the board of health. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He attends the Baptist Church.



WILLIAM E. DETLOR, president of the Ohio Valley Supply Company, and an extensive oil producer of that locality, is a well known citizen of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio. He is a Canadian by birth, but for twenty years was a resident of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

The Ohio Valley Supply Company was incorporated in 1900, with the following officers,—William E. Detlor, president; M. J. Peters, vice-president; F. F. Howe, secretary and treasurer; and William H. Westerman, general manager. The plant, which is located on South Third street, has a frontage of 210 feet, and the building is 210 by 180 feet in dimensions. About thirty-five men are employed in the establishment, most of these being skilled laborers. The company manufactures oil well supplies, tools, and gas engines, and also has the agency for the Ajax Steam Engines, and Brennan boilers. The Ohio Valley Supply Company is the most complete plant southwest of Pittsburg, and handles all tools used by oil men, and all kinds of oil-well machinery.

In addition to this, Mr. Detlor is extensively interested in the oil business, as well as in various other enterprises, and is one of the most highly successful business men in Ohio. He is a stockholder and director in the German National Bank and the Marietta Mantel and Casket Company. He is president of the Union Overall Garment Company; treasurer of the Marietta Building and Savings Company; is a charter member and a stockholder in the Crystal Ice & Preserving Company; the First

National Bank of Chester Hill, Ohio; and the Pioneer Produce and Dairy Company. Mr. Detlor has various real estate interests, and has been an oil producer for many years. For the past eighteen years, he has been an employer of labor, and he may well be considered one of the most progressive, substantial and successful business men of Washington County. His success is entirely of his own making, and he is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He has worked with untiring energy and zeal, and his career, which has been one of usefulness and conscientious labor, is one of which any man might well be proud.

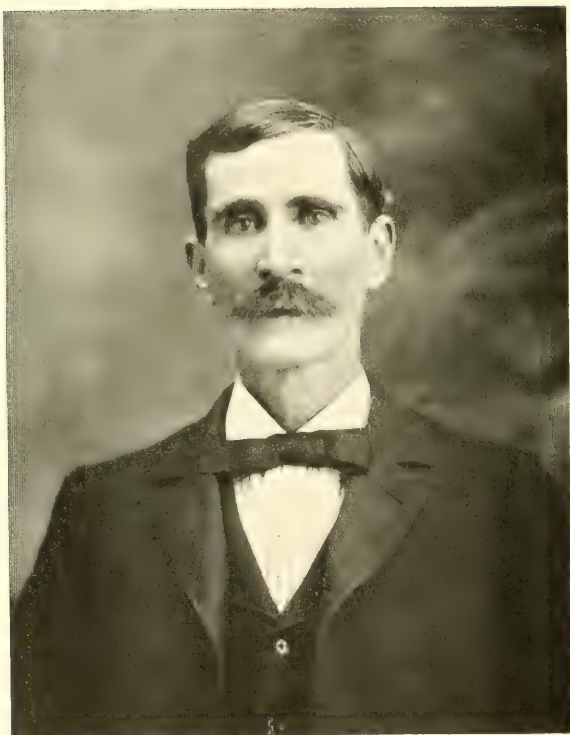
Mr. Detlor is married and resides with his family at No. 419 Fourth street. His children are,—William Edison and Bertha E. Mrs. Detlor and the children are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Detlor is independent in politics. In a fraternal connection, he is treasurer of the B. P. O. E. lodge, of Marietta, in which he is a charter member. The subject of this sketch is much interested in the welfare and progress of the citizens of Marietta, and is always a liberal supporter of any worthy cause.



WILLIAM HENRY CORDRAY, a prosperous farmer of Grandview township, and an extensive land owner of Washington County, Ohio, was born in that portion of Tyler County which is now Wetzel County, West Virginia, November 20, 1835, and was the only child of Nathan and Drucilla W. (Paden) Cordray.

Nathan Cordray, the father, was born in Morgantown, Pennsylvania, and was a miller and wheelwright by trade. He located when quite young in that part of Virginia which became West Virginia, and lived in Tyler County a number of years. He served under General Houston in 1836, during the war with Texas, and died in Jefferson, Texas, in 1841. On Christmas day, 1834, Mr. Cordray married Drucilla W. Paden, who was born in Tyler County, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 20, 1806, and was a daughter of





GEORGE W. BONNELL.



William Paden, a farmer of Paden Valley, West Virginia. She died in September, 1893, at the age of 87 years and two months.

William Henry Cordray was about five months of age when his parents first located in Washington County, Ohio, and was reared on his present farm. He attended the district schools, and has since followed farming all his life. His home farm consists of 290 acres, and all told he possesses 908 acres of valuable farm land in Washington County. He also has 160 acres in Monroe County, Ohio. He is a man of many excellent traits of character, and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow men.

November 25, 1869, Mr. Cordray married Anna S. Algeo, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, September 15, 1839, and was a daughter of Charles and Eliza Algeo, her father being a farmer. She died December 7, 1899, having had four children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Fannie, Eliza and Cora. The subject of this sketch is a strong supporter of the Democratic party. Mrs. Cordray was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**S**AMUEL F. KOONTZ, a member of the firm of Koontz & Meyer, engaged in the general harness, saddle and shoe business at New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Brownsville, Monroe County, Ohio. He was born January 15, 1854, and is a son of Peter F. and Ann (Speck) Koontz.

Peter F. Koontz was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1825, and was a merchant for many years. He settled in Monroe County in 1848, where he became a merchant at Brownsville, and resided there until his death. He was a Democrat, in politics, and in religious attachment belonged to the Methodist Church. His wife, Ann Speck, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1848. They had four children, all of whom are living as follows: William T., of Woodfield, Ohio; Martha R., who mar-

ried C. A. Cline; Samuel F., the subject of this sketch; and Addie, who married Dr. G. B. West.

Samuel F. Koontz located in New Matamoras in 1881, where he worked as a clerk for Cline & Son. He engaged in his present business in 1898, forming a partnership with Mr. Meyer. They carry on a general harness, saddle and shoe business and the store is very well patronized. Mr. Koontz has been very successful in a business way, a fact which is due entirely to his own efforts.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1881 to Jennie Ellrod, who was born in Monroe County, December 29, 1859. They have two children,—Mattie R. and Della. Mr. Koontz is a Democrat, in politics, and is a member of the Masonic order. He served as postmaster of New Matamoras, under President Cleveland, from 1884 to 1892, and has served as township clerk three terms.

**G**EORGE W. BONNELL, recorder of Washington County, Ohio, is a resident of Marietta. He was born at Brownsville, Monroe County, Ohio, March 31, 1847, and is a son of George W. Bonnell.

George W. Bonnell was a native of Virginia, and for many years resided in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio. He was a miller by trade, and followed that occupation until he settled in Monroe County, when he became a dealer in, and packer of, leaf tobacco. He married Cavy Ann Anderson, who was reared in Guernsey County, Ohio, and died in 1852. Their children were as follows: George W., the subject of this sketch; Ruth (Cochran), of Marietta; V. T., of Center View, Monroe County, Ohio; Harriett (Reynolds) of Dupont, Jefferson County, Indiana; Sarah (Rominger), of Hartsville, Indiana. George W. Bonnell, Sr., died in 1867.

George W. Bonnell, the subject of this sketch, resided in Monroe County until 1867, when he came to Washington County. He

returned to Monroe County in 1868, and three years later settled in Grandview, Washington County, Ohio, where, for 22 years, he was engaged in merchandizing with G. A. Shapley.

The last three years of that time he was also engaged in the leaf-tobacco business, as a dealer for himself. He was elected county recorder, to succeed John W. Athey, in the fall of 1899, and assumed the duties of his office, in September, 1900, moving to Marietta in June of that year. He has filled this office in a most acceptable manner, and bids fair to hold it for some time to come.

He married Amanda J. McCracken, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, and was reared in Greene County, Pennsylvania. They live on the west side in Marietta. Mr. Bonnell belongs to Lodge No. 374, F. & A. M., of New Matamoras, American Union Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., of Marietta; and Marietta Council, No. 78, R. & S. M. He is a member of Buell Post, G. A. R. He enlisted at the age of 17 years, in Monroe County, and served 10 months in Company I, 179th Reg., Ohio Vol. Infantry.

**THE PENROSE & SIMPSON COMPANY.** This firm, which deals in wholesale groceries at No. 157 Front street, Marietta, Ohio, is the largest concern of the kind in that city and its vicinity. It was incorporated in 1898, and its present officers are practically the same as those who established it. Charles Penrose is president; J. S. Simpson, vice-president and treasurer; R. G. Simpson, secretary; and W. M. Sprague and Frank Penrose are directors.

The firm of Penrose & Simpson succeeded Bosworth, Wells & Company, January 1, 1891. Bosworth, Wells & Company had conducted a similar business in Marietta for, probably, fifty years, and were well known in the states of Ohio and West Virginia. The building which Penrose & Simpson now occupy is 30 feet wide, extending from Front street to the next street west, and consists of three floors and a basement. Twelve men are employed in the house, and four traveling salesmen cover the territory

of Washington, Noble, Monroe, Morgan, Athens and Meigs counties in Ohio, and also the border counties in West Virginia and along the Ohio River. Besides this, a large mail-order trade is done. Only a high grade of stock is carried, and the business, which increases annually, is one of the most successful in Marietta.

Messrs. Penrose and Simpson, president and vice-president of the Company, respectively, were formerly general merchants in Morgan County, Ohio, the former, at Chester Hill, and the latter, at Pennsville, for over twenty years.

J. S. Simpson is a native of Morgan county, and has devoted his life to mercantile pursuits. He married a daughter of John Penrose, and with their children, they live on Fifth street, in Marietta. The children are as follows: Robert J., who is secretary of the Penrose & Simpson Company; Mary P., who is the wife of Dr. Donaldson, of Marietta; Ethelyn, who is a graduate of Marietta College; Charles O., who graduated from that college in the class of 1902; and Janet and Filmore, who are in school. Mr. Simpson is president of the Pioneer Building & Loan Association; and is a member of the Commercial Travelers' Association and the Board of Trade. He is a thorough business man, is known as one of the representative citizens of Marietta, and has taken a deep interest in the advancement of that city.

Charles Penrose, who is also a native of Morgan County, married a daughter of James B. McGrew, who was a pioneer of Morgan County. They have four children, namely: Frank, a salesman for his father's company, who lives in Marietta, and married Lillian Sleight; Mary, the wife of T. E. McKinney, of Marietta College; James, who graduated from Marietta College, with the class of 1902; and Chester, who is at present employed in the offices of the Penrose & Simpson Company.

Mr. Penrose is a member of the Board of Trade and a director in the First National Bank of Marietta. Both Mr. Simpson and Mr. Penrose are members of the Congregational Church. They stand very high in Marietta, both in a business and social way.

**J**OSEPH FISHER, a well-known farmer and business man, residing in the northeast corner of Barlow township, is prominently identified with various successful enterprises in Washington County, Ohio, and ranks among its most enterprising citizens. Mr. Fisher is a native of Barlow township, where, since 1884, he has resided on his fine farm of 330 acres. For a number of years he was engaged in buying and selling wheat and wood, and he also spent ten years in the lumber business. Some time later he was a prime mover in establishing an oil industry in his immediate vicinity. He secured leases covering considerable territory, and in company with his brother, put down a well which proved to be an abundant producer and caused great excitement in the neighborhood. Mr. Fisher subsequently sold his leases to the Fisher Farm Oil Company, which is composed of reliable oil men and has its office in Marietta. He retains, however, an interest in the business, from which he derives considerable income. The company operates 12 pumping wells, which are quite productive.

Various other business enterprises claim the attention of Mr. Fisher, among them the telephone system conducted by Messrs. Hayes & Harvey, which has been so beneficial to the community, and which is described elsewhere in this volume. He is also successfully engaged in general farming.

Mr. Fisher has been twice married. His first wife was Marion B. Turner, a daughter of George B. Turner. Her death took place in 1900, and some time later, Mr. Fisher was united with Ruth Brockway, a daughter of Herman Brockway, a prominent resident of Washington County.

Fraternally, Mr. Fisher is a charter member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Watertown, and for the past twenty-two years has affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Beverly, Ohio. He is regarded as one of the most successful men of the township, and he is virtually a self-made man, his success being due to his individual efforts, and his good investments. His farm is well improved, well stocked, and kept in excellent order. A few years ago, a

handsome seven-room cottage, of modern design, was built on it, and other modern improvements were added, until he now has one of the most attractive homes in the vicinity.

**J**OSEPH A. ARNOLD is one of the prominent farmers of Washington County, and lives upon his productive and well-improved farm of 200 acres, which is located partly in the northern portion of Barlow township and partly in the adjoining township of Watertown,—being principally in the latter.

Mr. Arnold was born in Watertown township, on May 12, 1846, and is a son of Henry S. and Janett (Woodruff) Arnold. The former was born in Rhode Island, in the early part of the 19th century, and died on July 26, 1874. He came with his father, Joseph P. Arnold, to Marietta, the trip being made by flatboat, which also conveyed ox-teams and farming implements, with household goods and domestic conveniences. Reaching Marietta, the goods were loaded on wagons, and the little cavalcade started for Lancaster, Ohio, where it was the intention to locate. Progress through the woods was necessarily slow and wearisome, but by the end of the second day the family had reached the hamlet of Wooster, which had probably been so named by Esquire Woodford, who was then the only resident. Owing to the high waters of the creek, Joseph Arnold found that he could proceed no further, and making a virtue of necessity, he located one and a half miles north of the intended village, remarking to its inhabitant, that in his opinion the name of the place should be changed to Watertown, which it henceforth became.

The first marriage of Henry S. Arnold was to a Miss Burlingame, who, at her death, left one child, now Mrs. Elizabeth Yarnell, who is a resident of Columbus, Ohio. His second marriage united him with one of the most prominent families in Washington County. He married Janett Woodruff, who was born on the farm adjoining Mr. Arnold's present home, and was a daughter of Isaac and Margaret

(Green) Woodruff. She resides now in Watertown. Isaac Woodruff died May 4, 1861, aged 73 years, nine months and 28 days, his wife having passed away on February 13, 1853, aged 62 years, six months and four days. The maternal granduncle of Mr. Arnold was Abner Woodruff, who came from New Jersey to Watertown, in 1802 or 1803, bringing with him his wife and three sons, viz: Abner Jr., Isaac and Elias.

Abner Woodruff, Jr., was born December 11, 1801, and died October 11, 1882. His first wife, Mary H., died October 6, 1833, aged 32 years, leaving one daughter,—Emily A.,—born June 29, 1829, who died in the 15th year of her age. The second wife of Abner Woodruff, Jr., was Parmelia P. Gilmore, who died December 13, 1849. A daughter of this marriage, Amanda L., born July 4, 1832, married John Ford, who was a brother of Seth Ford, of Barlow township,—this family being also one of prominence. Mrs. Ford died on May 29, 1893, at Arkansas City, Kansas. Abner Woodruff, Jr., fell heir to the Woodruff farm, which Mr. Arnold purchased in 1874.

Elias Woodruff was born in New Jersey, on June 20, 1793, and was brought to Washington County, Ohio, in April, 1798, where he lived until his death, on October 21, 1874. His wife, Eleanor McGuire, was born on November 16, 1793, in Hampshire County, West Virginia, and was brought to Ohio in 1801; she died January 12, 1877. Their daughter, Mrs. Sarah Ann Browning, died on January 2, 1894, aged 72 years and 10 months. Ten children were born to Isaac and Margaret (Green) Woodruff, as follows: Silas; Duty; John; Chester; Janett; Caroline; Parmelia; Maria; Nancy; and Calvin. The last-named died in Decatur township, in 1861. Silas, the eldest of the family, was born December 13, 1811, and is now the oldest man in Barlow township; he still resides upon the farm on which he was born. His first marriage was to Mary, a daughter of David Stump, and they had the following children: Hiram, a resident of Kansas; Isaac, deceased; David and Anson, both residents of Kansas; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Cross;

Maria, widow of Isaac L. Palmer, a resident of California; and Mary A., wife of Harvey Martin, of Iowa. Mrs. Silas Woodruff died in 1859, and Mr. Woodruff married Mrs. Elizabeth Stoller, daughter of Peter and Martha J. Young, natives of Pennsylvania. By her first marriage, the second Mrs. Woodruff had four children, namely: Mrs. Sarah Ann Dilling, of Iowa; Peter W., who died in Kansas; and Cromwell and John H., both of Waterford township, Washington County. Four children were born to Mr. Woodruff by his second marriage, namely: Mrs. Alfretta Potter, who died in Belpre township; Calvin E., who lives in Oklahoma; and Marion G. and Clarence L., both of whom are at home. Silas Woodruff is a highly esteemed man, and is noted far and wide for his charity and benevolence. He is a man of large means, oil having been discovered in large quantities on his land, and several wells being in operation there. Duty Woodruff served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and died in Missouri. John left Washington County in 1849, for Pike's Peak, and has never been heard from since. Chester died in Missouri. Caroline, born February 5, 1821, is the widow of Hiram Martin, who died December 31, 1888, aged 69 years; she resides at Watertown. Parmelia is the widow of William Bell, who died June 17, 1868, aged 58 years; she resides in Barlow village. Her children were as follows: Ansell J., who died August 13, 1875, aged 22, years; Henry L., who died in September, 1901; Charles W., also deceased, who is buried in Barlow cemetery; Mrs. Hannah Henry, who died at Amesville, Athens County, Ohio; Vesta, who is the wife of Hugh Greenlees, of Barlow township; John, who resides at Fishtown, or Layman, in Fairfield township; and Isaac, who resides in Barlow village. Maria was the wife of John Atkinson, and died in Gallia County, Ohio, about 15 years ago. Nancy married Joseph Stump, and died near Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois. The mother of Joseph A. Arnold was the oldest daughter of the family.

A family of two sons and three daughters was born to Henry S. and Janett (Woodruff)







*M. Coffin au*

Arnold, as follows: Joseph A., the subject of this sketch; George, who resides in Watertown township; Mrs. Emeline Hildebrand, who resides in Palmer township; Mrs. Mina A. Drain, who also resides in Palmer township; and Mrs. Mary Jane Bingham, of Watertown township.

Joseph A. Arnold was reared on his father's farm, the same property on which his brother, George, now lives, and attended the Barlow schools, and later, the Beverly high school. In 1863 when Morgan, the guerrilla, was making his raids through portions of Ohio, Mr. Arnold became a member of the Home Guards, or state militia, and was out in pursuit of the famous raider, for two weeks. Although but 18 years of age, in 1864, he succeeded in enlisting in the army, and took part, as a member of Company I, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., which was raised at Watertown, in the operations of General Grant's army before Richmond and Petersburg. He is thus entitled to his honorable membership in Barlow Post, No. 434, G. A. R., of which he was commander one year, and quartermaster for 16 consecutive years. After the surrender of General Lee and the close of the war, Mr. Arnold came home and resumed peaceful pursuits. With all his experience he was still a youth, in years, and while looking about for a suitable career, began to teach school. He passed the winter of 1867-1868 in following that profession, in Missouri, and was likewise engaged in Washington County, Ohio, after his return. In 1871, he went to Kansas, and then taught school in Missouri, until his second return east, in the fall of 1872. During that winter and the one following, he taught the school in his home neighborhood, having then completed 10 terms as a teacher, which proved his great adaptability to that calling. Had his lines fallen in that direction, Mr. Arnold, without doubt, would have become noted as an educator. He is one of the most intelligent, thoroughly-posted and progressive farmers of this part of the county, and manages and operates his large farm with a thoroughness which produces most satisfactory results. In the fall of 1901, he remodeled his residence,

and also built a home for his tenant, in the vicinity; he carries on extensive modern farming. Mr. Arnold has valuable oil land, and on July 16, 1902, a 100-barrel well was bored on his farm, and other wells are under way.

In 1874, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Agnes Greenlees, a daughter of David and Nancy Greenlees, and a native of Watertown township. Three children have resulted from this marriage, namely: Ella V., born June 20, 1882; an infant son, who died in 1879; and an infant daughter, who died in 1890. In politics, Mr. Arnold is an active member of the Republican party, and has served as township trustee, and, very frequently, as his party's delegate to county and state conventions. He is a man of broad views and progressive ideas, and takes an interest in those enterprises which promise to benefit his community. He is the president of the board of directors of the Watertown Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, which is officered by the following reliable and responsible men of Washington County: Joseph A. Arnold, president; J. M. Tresh, of Warren township, vice-president; William Biedel, of Watertown township, secretary and treasurer; and Joseph Fisher, of Barlow, J. M. Brown, of Palmer, and W. C. Arnold, of Watertown, directors. The office of the company is located at Watertown village.



AUSTIN COFFMAN, who is extensively engaged in the real estate business in Marietta, Ohio, was born in Warren township, Washington County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Jane (Miller) Coffman.

The Coffman family has long been one of prominence in Washington County. Jacob Coffman, great-grandfather of S. Austin, was born in Germany, and at an early age came to America, first locating at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He moved to Washington County, Ohio, in 1795, settled in Marietta township, and later located in Warren township. In 1834, he moved to Hardin County, Ohio,

where he lived until his death. He was the father of five children, namely: Jacob; Polly; Fannie; Deborah; and Thomas. Thomas Coffman, grandfather of S. Austin was born November 8, 1805. June 18, 1829, he married Rebecca Callahan, who was born in Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, October 18, 1807, and they had nine children, as follows: Mary J.; Henry; George W.; Charles; John; Thomas A.; Sarah; Lucy; and Martha. Thomas Coffman served 15 consecutive years as township trustee.

John Coffman was born in Watertown township, February 28, 1840. He married Jane Miller, June 1, 1862, and they are the parents of the following children: Lizzie; S. Austin; Franklin; and Carrie.

S. Austin Coffman attended the J. D. Phillips grammar school, after which he was engaged in teaching for two terms. In 1888 and 1889, he was with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the United States Express Company, in different capacities. He was also engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1895, when he moved to Fleming, Barlow township, and conducted a general store for two and a half years. In 1898 he sold out his business to Mr. Starr, and moved to Marietta. He purchased the Plumer & Cochran insurance business, in addition to which he subsequently engaged in the real estate business. He recently sold the insurance branch to C. C. Evans, who is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and a graduate of Marietta College. Mr. Coffman is now devoting his attention entirely to his real estate transactions, and oil interests at Tunnel and other fields. His office is at No. 6 Mills Building.

Mr. Coffman was joined in matrimony with Kate A., a daughter of William and Lucinda Wittekind, and a native of Warren township. They have a son, Melvin Ray, aged eight years. Fraternally, Mr. Coffman is a member of Hammar Lodge, No. 390, F. & A. M.; American Union Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Marietta Commandery, No. 50, K. T.; Marietta Council, No. 78, R. & S. M.; Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cincinnati; Lodge No. 115, I. O. O. F., of Marietta; Lodge No. 1544,

Royal Arcanum, of which he was a charter member, and has served as secretary several years. He and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star,—the ladies auxiliary of the Masonic order. They belong to Gilman Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Coffman served most acceptably as clerk of Warren township a number of years. In 1900 he was elected to the Council of Marietta from the Sixth Ward, and was re-elected in 1902.



RS. CLARINDA JANE MCINTOSH, deceased, a member of one of the most prominent old families of Washington County, Ohio, resided in Beverly, where she had many friends, whose acquaintance she had enjoyed for many years. She was born at the old homestead on Fifth street, Marietta, February 17, 1811, and was a daughter of John and Laura (Shepard) Clark.

John Clark was born near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1765, and was a son of Samuel Clark, who was born in Massachusetts, and was engaged in ship building. John Clark was a lumber man in Maine, for some time, and in 1793, came to Marietta, Ohio, where he followed farming in the vicinity of Beverly. He was sheriff of the county from 1803 to 1810, and was serving as such during the Burr expedition. In serving subpoenas in the celebrated case brought by the government against Burr, Mr. Clark rode fifty miles a day, for a month, going as far as Tennessee. He speculated somewhat in cattle and horses, and at one time lost considerable money in iron speculation. In 1795, he bought lots, on which, in 1798, he began the construction of the old family homestead, on Fifth street, Marietta. Two years were consumed in its construction, and the deed to the property was in the possession of Mrs. McIntosh at the time of her death. Mr. Clark, in 1793, brought from Pennsylvania the first sheep known to have been in Washington County, and they had to be kept near the house, as a protection from the wolves. He died in 1850, and was buried at Mound

Cemetery. Fraternally, he was a prominent Mason. His first marriage was with Rosanna McAllister, by whom he had four children, namely: John; Sally, who married Benajah Curtis; Polly, who married Jason R. Curtis; and Isaac.

After the death of his first wife, John Clark married Laura Shepard, who was born in Massachusetts on the day the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, June 19, 1776. In 1788, she accompanied her parents to Marietta. She was a daughter of Enoch and Esther (Dewey) Shepard. Her father brought with him a company of twenty-three artisans to the new settlement at Marietta. Mr. and Mrs. Clark became parents of nine children, as follows: Laura, who was born November 23, 1800, and married Lawrence Chamberlin; Melissa, born November 25, 1802; Timothy T., born December 19, 1804; Edward W. T., born October 8, 1806; Esther Ann, born October 9, 1809; Clarinda Jane, the subject of this biography; Nancy, who was born in 1813, and died in infancy; Samuel, born in 1815; and Hannah, born in 1818. Mrs. Clark was a member of the Congregational Church.

Clarinda Jane Clark obtained her education in the private schools of Marietta and Zanesville. After leaving school she taught for nine years, and in 1838, was married to Charles Russell, a son of Squire John Russell. The latter was born in Connecticut, and came to Marietta some time before the Indian War. He married Betsy Smith, a daughter of James Smith. Charles Russell and his wife became parents of one child, Julia.

Julia Russell was born October 26, 1839, and was married, in 1861, to Robert M. Applegate, a son of Daniel and Margaret Applegate. He was a wholesale grocer and banker, of Zanesville, Ohio, where he died September 9, 1896. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. They had four children: Charles, who is in the bank at Beverly; Margaret, wife of Louis Robinson, of Coshocton, Ohio; Grace, who married W. V. Van Metre, of Marietta; and Jane, wife of Dr. E. T. Haywood, of Waterford, Ohio. Charles Russell died in 1841.

After the demise of her husband, Mrs. Rus-

sell again engaged in teaching school, at which she continued for a period of twenty-seven years. In 1868, she married Colonel Enoch S. McIntosh, who was born in Marietta, May 23, 1793, and died March 30, 1889. He was a banker and extensive farmer, owning seven hundred acres of land. He was appointed colonel in the militia by Governor Brown, of Ohio. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Pioneer Society, of which he was president, and of the State Board of Public Works. He was a prominent and influential man. Mrs. McIntosh was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Marietta, and lived in Beverly. She embodied the highest type of womanhood, and was loved and respected by her neighbors and friends. The date of her demise was June 30, 1902.

**J**AMES F. WAGNER, who is superintendent of the public school of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in May, 1858, and is a son of Harvey M. and Susan (Crawford) Wagner.

Harvey M. Wagner was born in Licking County, Ohio, and is now living in Waterford township, where he is retired from active business life. He is now seventy-five years old. For many years he was a teacher in the public schools of Washington County. He is a strong Republican, and for a number of years has been justice of the peace and a notary public. He is a trustee of the Coal Run Methodist Church, in which he is an active worker. He married Susan Crawford, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1836, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (West) Crawford. They have had six children, namely: Arthur W.; James F., the subject of this sketch; Warren; Ida, who married Edwin Sprague, and is living in McConnelsville; David; and an infant child, deceased.

James F. Wagner received his education at Beverly Academy and the Lebanon Normal College. He engaged in teaching. Immediately after leaving school, he had charge of a



district school for four years. He then taught the village school in Coal Run for three years, when he removed to Belpre, and taught there for four years. He took charge of the school in Beverly in 1888, since which time he has been its superintendent. He has 175 pupils enrolled at the present time, and is thoroughly competent to instruct and manage so large a number. He is modern in his methods of teaching, and has met with much success, receiving a great deal of praise for his discipline and good instruction.

Mr. Wagner was united in marriage to Vesta M. Glines, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in April, 1865, and is a daughter of Frank and Hannah Glines. Her father was a farmer in that section. The subject of this sketch and his wife have six children: Claudia T., born in June, 1885; Rowena M., born in April, 1887; Glenna L., born in July, 1890; Pauline E., born in August, 1894; Alva, born in June, 1897; and Herrick, born in August, 1900.

Mr. Wagner is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F.; Shiloh Encampment, No. 158; and the Court of Honor. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as county school examiner for ten years. At the last session of the Cambridge District M. E. Conference, held at Summerfield, Ohio, he was licensed as a local preacher.

**A**LLEXANDER ORMISTON. Among the well-to-do farmers of Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, the name of Alexander Ormiston deserves especial mention in this volume. He was born August 22, 1835, and has spent almost his entire life in the vicinity of his birth place. He is of Scotch extraction, and his parents were James and Lucinda (Wil-mirth) Ormiston.

James Ormiston was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1828, locating for a time in Marietta, Ohio, where he secured employment in the boat

yards. In 1830 he settled permanently on section 16, in Barlow township. The following year, his father, James Ormiston, Sr., and his wife, took passage for America and soon after their arrival, settled on a farm in the same county. They reared the following children, namely: James, the father of Alexander Ormiston; David; Michael; Janet (Hoddow); Agnes (Anderson); Christina; and John.

James Ormiston, Jr., was an old line Whig, and later in life a Republican in politics. He died in Barlow, in 1889, in his eighty-fourth year. His marriage took place in Wesley township, where he was united with Lucinda Wil-mirth, who proved a faithful companion throughout the remainder of his life. She survived her husband for twelve years, and died in December, 1901, in her eighty-eighth year. Twelve children were born to this couple, viz: Alexander; Isaac A.; Martha N.; Christiana; James F., who for the past forty years has lived in the West; Janet, deceased; Jane, who died in infancy; Mary Lovina (Root), a widow; Rufus P.; Anna Jane, deceased; Thomas L., a resident of Barlow township; and Ruth Lucinda, of Meigs County, Ohio.

Alexander Ormiston lives on a part of the ancestral farm which contains 130 acres, which he purchased forty-three years ago. His farming is diversified, and a portion of it contains an oil pumping station and is leased to oil prospectors, who are developing the natural resources of the land. In 1861, Mr. Ormiston responded to our country's call for volunteers, and enlisted in Company G, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served three years and ten months in the 16th and 17th Army Corps,—the latter portion of the time as a non-commissioned officer, and participated in twenty-two engagements, fortunately escaping injury or capture.

The subject of this sketch was united in matrimony with Isabella Heslop, who was born in the North of England, in 1833, but is of Scotch parentage. Two sons resulted from their union. The elder of these, James W., was born in 1870, and married Elma Gilbert. They reside with Mr. Ormiston, and have one son, Frank, born in February, 1900. George







THOMAS HANCOCK.

H., the younger son, married Jane Fleming, and resides on a farm near that of his father. They also have one son, Alexander Clifford, born in 1897. In his political views, Mr. Ormiston is an ardent Republican, and took an active part in the formation of that party, casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He is a prominent member of Barlow Post, No. 434, G. A. R., of which he served as chaplain at the time of its organization. He is also a prominent figure in religious circles having been an elder of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.

**J**OHAN BEAVER, one of the well-to-do farmers of Grandview township, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Maryland, where he was born May 16, 1831. He is a son of Michael and Catherine (Benine) Beaver. The latter is a native of Maryland, where she was born September 10, 1760.

Michael Beaver was a farmer all his life, and a valued member of his community. He was born in Germany, in 1784, and when still a youth he and his parents crossed the ocean to the United States, and located, for the time, in Maryland. In 1832 Michael Beaver left that state and settled in Monroe County, Ohio, where he bought his farm, and tilled the soil for many years. In 1838 he bought more property in Washington County, removed thither, and made his home there until his death.

Michael Beaver was united in marriage with Catherine Benine, and they reared nine children, three of whom now survive, namely: Nancy, who married Thomas Lee, and is a resident of Independence township; Rachel,

who married Mr. Mount, and lives in Grandview township; and John. The family were United Brethren in their religious faith. In politics, Mr. Beaver voted the Democratic ticket. He was a useful citizen and an expert agriculturist.

John Beaver was reared and schooled in his native place. He has been a farmer all of

his life, and located on his present ample farm in 1882. It consists of 145 acres of excellent land, located in section 28, and well adapted to farming.

Mr. Beaver was united in marriage with Rebecca Thompson, in 1856. She was a native of the Keystone State, and was born in 1840. They have had thirteen children, nine of the family still living, as follows: William, born January 13, 1858; Martha, born August 18, 1856, who married Mr. Northcraft; Belle, who was born June 2, 1860, and married a Mr. Mounts; Elmer, born July 7, 1865; Florence, who married A. M. Mounts; Etta, born June 29, 1871, who married Mr. Thompson, of Marietta, Ohio; Charley, born August 26, 1875; Ada, who was born July 2, 1874, and married Harry Lane; and Harman, born August 13, 1881.

Mr. Beaver is a Democrat in political opinion. Fraternally, he affiliates with the J. O. U. A. M. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

**T**HOMAS HANCOCK, superintendent of the city electric light plant of Marietta, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1832. His father was Jacob Bradshaw Hancock, of Belfast, Ireland, a scholar of unusual attainments, and a graduate of both Dublin and Oxford universities. After coming to this country he became connected with the public schools of Cincinnati. In that city, in 1830, he married Mary Hubbard of Westfield, Massachusetts.

When Thomas was 13 years old, his father died. Being the eldest of a large family, this calamity threw him upon his own resources, and after a brief course in the Marietta Academy, having a natural aptitude for mechanics, he apprenticed himself to the machinist's trade. A few years later, when steamboating was in its prime and presented an alluring field of employment, he followed that occupation, as chief engineer, and worked on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and many of their tributaries.

During the entire War of the Rebellion, he was in the United States transport service, upon the steamers "Fanny McBurnie" and "Ohio No. 3." One of these was captured by Gen. Albert G. Jenkins, of the Confederate forces.

On the 27th of September, 1870, at Marietta, Mr. Hancock was united in marriage with Estelle Frances Wilson, a native of Ellsworth, Maine, and an only daughter of Asa and Rebecca Joy Wilson. This union resulted in two children,—Mary Rebecca born October 25, 1872, and Winfield Scott, born April 30, 1876. The latter is a lawyer by profession, and a member of the well known firm of Way & Hancock. In 1899, Mary Rebecca was married to Asa Davis McCoy, assistant postmaster of Marietta, Ohio. Kingston Chanler Ware McCoy, born August 19, 1900, is the only grandchild of Thomas Hancock.

Since leaving the river, Mr. Hancock has been identified with the city of Marietta in an official capacity for 24 consecutive years. He has had the supervision of the fire apparatus, and the management of the City Opera House. Taking a keen interest in electricity, and especially in municipal lighting, he was appointed superintendent of the city electric light plant at its installation in 1889, a position he still retains.

**S**ETH FORD, a prominent and representative farmer of Washington County, Ohio, who resides upon a well-improved farm in Barlow township, was born on September 12, 1830, in Barlow township, and is a son of Amon and Hannah (Parke) Ford.

The Ford family is an old and respected one of the state of Connecticut, where its members have lived since colonial days. In 1795 William Ford, the grandfather of Seth, came to Ohio from Avon, Connecticut, in company with his father, also William Ford, and located in Watertown township, where William Ford (1) erected one of the first houses within its boundaries. This sturdy pioneer died in 1825.

Amon Ford, son of William (2), and father of Seth, was born in 1808, in Watertown township. He remained at home, and assisted his father in the clearing of his land until he had reached his majority. He then settled in Barlow township, Washington County, three miles east of the village, where he remained until 1839. At that period he moved to Watertown, where his death occurred August 7, 1895. He married Hannah Parke, who was born September 5, 1809, and died at Barlow, on Christmas Day, 1892. The children born to Amon Ford and his wife were as follows: John, who died in Barlow township, in 1860; Seth; Sarah, who was born September 23, 1847, and died at Watertown at the age of 15 years; Lucy and Laura, twins, who were born in June, 1834, the former dying at Cincinnati and the latter becoming Mrs. Thompson, of Barlow; Jude, who was born in 1836, and died in Kansas, in 1880; and William, who lives in Kansas.

Seth Ford left Barlow township at the age of eight years and acquired his mental training in Watertown. Possessed of an adventurous spirit, and desirous of seeing something of the world, he made the trip across the country to California, in 1852, and returned to Ohio in 1863. During these years, he was engaged in mining, farming and other occupations, and for a time, drove the stage between Half Moon Bay and San Francisco. He was clerk at the first election held in San Mateo County, California. Upon his return to Ohio, in 1863, he resumed farming at Watertown, where he lived for 30 years. In 1893, he returned to Barlow township, and in the fall of 1897, located upon his present farm of 12 acres, which he improved with comfortable and commodious buildings, and made of it one of the finest rural homes in the locality.

In 1863, Mr. Ford married Margaret Ross, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (Dutton) Ross. James Ross was born December 27, 1813, in Perry County, moved to Watertown in 1850, and died there September 12, 1864. His widow died at the home of Mr. Ford on December 30, 1899. Mrs. Ford has

one brother, James Ross, who lives in Guthrie County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have had four children, namely: Frank, Mary, Hattie and Fred. Frank was born on November 27, 1864, married a Miss Murdock, resides in Palmer township, and has one son,—Leland. Mary was born January 1, 1867, and died in June, 1870. Hattie was born on May 7, 1873, and resides at home. Fred was born on December 3, 1874, married a Miss Wible, resides at Vincent, and has one daughter,—Freda Ferne. In politics, Mr. Ford is a Republican. As three of his uncles were ministers in the Presbyterian Church, his religious tendencies are in that direction.

**G**EORGE VAUGHN, who is engaged in the general merchandise business in Waterford, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Washington County, in 1844, and is a son of Robert and Eliza (Drury) Vaughn.

Robert Vaughn was a native of Washington County, and he died in 1864, aged 57 years. He was a farmer, and lived two miles south of Waterford post office. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Republican, in politics. He married Eliza Drury, who was born in Vermont, and died in 1869, aged sixty-five years. They reared eight children, namely: Lucy, who married Elias Olney; Elmira, who married Alva Israel and is deceased; Mary, deceased; Sarah L., deceased; Emily, who lives with her brother, Charles; George, the subject of this sketch; and Frank B., who is in the drug business in Lowellville, Mahoning County, Ohio.

George Vaughn was married, in 1874, to Jane Webster, a daughter of Owen and Eliza Webster. She was born in Washington County, and has borne her husband four children, namely: George O.; Harriet; Clara; and Mabel.

Charles E. Vaughn, brother of George went into the general merchandise business in 1879, and three years later, George Vaughn entered into partnership with him. They lo-

cated in Waterford, where they carry on general merchandizing, having a large store, which is very well patronized. They carry a full stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., and their customers receive prompt and ready attention.

Charles E. Vaughn was born in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, August 18, 1851. He married Julia Sprague, in 1875. She was born in Waterford township in 1857, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Lucina Sprague. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and was postmaster of Waterford under President Cleveland's first administration.

George Vaughn and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge. Both he and his brother are very well known in Washington County, and are business men of undisputed ability.

**L**YNES E. BOOHER, who is efficiently filling the position of superintendent of the high school of Waterford, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Mount Zion, Noble County, Ohio, July 25, 1856, and is a son of Samuel A. and Harriet (Broughton) Booher.


Samuel A. Booher was born in Mount Zion in 1823, and is living on the home farm. He has always followed farming and has been very successful. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican. He married Harriet Broughton, who was born in Belle Valley, Noble County, Ohio, in 1831, and was a daughter of Andrew Broughton. She was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. Her death occurred in 1894, and she left four children, namely: Lynes E.; Emma C., who married Henderson Williams, a carpenter of Chaseville, Ohio; Mareta, who is living on the home farm; and Margaret, wife of George Buckey, who also lives on the home farm, now owned by L. E. Booher.

Lynes E. Booher, after completing his preliminary schooling in the Booher schoolhouse



at Mt. Zion, attended, successively, Mount Union College; Alliance College, two years; Muskingum College, at New Concord, two years; and Ada University, three years, graduating from the last-named institution in 1889. After completing his studies, he became superintendent of schools at Sarahville, Ohio, and continued there two years. He was then superintendent at Dexter one year, at Newport, Washington County, three years, and had charge of Marietta township high school, five years. In 1900, he accepted the position of superintendent of Waterford township high school, and has since continued most creditably in that capacity. He is a man of notable intellectual attainments, and progressive ideas, and under his administration the school has made great advancement. He has had wide experience as an instructor, having begun at the early age of sixteen years, in order to further his plans for securing a higher education.


In 1889, Mr. Booher was united in marriage with Mary A. Campbell, who was born at Senecaville, Ohio, in 1866, and is a daughter Alexander and Armintha (Cook) Campbell. They have two children,—L. Harold, who was born in 1890; and Ruth Irene, born in 1900. Religiously, the family are Methodists. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of Marietta Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.; and Raynold Lodge, No. 82, K. of P.

RANK A. WORSTELL, who is engaged in the grocery business in Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Beverly October 10, 1876, and is a son of John P. Worstell, and grandson of Isaac.

Isaac Worstell was a saddler, and carried on his business in Beverly until his death. John P. Worstell was born in Harrisville, Ohio, and died in 1884, in his thirty-seventh year. He was a merchant of Beverly for many years, and a man of fine character. His death was greatly mourned in the community, as he was esteemed by all and was an excellent citizen. He married Mary E. Fouts, who was born at McCon-

nelsville, Ohio, in 1848, and is a daughter of Rev. J. W. Fouts, of Eastern Ohio. She is living in Beverly. John P. Worstell and his wife had three children,—Lulu E., who married James O. Cullen, and died suddenly, in 1897; John C., who was born July 11, 1874, enlisted April 25, 1898, in Company D, 7th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. and died at Camp Alger, July 12, 1898; and Frank A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Worstell were devout members of the Methodist Church.

Frank A. Worstell attended the public schools of Beverly, and went into the grocery business in 1899, in which he has met with much success. He is very active in local enterprises which are conducted for the advancement of Beverly and is a highly esteemed citizen of that place. He is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican.

ERNON W. KELLY. This gentleman is one of the active young business men of Beverly, Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, and was born in Waterford, September 19, 1870. He is a son of P. H. Kelly, and grandson of P. H. Kelly.

His grandfather, P. H. Kelly, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1824, locating in New York. He removed to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1826, and his death occurred there several years later. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife, Catherine Twohey, was also a native of Ireland, and her death occurred in Morgan County.

P. H. Kelly, father of the subject hereof, attended the academy and college in Marietta, and graduated from a medical college, in Cincinnati, in 1850. He opened an office in Waterford, and continued in the active practice of his profession until 1894. He is a member of the county medical society and was also a member of the American Medical Association. He was the father of six children, namely: T. H., a lawyer, of Cincinnati; E. A. Kelly, a physician, of Berkeley, California; Emma, who is at home; Lucy K. (Hussey), of Utica, New





RUSSEL J. STEPHENSON.

York; Vernon W., the subject of this sketch; and F. M., a bookkeeper in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vernon W. Kelly was reared in Waterford, Ohio. He has a large livery barn in Beverly, and is there conducting his business very successfully. He was united in marriage July 3, 1899, to Beryl Davis, a daughter of Marvin and Nancy Davis. She was born near Beverly, August 8, 1873. They have one child,—Dorothy,—who was born April 9, 1901.

Mr. Kelly is well known and highly esteemed.

**A**LLEXANDER W. HUMPHREY, one of the prominent business men of Waterford, Washington County, was born in Carlisle, Noble County, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of Alexander W. and Isabel (McCollum) Humphrey.

Alexander W. Humphrey was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, and died in 1846, at the age of twenty-five years, before the birth of his only child. He was a physician by profession. He married Isabel McCollum, who was born in Noble County, and died in 1864, aged about forty-six years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During most of his career, Alexander W. Humphrey has been engaged in lumbering in Ohio and West Virginia. In the fall of 1900, the Humphrey & Raney Panel and Veneering Company, of Waterford, was organized, the junior member being John E. Raney. They do panel and veneering work in all kinds of lumber, and their trade extends throughout the United States. Mr. Humphrey is also a member of the firm of Humphrey & Funk, of Pinson Fork, Kentucky, where the firm has two mills. In 1901, Mr. Humphrey built the Beverly Electric Light plant as a private venture, and subsequently sold it to the municipal corporation. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in 1863, in Company G, 78th Reg., Ohio Vol. Infantry. He went through the siege of Atlanta, and accompanied Sher-

man on his march to the sea. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky.

Alexander W. Humphrey married Hannah Gorby, who died in 1878, at the age of thirty-one years, leaving a daughter, Isabel, who married Roscoe Angle, a farmer of Beverly. He formed a second union, with Vesta Rutter, who died in 1889, at the age of thirty years, leaving two children,—Herman L. and Iva May. In 1890, the subject of this sketch was married to Hattie Beach, who was born in Waterford township, in 1869, and is a daughter of Barney and Mary Beach, both deceased. Religiously, the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Humphrey is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M. He is a Republican, in politics. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of his church for twelve years, and is steward and trustee of the church and parsonage in Waterford.

**R**USSEL J. STEPHENSON, a prosperous farmer of Marietta township, living about one mile from Marietta, Ohio, was born in 1835, and is a son of John Stephenson.

John Stephenson was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, and served in the War of 1812. He was a shoemaker, and also followed the tanning business. He would buy a large drove of hirses, and putting the shoes in bags, which he had manufactured, would drive to Eastern markets, where he would sell both horses and shoes before his return. He married Louisa Gray, a daughter of Robert Gray, of Rockingham County, Virginia, and they reared the following children: John G., a retired farmer; Charles R., deceased; Isabella, who married B. F. Cogswell, now deceased; Russel, the subject of this sketch; Henry, who now lives in Oklahoma; Algonon, who is living on a farm in Marietta County; Jewett, of Kansas; and William and Annie, deceased.

The subject of this sketch enlisted with the 100-day men during the raid of Morgan, in

Ohio. He was schooled in Marietta, and is now living on his farm one mile from Marietta, his sister, Isabella, also making her home with him. Mr. Stephenson has a finely improved farm, on which is a handsome brick dwelling. He is considered one of the foremost farmers in Washington County. He is a well-informed man, and is thoroughly modern in his ideas of farming. Mr. Stephenson has a host of friends in the county and is highly respected by all who come in contact with his pleasing personality.



J. PEGG, who stands well toward the front as a prominent producer in the oil business, has been identified with that line of trade during the greater part of his life, but is also engaged in farming to some extent.

He is a son of Henry and Nancy (Hall) Pegg, and was born June 7, 1851, in Newport township, Washington County, Ohio. His father was born in 1801, and lived to a good, old age. He was prominent in his township as a farmer, and superintended the cultivation of 200 acres of land. He married Nancy Hall, and they reared a family consisting of eleven children, namely: Sarah E., deceased; Margaret; J. M.; Eliza; Henry L.; John; Thomas; Carrie; Ebenezer; A. J.; and C. W. Henry Pegg was a Democrat, of fixed opinions. In religious matters, he and his wife were Methodists, and gave their support to the M. E. Church. His life was full of service to others, and in all things he was a model of integrity and truthfulness.

A. J. Pegg was united in matrimony with Frances S. Lowther, a daughter of Cambyes and Sarah Lowther. Mrs. Pegg was born August 5, 1850, and was a faithful wife. She and her husband had six children, namely: Cyrus, whose birth took place March 4, 1876; Ella B., born August 4, 1877; Martha, who was born April 27, 1879; Jennie, born January 15, 1881; Wylie M., born July 4, 1887; and Frances H., born August 6, 1896. The family attend services at the United Brethren Church.

Mr. Pegg owns 68 acres of land, and 12 oil wells, all producing. He is a Democrat, in his politics, but has not held office. In fraternal circles he is a member of the I. O. O. F. organization, affiliating with Lodge No. 67, of Marietta, and Elk Eye Encampment, of the same place. He is conspicuous in the oil business in his part of the country, and has met with success in all he has undertaken.



M. THORNILEY, of the firm of Thorniley Bros., successful produce merchants of Marietta, Ohio, who was the first to engage in that business in Marietta, is also a farmer to some extent. He is a son of S. S. and Frances E. (Middleswarts) Thorniley, and is a native of Marietta, where he was born February 2, 1803.

S. S. Thorniley was born June 6, 1831, in Marietta township, and his occupation was that of a farmer and gardener. He and his wife reared a family of ten children, as follows: E. J.; Annie; J. M.; Cora B.; Harry; Jane; Elizabeth; Stephen; Elmer; and Emma. He was a Republican, in politics, and was active in public service. The mother of these children was born February 12, 1837.

J. M. Thorniley was united in matrimony with Columbia McClaskey, born March 29, 1864. They have two children,—Margaret and Harold. Mr. Thorniley owns 150 acres of the best kind of land, fertile and productive. As between political parties, he chooses the Republican, using his influence in its favor whenever it is needed.

The subject of this sketch is a thorough business man. He is a member of Marietta Council, U. C. T.



V. ALTVATER, a prominent florist of Newport, Ohio, who has an area of 10,000 feet under glass, has followed that line of work for about ten years, and has the reputation of having the choicest flowers and the



best-kept greenhouses in his vicinity. He makes a specialty of growing carnations, and roses of many different varieties, and has made a success of growing cucumbers in the winter time, having received as high as \$3.50 per dozen in the Pittsburg market. He also grows tomatoes, lettuce, radishes and cauliflowers under glass, and finds a ready sale for all he can raise. He also raises early plants, such as sweet potato, early and late cabbage, celery and tomato plants.

Mr. Altvater was born September 12, 1856, near Durkheim, Rheinfalz, Baden, Germany, and is a son of John Altvater. The latter, who was a blacksmith in Germany, and a farmer in this country, near Marietta, left Germany May 16, 1862, and reached New York July 18, 1863. He remained in that city until the following February, and then came to Ohio, landing at Marietta, February 9, 1864, and settling on a farm near that town.

John Altvater's marriage to Katherine Stork took place while he was yet a resident of the Fatherland. Five children were born to them, namely: Lizzie, wife of John Mattern, of Marietta; Benjamin, who married Barbara Stork, and resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; W. V.; Philip, who married Amelia Spindler, and resides in Marietta; and John, who married Miss Healey, and located in Pittsburg. Mrs. John Altvater died at Marietta, November 10, 1896, aged 71 years. John Altvater died at Marietta, October 11, 1897, aged 71 years. The family name is sometimes spelled Attwater.

W. V. Altvater was joined in marriage with Ida Gibert, an accomplished daughter of Godfrey Gibert, and they have eight children, namely: Estella M.; Walter G.; Rose F.; Myrtle May; Gordon; Nora; Cornelia; and Julius. In his political opinions Mr. Altvater is a Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He owns valuable real estate in the town of Newport, and has been a resident of that place for 20 years, ten of which were spent at carpenter work. About ten years ago, he engaged in business as a florist and grower of early vegetable plants. He is a popular and deserving citizen, and enjoys a fair patronage.



A. HAMILTON. This gentleman has won distinction as a lawyer of much ability, and is a well-known resident of Marietta, where he has been engaged in practice for a number of years. He was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and is a son of Dr. David and Ruth (Allen) Hamilton.

Dr. David Hamilton was born in Pennsylvania, and his death occurred in 1872. He brought his family to Marietta, March 14, 1853, and there continued to reside until his death. His wife reached the age of eighty-three years, May 14, 1902. Their children are: J. A., the subject of this biography; O. K., of the firm of Hamilton & Heidrick; Albert G.; and Mrs. Robert Bruce, all of Marietta.

J. A. Hamilton was schooled in Marietta, and although very young, enlisted in the 2nd Ohio Heavy Artillery, during the Civil War. He served in the army two years, after which he returned to Marietta, and in 1868 took up the study of law with Colonel Alban. He remained with that gentleman until his admission to the bar, in April, 1871, after which he at once began practice in connection with Knowles & Alban, the firm name reading Knowles, Alban & Hamilton. This partnership continued for several years, the office being located on Putnam street. Mr. Hamilton then formed a partnership with Judge L. W. Chamberlain, which lasted fourteen years, and business was carried on in the Mills Building until 1890, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Hamilton then became a member of the firm of Hamilton & Kraft, which continued until February 8, 1899, when Mr. Kraft died. Mr. Hamilton has since continued in practice alone, and now has his office in the St. Clair Building, on Putnam street. He has been attorney for the German Savings Bank, and Building and Loan Association, for the past twelve years, and is one of the best-known lawyers in Marietta. He is an earnest and fluent speaker, and is possessed of a logical mind and a thorough knowledge of his profession.

Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with

Mary M. Martin, of Pittsburg, and they have two children, namely: Mrs. Charles A. Foehl, of Pittsburg; and John F., who is with the "Leader" Publishing Company. In politics, Mr. Hamilton is a Republican, and he has served one term as member of the Board of Education. He was formerly a member of the G. A. R. lodge. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Presbyterian Church.



W. RICHARDS, a well-known lawyer of Marietta, who is now serving his third consecutive term as city solicitor, was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 11, 1856. He is a son of George W. and Elizabeth C. (Hill) Richards, and a grandson of Luman Richards. Luman Richards, who was born in New York State, came to Washington County as a young man, and farmed in Barlow township.

George W. Richards was born in Washington County, September 28, 1831, and was a carpenter by trade. He was serving his third consecutive term as infirmary director at the time of his death, December 1, 1899. He is well remembered in Marietta as a true friend to many, and a strong church man. He came to Marietta in 1849, and lived here until his death. On October 21, 1852, he married Elizabeth C. Hill, by whom he had three sons, namely: C. W., the subject of this biography; Oren B., who was in the hardware business at Cherryvale, Kansas; and Frank H., a life-insurance agent, of St. Louis, Missouri. The mother of these children died February 26, 1870, aged about forty years. Mr. Richards then formed a second union, wedding Anna H. Barker, August 31, 1871. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than forty years. C. W. Richards is the sole survivor of this family. His brother, Frank H., left St. Louis on the night of July 14, 1900, to make a visit in Marietta. Learning of the illness of Oren B. Richards, he left for Kansas on August 14, arriving at Cherryvale on August 16, the day on which his brother died. He remained at Cherryvale

to complete arrangements, and then returned to St. Louis. On October 8, of the same year, he was taken down with typhoid fever, and wrote to C. W. Richards telling him of his illness. The latter started for St. Louis and remained with him until death occurred, on October 16th, just two months after the death of his brother, and less than a year after the death of their father.

C. W. Richards was reared in Marietta, and attended the city schools; his education, however, has been mainly self-acquired. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and has since practiced at Marietta with success. During the past thirteen years, his office has been at No. 116 Putnam street. He is a Republican, in politics, and was mayor of the city from 1882 to 1884; he also served in other municipal offices, and was justice of the peace. He was city solicitor from 1888 to 1890, and has served in that capacity since 1896. He is a lawyer of ability, and has ably discharged the duties of his office.

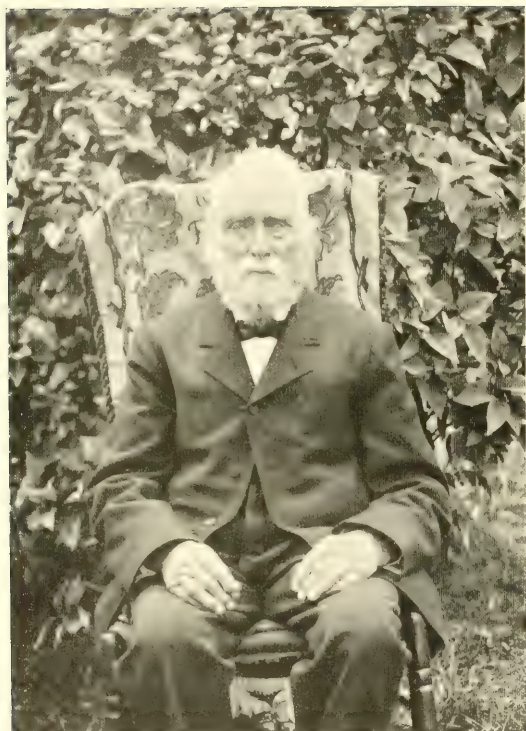
Mr. Richards was united in marriage, January 28, 1884, to Kate Maxon, and they have one son, Alex. The family residence is at No. 532 Fifth street.



S. BATTIN, a rising young real estate dealer of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, whose office is located at No. 305 Second street, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1871, and as a young man took a course in practical farming under W. W. Fenn, at Tallmadge, but never followed that occupation.

During 1890, 1891 and 1892, he traveled from Parkersburg as a piano salesman for Hopkins & Amos, after which he went to Athens County, where he engaged in the piano business for himself until 1896. He removed to Marietta, where he conducted a carriage business on Second street for one year. This he gave up, to enter the real estate business, and now handles property in the city and county, as well as in Lancaster, and other counties. C. E. Mason was at one time interested in the





BENJAMIN F. ARNOLD.



MRS. ANN P. ARNOLD.





business for a short period. As an illustration of Mr. Battin's enterprising spirit, he is erecting the first two houses in the East Norwood Addition to Marietta, having sold one-fourth of the lots, or 77, the record next to this being 48 lots, which were sold by another real estate dealer, of Marietta.

Mr. Battin wedded Emma Raybould, daughter of Samuel Raybould, deceased, who was a resident and coal dealer of the Hocking Valley for a number of years. This union has been blessed with three sons, namely: Glenn R., deceased; Samuel R.; and Clyde R.

Politically, Mr. Battin is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 390; and the B. P. O. E. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Battin is possessed of untiring zeal and energy, is progressive and modern in his ideas, and deals fairly and squarely with all men. He gives his support liberally to any public enterprise, and is ranked among the leading men of Marietta.

**B**ENJAMIN F. ARNOLD. The birth of this representative citizen who is so well and favorably known throughout Washington County occurred in Wesley township, March 27, 1825, when the great agricultural development of this part of the state was in its infancy. His parents were Levi B. and Sarah R. (Ingraham) Arnold. The former was born in 1801, in Wood County (West) Virginia and died in 1868, in Missouri, and the latter was born, in 1803, in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia, and died in Missouri, about 1870, at the age of 67 years. Mr. Arnold served as township trustee for many years, and was township clerk and a justice of the peace. By occupation he was a farmer.

Benjamin F. Arnold was the second member of a family of 11 children, the others being as follows: Richard; Adeline, who married Thomas Hodgkin; Thomas J.; Levina D.; Joanna; George; Joseph; Eliza J.; Alcinda; and Elizabeth. Many of these are located in

Washington County, and are numbered among its representative people.

In his youth Benjamin F. Arnold learned the tanning business and followed that line of industry near Plymouth, Ohio, for 25 years prior to the Civil War. In 1864, he enlisted in the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. (Ohio National Guard), and served from May until September of that year, in Company D. Mr. Arnold and his son, Frank, jointly own a fine farm of 156 acres, which is situated within three and a half miles of Bartlett, and there they carry on general farming, both residing on the farm.

In 1847, Mr. Arnold was married to Ann M. Palmer, who was born in March, 1827, in Palmer township, and a family of 12 children was born to their union, namely: Laura O.; Dana J.; Isaac F.; George F.; Lucy J.; Levi S.; Mary R.; Alfaretta and Anzonetta, twins; Hattie; Alpha; and Frank.

Actively promoting all enterprises of a public-spirited nature, Mr. Arnold has at various times consented to hold official positions in the township, at one time as trustee, and for a long period, as justice of the peace. He is identified with the Republican party, in which he is held in high esteem, as also in his neighborhood.

**S**A. PALMER, who has charge of the sales agency for the brick-manufacturing institutions of Marietta, was born in Washington County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Ellen (McAfee) Palmer. Thomas Palmer is deceased, and his widow is now residing on the home farm at Stanleyville. The surviving members of his parents' family are as follows: G. A., who conducts the Pazi laundry, at Marietta; J. P., who is the well-known harness manufacturer on Second street, Marietta; Jewett, a carpenter by trade, who resides on Sixth street, in Marietta; William, who is a farmer, located near Reno, Washington County; Mrs. Ellen Chapman, who resides at No. 306 Front street, Marietta; Mrs. R. T.

Miller, who lives at Reno, Ohio; Mrs. Asil McGruder, who lives near Yankeebug; and Alzora, who lives on the farm with the mother.

Mr. Palmer passed much of his early life on the farm, and for three years previous to his present engagement, was connected with the affairs of the City Transfer Company, of which A. O. C. Ahrend is manager. Since February, 1901, Mr. Palmer has handled the business in this city of the following leading brick-manufacturing establishments: The Acme Brick Company; and the Thos. Ciser & Sons Company and the Sterling Brick Company. Mr. Palmer's ability is shown in the prosperous conditions prevailing in all these companies. The office of Mr. Palmer, in the St. Clair building, in Marietta, is often the scene of large transactions. He has shown himself perfectly capable, and possesses the tact and judgment which retain custom after gaining it.

Mr. Palmer married a daughter of C. W. Athey, of Marietta and has a pleasant home and a wide circle of friends. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias. Although not a member, he attends the Congregational Church, and contributes liberally to the support of its many benevolent enterprises.



JAMES FLETCHER REED, who is actively engaged in stock raising and general farming at his home in the vicinity of Brown's Mill, Washington County, Ohio, was born August 16, 1860, at Crooked Tree, Noble County, of the same state. He is a son of Wesley W. and Sarah Ann (Henderson) Reed and grandson of John Reed, of Belmont County, Ohio. The Reeds were small in stature, but were courageous. They came from the East and the father of John Reed was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought for our country's freedom. John Reed, the grandfather, was born in New Jersey in 1781, and died in 1852. His wife, Mary Reed, was born in Virginia in 1788, and died in Ohio, in 1857. They reared a family consisting of twelve children, viz:

John; James; Thomas; Moses; Amos; William; Wesley W.; Jane; Mary; Jemima; Elizabeth; and one whose name is unknown.

The Hendersons were of large size, and originally came from Virginia. William Henderson, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Reed, was born August 17, 1797, and passed to his final rest in 1880, having spent the greater part of his life at McConnelsville, Ohio. His wife was born in 1793, and her death took place in 1859. They also reared twelve children, namely: James; Nathaniel; John; Thomas; William; David; Mary Jane; Lydia; Emeline; Lorena; Sarah Ann; and Rebecca.

Wesley W. Reed was born November 9, 1824. In 1850, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Henderson, a daughter of William Henderson, of Morgan County, Ohio, where her birth took place, May 31, 1830. Though advanced in years, both parents are still living, and make their home at Beckett, in Morgan County. The following children were born to this estimable couple: William Findley; Mary; Ellis M.; Jane; James Fletcher; a pair of twins who died in infancy; Lorena; Sarah; Lydia; and Wilbur.

William Findley Reed was born January 8, 1854, and was joined in marriage with Alice Cotton, a daughter of Rufus Cotton, of McConnelsville. They have two children: Bernard and Charles. Mary Reed was born December 4, 1854. She is unmarried, and for many years, served as a missionary at Partabgarh, India. Ellis M. Reed was born August 15, 1857, and in February, 1878, he married Maggie Ogan. They reside at Cloud, Morgan County, Ohio, and have seven children.

Jane Reed was born April 15, 1859, and has been twice married. Her first union was contracted in 1879, with Jerod Smith, who died in 1884. This union resulted in the birth of two children,—Lelia and Findley. Some time after the death of Mr. Smith, his widow was united in marriage with Lafayette Carroll. They have three children,—Harold, Wesley, and Harley. Lorena Reed was born August 31, 1863, and in 1897, was united in marriage with Thomas E. Ferguson, of Brown's Mill. Sarah Reed was born August 18, 1866, is un-

married, and resides with her aged parents at Beckett, Ohio. Lydia Reed was born in May, 1868, and her brief young life terminated in death, August 1, 1870, when she was but little more than two years old. Wilbur, the youngest child, was born January 10, 1870. His marriage with Annie Ackerson was solemnized in October, 1900, and they have one son, Russell.

James Fletcher Reed, the subject of this narrative, was joined in matrimony with Lucy Bell Breckenridge, November 14, 1889. They have two children,—Howard, who was born September 2, 1892, and Dudley Breckenridge, who was born April 16, 1900. Mrs. Reed is a daughter of Robert and Mary P. (Murdock) Breckenridge, and was born November 16, 1868. Her father, Robert Breckenridge, was of Scotch parentage, and was born June 7, 1828, at Watertown, Washington County, Ohio. His death took place October 22, 1887. October 25, 1849, he was united in marriage with Mary P. Murdock, who still survives him. She is a daughter of Elias and Malinda Murdock, and granddaughter of Malinda Pewthers, whose father, James Pewthers, was a distinguished Virginian. Mrs. Breckenridge is one of eight children, as follows: Elizabeth; James Monroe; Mary P.; George W.; Virginia A.; Jesse G.; Sarah Catherine; and Charles G.

Mrs. Reed is one of a family of seven children, viz: James Monroe; Nancy M.; John H.; Robert S.; Joseph B.; Lucy Bell; and Dudley S. James Monroe Breckenridge was born July 31, 1850, and died September 29, 1860. Nancy M. Breckenridge was born July 8, 1857, and died from diphtheria, on October 18, 1850. John H. Breckenridge was born September 26, 1861, and when grown to manhood, married Agnes Cheedle.

Robert S. Breckenridge was born December 21, 1863. On September 10, 1885, he was united in marriage with Rosa Dearth, a daughter of James W. and Susannah (James) Dearth, of Macksburg, Ohio. This union resulted in three children, as follows: Lucile born at Beverly, Ohio, September 21, 1889; Robert Harold, born at Marietta, Ohio, Sep-

tember 25, 1891; and James P., born in Huntington, West Virginia, April 20, 1899. In 1899, the family moved to Butler, Pennsylvania, where they still reside. Joseph B. Breckenridge was born August 5, 1866. On November 18, 1896, he was joined in marriage with Lizzie Dipple, a daughter of Henry Dipple, of Waterford. Two children blessed this union,—Leroy and Chester. The former was born January 24, 1898, and died September 20, of the same year. The latter was born January 25, 1900. Dudley S. Breckenridge was born September 26, 1871, and on July 31, 1892, he was joined in marriage with Maggie Burris. They have no children.

Mr. Reed's farm consists of 130 acres, and it is known as the old Breckenridge homestead, Mrs. Robert Breckenridge, Mr. Reed's mother-in-law, having lived upon the place for fifty-three years. Her children were all born there. Although the farm is well adapted to stock raising and general farming, it is not inferior to neighboring farms in the production of oil. Three wells are successfully operated on it; they are good producers, and yield Mr. Reed a fair income. In politics, Mr. Reed voices the sentiments and principles of the Republican party, but does not aspire to office. He is a good and worthy citizen of his community. The family unite in worshipping at the Methodist Episcopal Church.



F. FOLGER, a well known farmer of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, April 30, 1849, and is a son of Henry T. Folger.

Henry T. Folger was born in Ohio, in 1824, and followed farming throughout his entire life. He was a Democrat, in politics. In religious attachment, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Margaret McKnight, who was born in Virginia, and was one of a family of ten children, of whom three are now living, namely: J. Amanda, who married William Dye, now of West Virginia, by whom she has a son, Will-

iam H.; B. F. Folger; and Otto M., who married Berta Hall.

B. F. Folger attended the public schools of Monroe county, and also the Monroe county normal school. He then taught school in District No. 7, Monroe County, for sixteen years, and also in West Virginia, and in Washington County, Ohio, for a number of years. He engaged in the oil business in Monroe County in 1890. He has nine oil wells on his farm in Monroe County, which are all productive. He has eighty-three acres of good farm land in Washington County, Ohio, just out of New Matamoras, on which he located October 11, 1899. He is one of the progressive men of the community, in which he has a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

Mr. Folger was married, in 1873, to Mary J. Stetson, who was born in Monroe County, August 18, 1851, and is a daughter of George H. and Sarah (Sims) Stetson. They have five children as follows: Araminta Inez; Clara Winifred; Everett F.; Henry H.; and Mary F. Religiously our subject and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a strong Democrat.



CLERMONT L. HEDDLESON, a prominent lumber dealer of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, was born in that place, September 26, 1863, and is a son of David and Sarah (Meeks) Heddleson.

David Heddleson was born in Matamoras, February 11, 1819, and is a farmer by occupation. Both he and his wife are still living in Washington County. They had the following children: Josiah; Maria; Mary; Vach, deceased; John; and Theodore, twins; Minerva, deceased; Robert; David; and Clermont L. David Heddleson is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Clermont L. Heddleson has been engaged as a carpenter and in the lumber business all of his life, living mostly in New Matamoras. He established his planing mill in New Matamoras

in 1893, and has since conducted a very successful business at that place. He is well and favorably known in the community where he is highly esteemed for his good business qualities and upright principles.

Mr. Heddleson was united in marriage with Mary I. Hubbard, who was born July 18, 1870, and is a daughter of Richard and Ann (Hancock) Hubbard. The former was a native of New Matamoras, and was born in 1826, and his wife was a native of Cincinnati, where she was born in 1834. Richard Hubbard died in 1892, and his wife died one year later. Mr. Hubbard and his wife reared four children, namely: Clarence, deceased; Mary I., the wife of Mr. Heddleson; and Anna and Rosa, deceased. The subject of this sketch and his wife have reared three children.—Everett C., born May 26, 1893; Mary C., born November 6, 1895; and Richard D., born January 1, 1898.

Mr. Heddleson is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.



L. W. SKIPTON, the efficient postmaster of Waterford, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Watertown township, in 1839. His mother, Martha Skipton, was a daughter of George and Margaret Skipton, and was born in Watertown township. She is living in Kansas aged seventy-nine years.

In 1857 Mr. Skipton married Elizabeth Jennings, a daughter of Lemuel Jennings. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and they have six children, namely: Alonzo B., a manufacturer of Marietta; Henry L., who lives on his farm in Waterford; Walter B., a merchant of Wyoming; Mary, who married Delpha Beebe, a farmer of Oregon; Emma, who married Osmer Leget, a farmer of Watertown; and Lemuel E., who was proprietor of the Diamond Pants Company, of Marietta, but now lives in Zanesville, Ohio.

Mr. Skipton was appointed postmaster of Waterford in June, 1897, and is still serving in that office to the entire satisfaction of all







*W. D. Gaiter*

He is one of the most prominent citizens of Waterford, and is always willing to assist in any enterprise which is undertaken for the good of the community. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to Beverly Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M.



WILLIAM B. GAITREE, special agent in charge of the rural free delivery service, with headquarters at Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is a young man of keen, discerning faculties, who has never been idle in his short life, and whose aspirations are of the highest type. He was born in Marietta, in 1864, and is a son of J. F. and Nancy (Reckard) Gaitree, honored and respected citizens of Marietta for many years.

J. F. Gaitree is now retired from active life, and has reached the age of 76 years. He is a native of Louisiana, and has been a resident of Marietta since 1832. During his long busy career, 30 years were spent on the Ohio River as steamboat captain, and he was one of the oldest men engaged in that occupation. After he left the river, he conducted a hotel very successfully at Marietta, and was active in business until quite recently. He has been married three times, his second wife, Nancy Reckard, being William B. Gaitree's mother.

The subject of this sketch has two brothers and one sister, namely: Frank F., a clothing salesman, employed by S. R. Van Metre & Company, of Marietta; Louie F., a prosperous druggist, located in Zanesville, Ohio; and Mary W., employed in the census bureau at Washington, D. C.

William B. Gaitree attended the public schools of Marietta for some time, and left them to enter the drug business, being at first associated with C. B. McCaskey. Later, he was engaged at Cincinnati, Springfield, etc., as a pharmacist, for 12 years. In 1892, he served as assistant secretary to Governor McKinley, and retained that important position until 1896, when he was made chief clerk of the department of railroads and telegraphs, at

Columbus, Ohio. Soon after Mr. McKinley was inaugurated, Mr. Gaitree received the appointment of confidential clerk to Mr. Sherman, Secretary of State. June 18, 1897, he received another appointment of note, being made chief of the rural free delivery service. He was the first man appointed in that service as it is now maintained. About 10,000 men have been employed in the service up to July 1, 1902.

Immediately after the declaration of war with Spain, Mr. Gaitree was sent to Tampa, Florida, by the post office department, to take charge of the military mail service. This position he filled with wonderful success, and remained in Florida until open communication was established with Cuba. He has also acted as secretary, as well as in various other confidential relations, to Senator Hanna.

June 12, 1890, Lucy N. Small, a daughter of Frank R. and Mary C. Small, and a native of Baltimore, Maryland, was united in marriage with Mr. Gaitree. She is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and is greatly esteemed for her many excellent qualities.

Mr. Gaitree has been very active in the B. P. O. E., and is now leading knight. Few young men of more spirit and zeal can be found in Washington County than he. He is mounting the ladder of success with rapid strides, and will soon reach the highest round.



WILLIAM ARTELLA GATES, prominent as a successful truck farmer of Muskingum township, Washington County, Ohio, is painstaking and diligent in the performance of all his duties, and is highly esteemed as a citizen and a useful friend to many of the people of Washington County.

Mr. Gates is a son of Benjamin Austin and Sarah A. (Pixley) Gates, and a grandson of Rasselas and Mary Maria (Derry) Gates. Rasselas Gates was born March 1, 1804, in Marietta, Ohio, and there he also received his mental training and spent the greater part of his life. His wife was a native of Windsor, Vermont, and was born June 25, 1810.

Benjamin A. Gates was also a native of Marietta, Ohio, and was born in 1831. He lived a long and useful life, and was much respected by his people. William Artella Gates was united in matrimony with Clara Devol, a daughter of Josiah and Catherine (West) Devol, of Muskingum township. Their union was blessed with three children, namely: Austin Devol, Raymond and Katherine,—aged sixteen, fourteen and seven years, respectively. Devol and Raymond are attending school at the present time.

Mr. Gates has a fertile farm of twenty acres, located about two and a half miles from Marietta, on the west side of the Muskingum road. He and his family have many of the modern conveniences and enjoy a beautiful home with pleasant surroundings. A Republican of decided opinions, the subject of this sketch is ever ready to defend his chosen party. He and his family are regular attendants of the Congregational Church.

**J**ACOB MACHETANZ, one of the old and prominent residents of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Saxony, Germany, October 12, 1837, and is a son of Gottfried and Maria (Jacob) Machetanz.

Gottfried Machetanz was born in Germany in 1808, and in 1858 came to the United States, locating at New Matamoras. In 1863 he purchased a tannery and residence of Samuel Hutchinson, and conducted the tanning business under the firm name of Machetanz & Son until he retired from active life. Politically he was a Democrat. He died in 1895. His union with Maria Jacob, who was born in Germany in 1814, resulted in the birth of ten children, of whom seven are now living, as follows: Sophia; Jacob; Elizabeth; Maria; Louisa; Amelia; and Edward.

Jacob Machetanz received his schooling in Germany, and in 1858 came with his parents to the United States, locating in New Matamoras. As above mentioned, he was junior partner with his father in the tannery business

until the latter retired in 1880, after which he conducted it in partnership with his brother, Edward, until the tannery was closed in 1897. They were good business men, and were very successful.

Edward Machetanz was born in Germany, December 15, 1854, and was schooled in Washington County, Ohio. In 1879 he married Ida M. Algeo, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, November 15, 1857, and is a daughter of George S. Algeo, a native of Ireland. They have four children, as follows: Minnie A., born July 2, 1880; Harriet, born February 10, 1884; George S., born November 16, 1886; and John Jacob, born August 14, 1890. Edward Machetanz is a Democrat in politics, and served in the city council two terms, and also as a member of the school board.

In 1868 Jacob Machetanz married Elizabeth Lentz, who was born in Ohio, July 14, 1835, and is a daughter of Israel and Caroline (Ehman) Lentz, both natives of Germany. They came to the United States with the Rapp Society, and located in Pennsylvania, whence they came to Ohio. Mr. Lentz was a tanner by trade. He and his wife reared five children, namely: Jonathan; McLedy; Elizabeth; David; and Lucinda. The subject of this sketch and his wife have no children. In politics Mr. Machetanz is a Democrat, and served as township treasurer twenty-four years, as councilman a number of terms, and as mayor of New Matamoras three years. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. He is a devout member of the Presbyterian Church.

**J**AMES G. BARKER, a representative farmer of Muskingum township, Washington County, Ohio, was born December 19, 1834, and is a son of George W. and Emeline (Devol) Barker.

The Barker family has been established in America for nearly three centuries. The first to come was James Barker, who was born in England, and in 1638 sailed for America. He settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639, and

lived there until his death in 1678. His eldest son was Brazilla Barker, who died November 16, 1694, leaving ten children. Noah Barker, the next in line of descent, was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1689, and died in 1749, leaving ten children. The seventh in this line was Ephraim, who was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1734, and died October 9, 1800. He had nine children, of whom the eldest was Colonel Joseph, grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Col. Joseph Barker was born September 9 1765, and came to Marietta, Ohio, November 13, 1789, with his wife, being one of the earliest settlers in this section. In April, 1795, they left the garrison at Marietta, and made the first opening on his wilderness farm seven miles above Marietta, along the Muskingum River, that section then being known as Wiseman's Bottom. The Colonel remained on this farm until his death in 1843, at the age of seventy-eight years. A fine painting of Colonel Barker is in the possession of James G. Barker and is highly prized. He married Elizabeth Dana, a daughter of Capt. William Dana, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and she died in 1835. They reared four sons and six daughters, as follows: Joseph; Elizabeth; Luther; William, who died in infancy; Sophia; George W.; Mary A.; Catherine; Frances Dana; and Charlotte C.

George W. Barker was born November 2, 1801, and made his home with his father. He was a man of prominence and influence, served a term as sheriff of Washington County, and was a member of both branches of the state legislature. On May 3, 1831, he married Emeline Devol, who was born in November, 1809, and was a daughter of Wing Devol. They reared six sons, as follows: John D.; James G.; Arthur W.; J. H.; Luther D.; and George H. John D., of Girard, Crawford County, Kansas, enlisted in the Union Army, September 16, 1861, and was captain of Company L, 1st Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., serving on the staff of General Thomas. He married Mary L. Anderson, of Marietta, Ohio, who was born March 24, 1832, and died May 27, 1896. James G. is the subject of this biography. Arthur W.,

born October 19, 1837, lives in Girard, Kansas. He enlisted in Company A, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam. He married Josephine Maxwell, December 6, 1872. She died in 1880, and he formed a second union, with Chloe Holmes. J. H., born November 9, 1840, enlisted in 1861 in Company A, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and died June 13, 1900. He married Mattie Trent, who died January 26, 1895. Luther D., born December 7, 1845, enlisted in the 148th Ohio Regiment, in the 100-days service. He married Hester McQuillin, and died at Girard, Kansas. George H., born August 8, 1848, married Sallie Bailey, and resides in Girard, Kansas.

James G. Barker enlisted July 29, 1861, and on July 31 was commissioned first lieutenant in the 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He was promoted to be captain on September 7, 1862, and continued as such until honorably discharged on account of disability caused by wounds, and the expiration of his term of enlistment, November 4, 1864. He was with his regiment in all of its marches, battles and hardships until mustered out, participating in the battle of Lewisburg, Virginia, May 23, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Frederick, Maryland, September 12, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; Brown's Ferry, Tennessee, October 27, 1863; Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia, May 9 and 10, 1864; Lynchburg, June 17, 1864; Cable Town, July 15, 1864; Charleston, West Virginia, July 19, 1864; Kernstown, July 23, 1864; and Martinsburg, July 25, 1864. He was wounded at Berryville, September 3, 1864; and was severely wounded at the battle of Opequon, September 19, 1864.

Mr. Barker has always engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is now located three miles from Marietta, on the west side of the Muskingum River. He is one of the substantial men of his township, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He married Frances H. Devol, April 13, 1869. She was



born August 26, 1843, and is a daughter of Theodore Devol. Two children have blessed their union, namely: Arthur D., born September 29, 1870; and Fanny J., born January 11, 1873. Politically, Mr. Barker is a Republican. He is a member of Buell Post, G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion.

**R**ICHARD GREENE LAWTON, a prominent and highly esteemed farmer, of Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, who has retired from active labors, was born in the same township, on the old family farm, on May 27, 1824. He is a son of Jesse and Maria (Haskell) Lawton.

Both the Lawton and Haskell families were of New England ancestry. The Lawton family was founded in Washington County by James and Susanna (Gould) Lawton, natives of Rhode Island, Quakers in religion, who married in their native state and made the trip to what was then considered the frontier. They were the first of the family to locate in Barlow township, the second being the family of Nathan Proctor, Jr., who had come to Marietta from Danbury, Massachusetts. Both James Lawton and his wife died on the farm near Barlow village, which is still in the possession of the family. They had the following children: Rebecca, who was born in Rhode Island and married Richard Greene, of Newport, Ohio; Jesse, who was the father of the subject hereof, and was born in Rhode Island in 1789; James, Jr., who was born in Marietta, and became a prominent citizen; and Sarah, who was born in Barlow, married Isaiah Branson, and died in 1901, at the age of 99 years. The second son, James Lawton, Jr., served one term in the Ohio legislature at the time of the formation of the Republican party. He was a thorough and practical farmer and his unusual success drew the remark from him that,—"the great secret of successful farming is in being prepared to take advantage of every snow and every wind and

every rain and all the sunshine,"—which was considered worthy of publication in the New York Tribune as embodying the science of farming.

Jesse Lawton was a man of scientific learning, who became known as a chemist, geologist and botanist, far beyond the confines of his locality. A deep student, it was his study and patient investigation which added much to the scientific knowledge of Washington County. In the course of his explorations he discovered on his own farm near Barlow village fossil shells which gave positive evidence that at one time an area about four miles in length and a mile or more in width was covered with the waters of an inland lake. Many interesting discoveries concerning this lake are in the possession of the family. Mr. Lawton was a man of excellent citizenship, and filled many of the local offices. He died on his farm on July 5, 1870, when almost 80 years of age.

The mother of the subject hereof was reared in Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset Island, and was a daughter of Jonathan and Phebe (Greene) Haskell. The former was a native of Rochester, Massachusetts, and died at Belpre, Ohio, in 1816, aged 62 years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was in Wayne's expedition. He was appointed major by General Washington. His wife was a native of Rhode Island, and died in Belpre, Ohio, in 1809. Mrs. Lawton died in Barlow, Ohio, June 21, 1878, aged 80 years. She was the devoted and beloved mother of six children, namely: John; Richard Greene; Arthur; Isaac and Phebe, twins; and Isaiah B. John was born August 27, 1822, and died September 23, 1864. Arthur was born July 3, 1826, and died at Kansas City, Missouri, October 31, 1890. Phebe and Isaac were born August 9, 1828. Phebe never married and died at Bentonville, Arkansas, on August 28, 1893. Isaac has resided at Paris, Illinois, for the past forty years. Isaiah was born August 24, 1838, resides at Bentonville, Arkansas, and is retired from business activity.

Richard Greene Lawton was reared in a refined and intellectual home and was given





VAN SMITH.

the best advantages afforded by the neighborhood schools. At the age of 16 years his father, contrary to custom, gave the youth permission to follow a career of his own choosing and allowed him the use of his earnings. Accordingly he became a skilled carpenter and worked at that trade more or less during the succeeding 40 years, combining it with extensive and successful farming operations. After his marriage he moved to his present home farm, which is advantageously located just one mile east of Barlow village, and now comprises 100 acres. Mr. Lawton has carried on general farming, but has devoted the greater part of his time to sheep raising, having been for many years one of the large sheep growers of this locality.

On June 19, 1862, Mr. Lawton was united in marriage with Persis Putnam Walker, who was born January 15, 1828, and is a daughter of William and Abigail (Howe) Walker, and a great-great-granddaughter of Gen. Rufus Putnam. The Walker family came from Vermont to Athens County, Ohio, and there Mrs. Lawton's parents died, in 1855 and 1835, respectively. Henry M. Walker, a half-brother of Mrs. Lawton, and the youngest in the family, is a minister of the Presbyterian Church. Edward Walker, a brother, graduated at Marietta College, studied theology at Andover and was later elected a professor in the college; he died on Christmas Day, 1861. Still another brother, Douglas W. Walker, died in Athens County. Julia H., a sister, died March 25, 1893, in Kansas. Her first husband was Rev. William S. Beard who at one time served the church at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton had one child, who died in infancy.

During the Civil War Mr. Lawton enlisted in the Home Guards and was in the 100-day service, his knowledge of chemistry making him available as a hospital steward. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawton are esteemed members of the Methodist Church in Barlow. They are well known and their pleasing personal characteristics have drawn to them a large circle of friends.



AN SMITH engaged in agricultural pursuits about four miles northwest of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, has been on the farm since 1900, before which time, he was an expert blacksmith.

Mr. Smith is a son of William R. and Julia D. (Ryland) Smith, the former a native of Morgan County, Ohio, where he was born in 1823, and the latter claiming Pennsylvania as her native State. William R. Smith was for many years employed in the railroad shops. He settled in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, in 1857, and remained there until 1873, when he moved to Waterford township, became a tiller of the soil, and lived there until his death, in 1900. He took great interest in township affairs, and at one time served well as township trustee. He favored the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother of Van Smith was Julia D. Ryland, a daughter of Hugh Ryland, and was born in 1825. She and her husband had two children, namely: Van, the subject of this writing; and Flora V., who is now the wife of Taylor K. Hunsaker, and resides at Milford, Ohio.

Van Smith is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and was born in the year 1846. In 1867, he led to the hymeneal altar, Martha Murray, a daughter of George Murray. This worthy lady was also born in Morgan County, Ohio, her birth having occurred in 1844. She and her husband have but one child, Howard H., born in 1870, in Washington County, Ohio. He is now a competent engineer on the Ohio & Little Kanawha Railroad.

For many years Van Smith was a blacksmith by vocation, and did most skillful work in that line, being employed in the blacksmithing department of a number of railroads. At one time he worked in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, after which he was similarly employed, for five years, in the shops of the L. C. & S. W. Railroad. Some time later, he had charge of the machinery department of the Zanesville & Ohio River Railway shops, at Zanesville, Ohio. This position was his for twelve years, during which time he

worked at intervals on a farm. In 1900, he settled down to farming permanently, and now owns 69 acres, the home farm containing 110 acres in all.

In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and is ever zealous in his efforts to promote the interests of his party. He has seen many years of good service during his life, and is highly regarded in his township and community.



WILLIAM H. LANGENBERG, who in connection with his brother, John, is proprietor of a flour-mill at Beverly, Ohio, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1852.

Henry Langenberg, his father, was born in Saxony, Germany, February 15, 1815, and came to the United States in 1847. He located in New York and first worked on the Erie Canal. He was a tanner by trade, and followed it for a time in New York state, and afterward in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He subsequently went to Pittsburg about 1851, and worked at his trade until 1855, when he came to Beverly, Ohio. He was then employed in the tannery of W. F. Robertson, and continued thus after the plant was sold to Patterson O. Dodge. In connection with Capt. John Henderson he rented the tannery, which he conducted a couple of years, and at the beginning of the Civil War he bought it of Mr. Dodge. He continued in the business throughout his active career and was then succeeded by his two sons, William H. and John. Religiously he belonged to the German Lutheran Church, as does his wife. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he was a Democrat and served as a member of the town council. He died October 23, 1896, leaving a considerable estate. He married Caroline Schlayer, who was born in Baden, Germany, November 18, 1827, and came to the United States with her parents in 1832, locating in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They were married in Harrisburg March 25, 1852.

Five children were born to them, as follows: William H.; Charles; John; Mary, who was drowned in a cistern when a child; and Emma, who was born October 31, 1868, and lives at home.

Charles Langenberg was born October 31, 1854, and after a preliminary mental training took a course in Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg. He was then identified with a leather concern of that city for a number of years. In 1882 he came to Beverly and engaged in the grocery business, his store being at present in the Odd Fellows Block. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and belongs to the Encampment. He is a Democrat in politics, is township treasurer, and has served in the council. April 25, 1882, he married Edith Palmer, a daughter of Joseph T. Palmer, and they have three children;—Edgar P., Henry and Charles F.

John Langenberg, the third son of Henry Langenberg, was born September 23, 1859. He was married in September, 1893, to Blanche Hoge, a daughter of Solomon G. and Lucy M. Hoge. She was born in Beverly, in November, 1863, and her marriage resulted in two children,—Kent H., who was born in November, 1894; and Mary E., who was born in February, 1902. Fraternally John Langenberg is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F.; Shiloh Encampment, No. 158, and the Court of Honor. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as a member of the town council.

William H. Langenberg obtained his mental training in the public schools of Beverly, after which he and his brother John succeeded their father in the tannery. They conducted the business successfully until 1900, when they closed out. They purchased the Hardin & Raney flouring mill in January, 1900, and have since operated it. They have a capacity of 50 barrels per day, their leading brand being "Legal Tender," which has a large sale. They also have a large custom trade in grinding meal and feed.

Mr. Langenberg was married in October,



1874, to Jennie C. Leget, who was born in Waterford, Washington County, Ohio, in 1854, and is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Leget. They have one child,—Bernice, who was born January 11, 1880, and was married July 17, 1902, to Ele B. Hall, of Beverly, Ohio. Religiously they are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Langenberg is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F.; Shiloh Encampment, No. 158; and the Court of Honor. He is a Democrat in politics, served on the school board two terms, in the town council two terms and was postmaster of Beverly under Cleveland's first administration.

**J**AMES R. SHELDON, who is engaged in farming in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1840. He is a son of William and Amanda (Wells) Sheldon.

His grandfather, Belteshazar Sheldon, was probably a native of Germany, and lived near Cumberland, Maryland. William Sheldon was born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1808, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a Whig in early days and later a Republican. He died in 1892, and lies buried in the Haynes Meeting-House burying grounds, in Jackson township, Noble County. He married Amanda Wells, who was born in Waterford township, on the Tucker farm, in 1803, and is a daughter of David and Mary (Cory) Wells. She died in Noble County, in 1871, leaving three children, namely: Mary Elizabeth, who married Edward Blakely, of Noble County, who became a widow soon after the Civil War, and is now the wife of Samuel Boone, a farmer; Martha Jane, who married George Nickilsen; and James R., the subject of this sketch.

James R. Sheldon was married in 1861 to Mary Haynes, a daughter of Jesse and Phoebe Haynes. She was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1840, and died in 1869.

They reared three children, namely: Amanda, who married Henry McNeal, and is living on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Sheldon; James E., who lives in Waterford township; and Jesse W., who died in infancy.

Mr. Sheldon was married, secondly, in 1872, to the widow of Rev. Lindley Yarnall. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Way; she was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1845, and is a daughter of Edward and Ann Way, also of that county. Her parents came to Noble County from England, when children. She had three children by her first marriage, namely: Edward Lincoln, a mail carrier on the Waterford route, who owns a farm in Morgan County; Della A., the wife of John Malster, of Waterford township; and Mary A., who married Elmer Taylor, and is living in Noble County. Mr. Sheldon and his wife have three children, namely: Caroline, a school teacher, living at home; William, an attorney-at-law, in Marietta; and Horace, a minister of the Methodist Church, having a charge in Morgan County, Ohio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Sheldon enlisted in 1864 at Columbus, Ohio, in the 161st Reg., Ohio Vol. Infantry. He went to Cumberland, Maryland, was on duty near Harper's Ferry some time, and was then mustered out at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Since that time he has been living in Washington County, and is one of the most highly esteemed and influential men of that section.

**W**ILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, who has been an undertaker and cabinet-maker at Barlow, and also clerk of Barlow township since 1884, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, in 1842, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Sabra (Harvey) Cunningham, who came to Washington County, Ohio, in 1852.

Benjamin F. Cunningham followed agri-

cultural pursuits through life and made his Washington County farm one of the best in Barlow township. Its nearness to the village enhances its value. His death occurred on October 28, 1898, at the age of 78 years. His widow, who has reached the age of 76 years, still resides on the farm. They had a family of 12 children, as follows: William Harrison; Francis Marion, who died while serving in the Union army during the Rebellion; Louisa L., who died in infancy; Melissa Jane, who resides on the home place; Leonidas Golden, who died in 1874; Loring Melville, who resides at Fishtown, Ohio; John Wesley, who resides at Belpre, Ohio; Orlando Worilla, a farmer and stone-mason, who resides on his farm near Vincent; Ister Carr, who is engaged in business at Petroleum, West Virginia, and has his home in Vincent; Mary Elizabeth, who married Jason H. Madden and resides at Lumberport, West Virginia; Robert Franklin, who resides on the homestead near Barlow; and Sarah Rebecca, who is the wife of George McLaughlin, of Fairfield township.

William H. Cunningham was reared and schooled in Barlow. In 1868 he embarked in the business of cabinet-making and undertaking, and has associated his son, Charles H., with him. This firm is one of the most honorable in the city, both members being regarded with universal esteem. Both are members of Bartlett Blue Lodge, No. 293, A. F. & A. M., and also of Barlow Lodge, No. 423, Knights of Pythias.

The first marriage of William H. Cunningham was to Artemus Caroline Childers, a daughter of Basil Childers, of West Virginia. She died in 1876, leaving three children, viz.: Charles H.; Sabra Ellen, the wife of William Malone, of Pleasants County, West Virginia; and Ida L., who died at the age of two years. The second marriage of Mr. Cunningham was to Artesia Childers, a sister of his first wife, and five children have been born to this union, namely: Edward Allison, who resides with his maternal grandparents; Kittie Florence; Amanda Bertha; Benjamin Harrison; and Harvey Basil. The family re-

sides in the village of Barlow, where they attend the Methodist Church, and take part in the social life of the community.

During the Civil War Mr. Cunningham served in the pioneer corps, under A. C. Burroughs, and has been adjutant of Barlow Post, No. 434, G. A. R., ever since its organization, in 1886. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican, differing from his father, who supported the Democratic party. Mr. Cunningham has always been interested in educational legislation, and has served on the Board of Education for many years. Since 1888, when he succeeded David H. Merrill, of Marietta, he has been the efficient clerk of Barlow township. He is respected in business and in private life, and is a thoroughly good and desirable citizen.

**J**OHAN MALSTER, a prominent farmer of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, is living on his farm of 225 acres in that township.

He was born in Waterford township, in 1866, and is a son of Moses and Emily J. (Dunsmore) Malster.

Moses Malster was born in Palmer township, Washington, May 20, 1826, and was a farmer by occupation. He served as county commissioner in 1876, and was justice of the peace. He died March 10, 1900. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M., and Waterford Grange, No. 231. He married, first, Martha White, and they had four children, namely: Charles Winfield, of Waterford township; Arnold O., who lives near the Maple Grove Church, in Waterford township; Mary A., who married Ed. W. Watkins, and lives in Michigan; and Fremont W., of Waterford township. He married, secondly, Emily J. Dunsmore, who was born in Fairfield township in 1839, and they had two children, namely: Emily E., who married Arthur T. Baldwin, a druggist of Washington Court House, Ohio; and John, whose name opens this sketch.





THOMAS OVID SCOTT.

John Malster owns 225 acres of fine farming land in Waterford township, and this he keeps under a fine state of cultivation. He has a thorough knowledge of farming matters and is much interested in the progress and advancement made in that line of work. He stands very high in the community, where he is admired for his good principles and his willingness to assist in enterprises which are undertaken for the good of the people who live in that section.

He was married April 9, 1890, to Della A. Yarnall, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1867, and is a daughter of Linsey and Elizabeth (Way) Yarnall. They had two children, namely: Laura, who was born October 9, 1893, and died September 22, 1895; and Lucy E., who was born July 1, 1897.

Mr. Malster and his wife attend the Methodist Church. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of Waterford Grange, No. 231.

**T**HOMAS OVID SCOTT, whose farm is located three miles from Marietta, is engaged in truck farming and in producing oil from the wells on his farm. He was born in Rochester, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and is a son of James and Sarah (Day) Scott.

James Scott was a gardener, and settled in Marietta, in 1856, where he bought the farm on which Thomas Ovid Scott now lives. He was a Republican in politics, and, in a religious connection, a member of the Congregational Church. His wife, Sarah Day, died in 1872. She was a daughter of Jacob Day, who lived in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was a ship-carpenter. He came to Marietta, Ohio, in 1854.

Thomas Ovid Scott has a farm of 96 acres, on which are located 15 oil wells, which produce 30 barrels per day. He is also engaged in truck farming, although not to any great extent, as he pays the greatest attention to his oil wells. Mr. Scott is a thorough and con-

scientious workman and is possessed of much energy and thriftiness.

In 1883 Mr. Scott married Alice, daughter of William Thorniley, of Marietta township. By a former marriage Mrs. Scott had three children, as follows: Annie is the wife of James Dilley, of Marietta, and has one daughter, Effie. William J. married Eliza Allen, of Columbus, Ohio, and lives in Syracuse, Ohio, where he is a physician; he has one son, Ovid. Thomas K. married Tallie Polton, of Marietta, and they have two children,—Olive and Henson. Mrs. Scott is a sister of N. N. Thorniley, of Washington County. The subject of this sketch has one sister,—Catherine,—who married Herman Fuller, and is living near Belle Plaine, Iowa. Mr. Scott is a Republican in politics.

**C**HARLES B. PADGITT, who is a bridgetender at Waterford, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Waterford township, and was born February 7, 1850. He is a son of George M. and Mary (Brookover) Padgitt.

George M. Padgitt was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1824, and died in 1899. He was a shoemaker and settled in Waterford township in 1848, where he worked at his trade until his death. He married Mary Brookover, who was born in Maryland, and is living in Marietta, in her eighty-fifth year. She is a member of the Methodist Church. They had six children, namely: William, a plasterer and contractor, of Marietta; Charles B., the subject of this sketch; John Henry, who died when a boy; Eliza, who married John Cowel, of Marietta; George R., a molder, living in Marietta; and Susan, who married George Rock, foreman in a laundry in Marietta.

Charles B. Padgitt learned his father's trade, that of a shoemaker. He was appointed bridgetender at Waterford in 1894, a position which he still retains. He also buys and sells butter, eggs and poultry, having been



engaged in that line of business for the past five years.

Mr. Padgett was married in 1873, to Rosetta Morey, a daughter of Cyrus and Rebecca Morey. She was born in Waterford township, in July, 1850. They have three children, namely: Bertha, who was born in 1878, and is teaching in Waterford township; Myrtle M., born in 1880, who married David H. Stowe, an oil driller of California; and Frank, who died in September, 1895, at the age of twelve years.

Mr. and Mrs. Padgett are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of Beverly Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F., and the Court of Honor, and for years has been a member of the Board of Education of Waterford. Politically he is a Democrat. He is well known in Waterford and the vicinity and is worthy of the confidence reposed in him.



**V**APT. JAMES HADDOW, a well-known farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, who now resides about one mile east of Barlow, in Barlow township, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 19, 1827, and is a son of Robert and Janet (Ormiston) Haddow, both of whom were natives of Scotland. In 1834, they came to Ohio, lived two years at Zanesville, and then located in Washington County.

Captain Haddow has been a resident of Washington County almost continuously for 67 years. Prior to the location of his parents here he was sent to some relatives in Barlow township and cared for by them. He learned the carpenter trade and has done excellent and satisfactory work in that line throughout the township. For the past 20 years, however, he has been devoted exclusively to farming. In his earlier years he spent some months in Louisiana, and also in the pineries of Minnesota. When the call was made for soldiers to come to the defense of the old flag, one of the first loyal responses was made by Captain

Haddow, then a young man, at the beginning of his career, with a wife and family. He enlisted on August 1, 1861, as a private, in Company F, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He served in the ranks for 13 months, but afterward won rapid promotion and was captain of Company E for one year before returning to his home in 1865.

In 1853 Captain Haddow was married to Lucy Dustin, who was born December 19, 1834, her birthday having occurred exactly seven years later than that of her husband. She was a daughter of William and Eunice (Walker) Dustin, the youngest of a family of 11 children, of which she is the only survivor. Her father served as captain in the war of 1812. With his family he came to Marietta, Ohio, from Massachusetts and in 1830 settled in Barlow township. Nine children were born to Captain and Mrs. Haddow, viz.: Robert W., who is a farmer and stockman, of Texas is married and has four sons; John Fremont, who resides in California and has five children; Elvie (Richards), who lives in Iowa, and has four children; Lucy (Lynch), who resides in Barlow township, and has three children; Louella May, who died at the age of 15 months; Myrtie, who is the wife of Charles Canfield, lives in Barlow township, and has five children; Clara, who is the wife of B. S. Ball, of Barlow township, and has three children; James M., who is unmarried and resides at home; and Electa (Bartlett), who has three children and resides near Waterford, Ohio. It will be seen that a number of the children are settled in Barlow township and thus Captain and Mrs. Haddow can enjoy the companionship and attentions of their grandchildren. They have resided upon their present farm of 118 acres ever since their marriage. Many changes have been inaugurated, the old log house has given way to a substantial and attractive frame dwelling, while the surroundings have been likewise improved, and the farm has been intelligently and carefully cultivated.

In political sentiment Mr. Haddow is an ardent Republican and has acceptably filled a

number of local offices, having been assessor several times. His fraternal interest is centered in Barlow Post, No. 434, G. A. R., of which he was the first commander, and in which he has filled other chairs. Mrs. Had-dow attends the Methodist Church but the Captain is something of an agnostic.

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**B**M. PAYNE, joint city passenger and ticket agent at Marietta for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company and the M. C. & C. Railway, has been a resident of Marietta since 1885. He was born August 22, 1858, in Athens County, Ohio, near Coolville, or Tupper's Plains, and was a son of J. D. Payne, a well-known practitioner at the bar in Athens and Washington counties. His home was at Cambridge City, Indiana, but for the last 10 years of his life he conducted his business in Marietta, and attained a high position in the legal profession. His death occurred in 1901; his widow resides in Marietta.

The youth and school days of G. M. Payne were passed at New Straitsville, Ohio, and later he was engaged as a clerk in the Martin Ewing company stores at that place. Mr. Payne then went to Iowa, where he remained two years. Upon his return he engaged in mercantile pursuits for himself, at Bartlett, Washington County, Ohio. His affairs were in a prosperous condition, but after five years of business life he suffered from fire to such an extent that he retired in 1884. This was a discouraging occurrence, but Mr. Payne not only displayed his courage in his next step but also entered upon a career in which he has become highly valued by his employers. During his residence in Bartlett he studied telegraphy, and after losing his property he went to Marietta and entered the freight department of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company. There he made use of his telegraphic knowledge for one year, and then for the three succeeding years, up to 1889, was the agent for the United States Express Company. In the

next year he returned to the railroad, removing to the present union depot, and accepting the position of joint agent for three companies, including the O. & L. K., now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

Mr. Payne was married to Lydia Glendenning, of Bartlett, and they have one daughter, Pearl, who is now the accomplished stenographer and typewriter for Dr. A. H. Swinburne. The very attractive, pleasant and comfortable family home is located at No. 717 Second street. Formerly Mrs. Payne had been one of the popular teachers in Washington County, and is a lady of much culture and refinement. Both she and her daughter belong to the Methodist Church, and take an active part in its charitable and social affairs. Fraternally Mr. Payne is an active Mason and is secretary of Harmar Blue Lodge, No. 390. For the past two years he has been treasurer of the Knights Templar Commandery, of Marietta, No. 50. He is a member of American Union Chapter, and of the Mystic Shrine at Cincinnati. Mrs. Payne also takes an interest in the order, and both belong to the Eastern Star, Mrs. Payne being the secretary of the Marietta lodge. In politics Mr. Payne is identified with the Republican party.

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**R**OBERT F. ALEXANDER, postmaster of Cutler, Ohio, is one of the leading citizens of that place. He has been identified with the interests of Washington County since his youth, having been brought here by his parents when he was six years old.

The birth of Mr. Alexander occurred in 1833, in Perry County, Ohio, and he is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Horner) Alexander. Robert Alexander came to America at an early date, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was born in Ireland and his wife in New Jersey. They located first in Washington County, and purchased a farm on Wolf Creek, in Barlow township, which was the family home for a number of years. Mr. Alexander

moved, however, to Paulding County, Ohio, and there died at the age of 66 years. The family subsequently returned to Washington County, and the mother died at the age of 82 years, at Fishtown. The ten children born to Robert and Elizabeth Alexander were as follows: Mary Ann, Jane and Martha, deceased; Nancy, who is a resident of Kansas; Elias, who died at Pittsburg Landing while serving his country as a soldier; John, deceased; Henry, who is living in Morgan County, Ohio; James, who lives in Kansas; Robert F.; and Elizabeth, who lives in Kansas.

At the time of his father's death Mr. Alexander was about 23 years old, and he took charge of his mother and resided in Barlow township seven or eight years. He and his brother Henry enlisted in Company I, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for the 100-day service. Robert F. went in as a second lieutenant, and was discharged as such. He returned to Washington County and resumed farming. He also operated a sawmill, and cut the timber from Fairview Heights, Marietta. After farming in the eastern part of Fairfield township until 1889, he lived for several years in Marietta. In 1891 he located in Cutler, embarked in mercantile pursuits, and for the past five years has been the popular postmaster of the place. His prominence in the Republican party has caused his selection for many of the local offices, the duties of which have been performed to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has been assessor, and in 1880 was made appraiser of real estate, both of which offices he filled with great efficiency.

In 1863 Mr. Alexander was married to Sarah Plumly, who was born in Belmont County and came to Washington County when 12 years of age. Three children were born to this union, namely: Flora, Frank L. and Leota. Flora died young. Frank L. is the auditor of the M. C. and C. Railroad Company. Leota is the wife of F. G. France, who conducts the largest general store at Cutler, and also operates a hardware store on the opposite side of the street from his other establishment. Mr. and Mrs. France have three children, namely:

Carlin, born December 20, 1896; and Robert and Sarah, twins, born May 12, 1899.

In fraternal life Mr. Alexander has been interested in Masonry since 1864, and belonged first to the American Union. He is now a member of Bartlett Lodge, and the American Union Chapter, No. 1. In Cutler Post, No. 502, G. A. R., he has filled all of the chairs and is a valued comrade. Mr. Alexander is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and is a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises which come to his notice. He is an honorable, trustworthy man, and has among his fellow-citizens a great many warm, personal friends.

**R**UBEN E. HULL, who for a number of years conducted the leading hardware store in Cutler, Ohio, but is now retired from business, and who is one of the honored survivors of the Civil War, was born in Perry County, Ohio, on February 2, 1840.

The parents of Mr. Hull were Theodore and Elizabeth (Ellis) Hull, both of whom were natives of Perry County, whence they came to Washington County in 1844. They located on a farm about two miles northeast of Cutler, and there the father died in 1888, aged 83 years; and the mother died in 1888, aged 78 years. Their lives were spent on this farm, in the quiet pursuits of agriculture, and they reared a family which has reflected honor upon them and their native state. Three of the sons offered their services to their country in her day of peril, and but one survived to enjoy the blessings of peace. Four children were born to Theodore Hull and his wife, namely: Daniel, who was a soldier in Company G, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and died at Marietta, leaving a wife and two children; Matilda Ann, who married David Dunbar; Samuel, who died in 1863 while a member of Company G, 92nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; and Reuben E., who is the subject of this sketch. The two children of Daniel Hull are John T., a resident of Washington County, Ohio, and Mrs. Matilda





MR. AND MRS. CHARLES SCHIMMEL.



Jane Basin, who resides mainly at Charleston, West Virginia.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm and attended the public schools. The stirring events of 1861 aroused the loyalty of the youth of the land, and he was not slow in following the patriotic example set by his two older brothers. In September, 1861, his name was enrolled in Company H, 2nd Reg., West Virginia Vol. Cav., and he was a faithful, brave and gallant soldier until he was mustered out of the service on July 4, 1865. Re-enlisting after his first term expired, he served as a veteran, and although he participated in many of the most perilous movements of the war, he was not seriously wounded. During the first three years his regiment was detached, in the Big Kanawha Valley, and was engaged in fighting and skirmishing during the greater part of the time. At the battle of Winchester his regiment was under the command of General Crook, and in the Shenandoah Valley it was under General Custer. In the first battle Mr. Hull was in, at Winchester, his regiment was in the 8th Army Corps, under General Crook and General Averill. The second was September 19, General Sheridan commanding. Mr. Hull was still in Averill's brigade there and at the battle of Fisher's Hill. Afterward his regiment was put into Custer's division, and went with him to Five Forks and to Appomattox, never missing a fight. After his discharge, on July 4, 1865, at Wheeling, the subject of this sketch returned to the home farm and continued to operate it for a number of years. Later he moved into the village of Cutler, and was there engaged in an extensive hardware business for some years. Since September, 1900, he has been retired from business care.

On October 17, 1866, Mr. Hull was united in marriage with Ellen E. Griffith, who was born on April 12, 1845, in Perry County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hull have had three children, viz.: Jessie L., Mary E. and Emma A. The eldest was born on October 7, 1868, and died on May 14, 1884. Mary E. was born on September 7, 1870, and married Frank Goddard,

of Fairfield township. They are farming people, and have three children,—Harry H., Don T., and Nellie. Emma A. was born on April 29, 1876, and married G. W. Graham. They reside on Mr. Hull's former farm, and their only child is named Jessie. Politically, Mr. Hull has long been an active Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He now fills the position of infirmary director, having been elected to this responsible office in the fall of 1901, for a term of three years. His reputation as a man of broad, humane principles makes this selection a most appropriate one. The subject of this sketch is a man of social instincts, and is connected with Cutler Lodge, No. 784, I. O. O. F.; and Cutler Post, No. 502, G. A. R.; and in the latter organization he has filled several of the official positions. With his family he belongs to the Centenary Methodist Church, of Cutler, and liberally contributes to its work. As an honorable and upright citizen Mr. Hull enjoys the esteem of his fellow-citizens.



**CHARLES SCHIMMEL**, a progressive agriculturist and an oil producer, of Aurelius township, was born in Fearing township, Washington County, September 24, 1842, and is a son of Christian and Catherine (Peters) Schimmel, both natives of Germany.

Christian Schimmel was a farmer by occupation, and went to Fearing township in 1830, purchased a farm there, cleared it, improved it in numerous ways, and spent the remainder of his days there until his removal to Marietta, shortly before his death, in 1867, when he was 55 years old. He was united in marriage with Catherine Peters, and their family consisted of five children, as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of Adam Reider; Kate, deceased wife of Peter Lauer; Emma, the wife of David Lauer; Charles; and Jacob.

Charles Schimmel was reared in Fearing township and received what education was possible from the schools of the county. In

1867, he purchased a farm of 107 acres in Aurelius township, cleared a part of it and made some improvements in the way of buildings. Little by little, he subsequently added more to his possessions, until his farm now comprises 325 acres of the best kind of land, 200 acres of which is under high cultivation.

In 1896, Mr. Schimmel's attention was first attracted to the oil wells in Washington County. Since that time, he has been engaged in oil producing quite extensively, and at present has six producing wells.

In November, 1867, Mr. Schimmel was united in matrimony with Margaret, daughter of George and Margaret (Snyder) Stamm, of Lawrence township, who came to this country from Germany. The subject of this sketch and his wife have three children, namely: William; Jacob; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Henry Wepler.

In politics Mr. Schimmel is an ardent Democrat, and has served his party as trustee of Aurelius township for six years. He is thorough and straightforward in all he undertakes, and has the esteem and confidence of all citizens of the county.

**I**SAAC B. COULTER, a well-known and much respected citizen of Cutler, Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Ohio, where he has passed his whole life. He began at the foot of the ladder, and through energy and good management has accumulated property and reared a family which ranks among the leading ones of the county.

Mr. Coulter was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, on June 27, 1834, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Kincaid) Coulter. Thomas Coulter came to Ohio when a young man, either from Virginia or Pennsylvania, married in Belmont County, and resided in Guernsey and Coshocton counties. His wife died in Washington County in 1877. In the fall of 1837 the family moved from Coshocton County to Washington County, and located

near Bartlett, in Wesley township, where Thomas Coulter rented a farm for about two years, and was a resident of Cutler for the two years following. Finally he bought a farm near Fishtown, and lived there until his death, in 1848. The children born to Thomas and Margaret Coulter were seven in number, as follows: Joseph C., who resides in Vernonia, Columbia County, Oregon; William F., who resides in Crowley, Oregon; Mariah Jane, who married A. W. Goddard, and died on January 30, 1902; Harriet, who married George Cunningham, and resides in Noble County, Ohio; Sarah E., who married J. H. Gage, and resides in Fairfield township; Isaac B.; and David A., who was born December 6, 1837, and died April 15, 1838.

When Isaac B. Coulter started out in life his capital was represented by muscle and energy, but he was not discouraged. Securing work on the neighboring farms, he was careful and prudent, and by the time he was 26 years of age was able to purchase a farm of 80 acres, located near Cutler. To this tract he has added until his farm comprises 136 acres. Besides the farm he owns 20 town lots in Cutler, which are continuously increasing in value. In 1880 he engaged in business in the village, in which he continued successfully until March, 1901. At that time the concern was removed to Byesville, in Guernsey County, where it is still carried on by W. C. Gage, a member of the family, retaining the name and honorable methods of its founder. Since 1884 Mr. Coulter and his estimable wife have also kept a hotel. Until December 17, 1873, the family remained in the old house. Then they moved to Cutler, where they have resided ever since.

On November 29, 1865, Mr. Coulter married Esther C. Goddard, daughter of Edward H. and Jane (Hildebrand) Goddard, who were pioneer residents of the county. Both grandfathers of Mrs. Coulter lived to their 82nd year, and died respected by the community. Mrs. Coulter was born December 27, 1834, in Fairfield township. Two years later the family moved to Milton township, in Jackson County, and resided there until the death

of the father in 1853. The mother died on November 18, 1901, in her 91st year. Mrs. Coulter was one of a family of nine children, as follows: Esther C., who became Mrs. Coulter; Mary E., who is the wife of Austin B. Miller, of Belpre township; David, who lives near Garden City, Kansas; George Rodney, who resides near Jackson, in Jackson County, Ohio; Ruth, who married James Saunders, and died in Illinois; Julia Rebecca, who married Adam Dempsey, of Berlin, Ohio; Charles Howard, who was accidentally killed in Kansas, where he lived, and whose family reside at Wellston, Ohio; Nancy A., who was drowned on July 15, 1875, in Little Hocking Creek, in Dunham township, at the age of 27 years; and James E., who is a substantial farmer at Wellston, Ohio.

Isaac B. Coulter and wife have had the following children: Clement Edward, of Cutler; Leora J., a resident of Hartford, Connecticut; Cyrilda Margaret, the wife of W. C. Gage; Nancy A., who lives with her parents; and Esther C., who is in Connecticut with her sister. Although not a politician, the subject of this sketch has always voted the Democratic ticket and upheld the principles of that party. Mrs. Coulter is a valued member of the Universalist Church, while her husband is liberal-minded in his religious views, leaning, perhaps, to the Presbyterian faith, in which he was reared. The family is held in very high esteem in Cutler.

**D**R. WILLIAM R. DABNEY, a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, came to Marietta in 1896. He has built up a fine practice, being recognized as the leading practitioner in that line in the city. He was born at Guyandotte, West Virginia, and is a son of Dr. D. W. Dabney, who is still engaged in practice at Huntington, in that State. He comes of an old Virginia family, of English extraction, the name having originally been spelled, De Orbney.

Dr. William R. Dabney received his edu-

cational training in the local school of Huntington, and the Huntington State Normal school. He attended the Ohio Medical College from 1889 to 1892, and the New York Post-Graduate College during 1893 and 1894. He also took courses in the different post-graduate schools of New York in 1902. He was then engaged in practice at Huntington until 1896, when he removed to Marietta, and at first, located on lower Front street. He now has a neat suite of rooms at No. 282 Front street, and resides at No. 211 Scammel street.

Dr. Dabney married Kate V. Murphy, of Guyandotte, West Virginia. He is a prominent member of the Marietta and Washington County medical societies. He is a man of the highest character, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of every one with whom he is acquainted.



**M**ANNING M. ROSE, who has efficiently served as postmaster of Marietta, Ohio, since 1898, was born in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, June 30, 1856, and is a son of James H. and Mary (Schafer) Rose.

James H. Rose was born in Virginia, in 1810, and came to Washington County, Ohio, about 1842, locating in Adams township, just across the line from Waterford township. For many years before, during and after the Civil War, he operated the Cliff Coal Mines. His wife, Mary Schafer, was born in 1812 and died in 1875. He died in 1881.

Manning M. Rose attended the common schools of the county, and was afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1878 to 1884. He was chief deputy sheriff of Washington County from 1885 to 1889, and during that period was also chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the county. In February, 1890, he was appointed clerk of surveys in the general land office, and in October, 1891, was made chief clerk of the bureau. In November, 1892, he became assistant land commissioner, and had full charge

of the land office exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. He returned to Ohio soon after Cleveland's inauguration and was engaged in the shoe business with C. W. James, for three years, when he sold out. He was appointed a member of the state board of pardons by Governor McKinley, who was his personal friend, and was chairman of that board for two years. In May, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Marietta, and has since continued in that capacity. He is a man of recognized ability, and has the good will and hearty support of his fellow citizens.

Manning M. Rose was united in marriage with Louisa M. Beish, of Beverly, Ohio, and they have two children,—C. Beish, who is serving as day-mail clerk in the post office; and Nellie M., who is at home. Mr. Rose is president of the New Century Historical Society, and a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he belongs.



J. BANKSON, who has been a torpedo manufacturer for over 25 years, is vice-president of the Marietta Torpedo Company. This company, which operates extensively in Ohio and West Virginia, was incorporated in 1902, with the following officers: N. Francis, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, president; A. J. Bankson, vice-president; William H. Earnst, secretary; and A. Oppenheim, of Blockton, Indiana, treasurer. Branch stores are maintained in Salem, Parkersburg, Sistersville, and St. Marys, West Virginia; and Wolf Hill, Malta, Corning, Woodsfield, Chester Hill, Macksburg and Graysville, Ohio. The company also receives orders by mail.

A. J. Bankson was born in Pennsylvania, and has for many years been engaged extensively in the oil business in Pennsylvania and Ohio, although at the present time, his producing interests are all in Ohio. He has a wife, son and daughter and resides at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets, Marietta. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.



WILLIAM A. CLARK, a well known citizen of Marietta, Ohio, has for some years been associated with his father, E. Clark, Jr., in extensive oil operations in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and in many important enterprises in Marietta.

E. Clark, Jr., is a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and has been successfully engaged in oil operations for 25 years. He came to Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, in 1884, at the opening up of the oil fields there, and subsequently made his headquarters at Marietta. He has since been active in the oil business, and particularly so in Washington County. He has run, however, several strings of tools in Belmont, Harrison, Monroe, Morgan, Vinton, Allen and Guernsey counties, in Ohio. He has operated throughout the Cairo fields in West Virginia, in Ritchie, Pleasants, Wood and Tyler counties, and in Allegheny, Washington and McKean counties, in Pennsylvania. The father and son are among the largest operators at Marietta, and have offices on the second floor of the Pioneer City Building & Loan Association block, formerly the Electric Building. In 1900 they purchased the old National Hotel, later known as the Yale Hotel, and changed its name to the Norwood Hotel. They have equipped it in modern style, furnished it anew, and provided steam heat, electric light and telephones in the rooms. The regular rates are from \$2 to \$3 per day. It is conducted on a most enterprising scale and in such a manner as to have won a liberal patronage from the traveling public. The subject of this sketch and his father have also other valuable business interests in the city, among them being the Acme Brick Company, in which they are the leading spirit.

E. Clark, Jr., has five children, as follows: William A.; Mrs. Wilson Donaldson, of Warren County, Pennsylvania; Ralph, who is in business in West Virginia; Charles, who works at the Norwood Hotel; and Irene, aged 12 years. The father of this family is a member of Spartan Lodge, F. & A. M., of Spartans-








CHARLES M. GRUBB.

burg, Pennsylvania; the Commandery; Chapter, of Correy, Pennsylvania; and Aladdin Temple Shriners, Columbus, Ohio. William A. Clark married, in May, 1900, Lucia M. Petrick, of Cairo, West Virginia, and they have one child, H. T. The subject of this sketch is a member of American Union, No. 1, F. & A. M.; the Commandery; Chapter; Aladdin Temple, of Columbus, Ohio; the Council; Order of Elks; and Knights of the Maccabees.


HARLES M. GRUBB, who has been engaged in carpentering and bridge building for a number of years, is a well-known resident of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 11, 1829, and is a son of Albert G. and Elizabeth (McCarty) Grubb.

Albert G. Grubb was born in Delaware, and in 1843 removed with his family to Washington County, Ohio, where he followed the trade of a carpenter and was engaged in farming until 1877, when he died at the age of 75 years. He married Elizabeth McCarty, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and died in 1858. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Eleven children resulted from their union, as follows: Mary J., deceased; Elizabeth, widow of J. W. Fouts; Charles M.; Louis L., who lives in Beverly; Albert G., Lucelia and Goodsil B., deceased; James, who lives in Missouri; and Sarah, Louisa and Josephine, deceased.

Charles M. Grubb enlisted in 1861, as a private in Company F, 18th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served three years and three months. Shortly after entering the service he was made orderly of the company, then rose to be second lieutenant, and finally to be first lieutenant. He was for a time detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander of the brigade. He saw hard service and participated in the following engagements: Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, No-

vember 9, 1864, and returned home and engaged in carpentering and bridge building, which he has since continued. He resides in Beverly, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He is a Republican in politics, and served for a time as county commissioner. One of his last acts in that capacity was in assisting to locate the site of the new and handsome \$200,000 Court House, a structure he was instrumental in securing for the county.

Mr. Grubb was married December 9, 1852, to Susan F. Dutton, who was born in Aurelius township, Washington County, in August, 1829, and was a daughter of Hanson and Elizabeth Dutton. They had five children, namely: Albert H., of Beverly; Charles W., of Havana, Illinois; Clara E., deceased; Frank F., a carpenter of Marietta; and Ernest C., a carpenter of Lincoln, Illinois. Mrs. Grubb died July 20, 1894. Fraternally, Mr. Grubb is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M.; and the Chapter. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as commander of the local post a number of times.

AMES STOW DEVOL, who conducts a large dairy two miles from Marietta, in Muskingum township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in 1867, and is a son of Israel and Dyanthea (Stow) Devol, and grandson of William Devol. Dyanthea (Stow) Devol, a daughter of James S. Stow, was born in Union township, Washington County, Ohio, September 20, 1837.

Israel Devol was born October 28, 1836, in Union township, Washington County, which is now known as Muskingum township. He and his wife are living with their son, the subject hereof, and at present are building on a part of the homestead farm.

James Stow Devol has a large dairy, which he conducts most successfully, being well known throughout that vicinity. He is a man of excellent business ability, is conscientious and painstaking, and ranks among the leading farmers and dairymen of Washington County.



ALONZO DUNSMOOR, a prominent agriculturist of Barlow township, owns one of the best improved farms in that section of Washington County, Ohio, on which he has lived since 1859. He was born in Barlow township, in 1849, and is a son of Daniel N. and Isabella (Fleming) Dunsmoor.

About 1827, the paternal grandfather, Phineas Dunsmoor, located in Palmer township, Washington County, where he secured a section of land, and spent the remainder of his life. The homestead farm formerly owned by him is known at the present time as the Isaac Haynes farm. Phineas Dunsmoor and his wife reared six children, as follows: Hiel; Abner; Lucius; Mary, wife of Ephraim Palmer; Attaline, wife of Hiram Gard; and Daniel N.

Daniel N. was a native of New Hampshire, and lived to attain the age of 77 years. He died in August, 1896. He accompanied his parents to Washington County, and his early manhood was spent in Palmer township. He subsequently moved to Barlow township, where his marriage took place, and located on what is now known as the S. W. Harvey farm. After several years of residence there, he purchased a farm in the same township, and by subsequent additions to the original purchase, became the owner of 400 acres of land. About half of this tract is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Daniel N. Dunsmoor was a prominent man in that section of the county. In politics he was first a Whig, and later a Republican. He served as township trustee and assessor, and was a justice of the peace for a number of years. His wife was born in Scotland, and was brought to this country when but five years old. She was a daughter of John Fleming, who located in the early days on a farm in Barlow township, the same now occupied by J. C. Schweikert. Mrs. Dunsmoor died in 1894, aged 79 years. She bore her husband three sons,—Perley, Harvey and D. Alonzo. The eldest son is a respected resident of West Virginia. Harvey was a soldier in the United States regular army at the

time of his death. During the Civil War, he served with the 100-day men, and afterward enlisted in the 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He died in 1868, at Devil's Lake, Dakota, where his regiment was on duty.

D. Alonzo Dunsmoor was joined in marriage with Annie E. Milligan, a daughter of John and Maria Milligan, both of whom died several years ago. Mrs. Dunsmoor was reared in the northwestern part of Barlow township. Her only brother, John, died in 1899. She has three sisters, living,—Susan; Maria E.; and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmoor have reared three children—Jennie S., Maria I., and Charles B. Jennie S. married C. S. Benedict and resides in West Marietta, where her husband is a member of the city council. The others still brighten the home fireside, the son having just reached his majority. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a faithful adherent of the Republican party. Both he and his wife are active members of the Barlow Methodist Church.



C. CISLER, a prominent and influential farmer residing in Ludlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born near Caldwell, Noble County, Ohio, December 31, 1853, and is a son of John and Jane (Harris) Cisler.

John Cisler was born about 1826, and was engaged in general farming throughout his entire career. He was a Democrat, in politics, and in religious views, held to the Protestant faith. Fraternally, he was a member of Olive Lodge, No. 259 I. O. O. F., of Caldwell. He married Jane Harris, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1826, and was a daughter of Stephen Harris. Eleven children blessed this union, namely: Rebecca, wife of D. S. Shepherd; N. C., the subject of this sketch; Henry, deceased, who married Millie Clark; William, deceased; Isabella, wife of William Seibold, who lives in Oklahoma Territory; Elza, who lives in Colorado; Daniel, who is married, and lives in Denver, Colorado; Mary,

who is the wife of C. A. Pryor, and lives in Iowa; Stephen, who is in the mail service between New York and Germany; E. L., who lives at home; and John, deceased.

N. C. Cisler was reared and educated in Noble County, and in 1874 removed to Washington County, Ohio. Here he was engaged in sawmill work for a period of 18 years, and during the past 10 years, has been successfully engaged in general farming on his present place in Ludlow township. He is a man of superior business ability, and well merits the success with which he is meeting.

Mr. Cisler was united in marriage with Sarah Edwards, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, January 1, 1853, and is the daughter of E. C. Edwards. They reared nine children, as follows: Precia; Clarence C.; Ora; Archie; Edward; Roxy; John; Scotia; and Elsie. The subject of this sketch had one brother, who served in the American Army during the Spanish-American War. Fraternally, Mr. Cisler is a member of the I. O. O. F.; and the J. O. U. A. M. Council No. 59. He is a Democrat in politics. In religious views, Methodist Protestant.

**R**ICHARD BREWSTER one of the oldest inhabitants of Belpre township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Old Watertown, Ohio, November 27, 1820, and is a son of Levi and Lydia (Waterman) Brewster. Levi Brewster was also a native of Old Watertown, and a grandson of Seabury Brewster.

Levi Brewster was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and later removed to Smyrna, New York. He and his wife had two children,—Richard and Sherman. Mr. Brewster learned the trade of a tanner, and went to Ohio in the early part of the history of Washington County. He never followed that trade, however, but devoted his time to buying and selling land, and was amply satisfied with the results. He and his family attended the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was an old line Whig.

At the advanced age of eighty-six years, he laid aside the burden of life, and his companion passed away at the age of seventy-four years.

Richard Brewster attended the schools of Smyrna, Chenango County, New York, where his parents had located after leaving Ohio. When he was fourteen years old, the family returned to Ohio, and he has remained there ever since, a resident of Washington County. The youthful days of Mr. Brewster were spent in buying cattle and selling at Baltimore, Maryland, and he has since been engaged in farming quite extensively. His land is fertile and his fields are many, fifteen hundred acres being the sum-total of his possessions. This property is one-third timber land, and the rest mostly devoted to grazing purposes.

Mr. Brewster was united in marriage, first, with Anna Bachelor, and they had one child, Eugene, by name, who is now at home. His second matrimonial alliance took place in 1864, when he was united with Sarah Knowls, of Athens County, Ohio, and they had three children, namely: Anna J., Lena M. and James H. In religious opinions, Mr. Brewster inclines toward the Presbyterian faith, but is a member of no church. In political belief, he is a member of the Republican party, and takes a great interest in party affairs. The citizens of his township honor and revere him, and hope he may remain many more years among them.

**F**REEMAN S. BEEBE, for many years a prominent resident of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, is now manager of the mines at Coal Run. He is a native of this township, the date of his birth having been April 22, 1851, and is a son of George W. and Sarah J. (Webster) Beebe.

George W. Beebe was born in Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, and died December 2, 1901, in the 79th year of his age. In early days, he was engaged in teaching school, and then followed farming the rest

of his active career. He was a member of the M. E. Church all his life, and was a class leader for many years. He was a member of Beverly Lodge, I. O. O. F., and in political belief, was a Republican. He was drafted into the service of the Union Army, in 1863, but owing to sickness hired a substitute shortly after going to the front. He returned home and later, enlisted in the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of corporal. Mr. Beebe was joined in marriage with Sarah J. Webster, who was born in Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, December 7, 1825, and was a daughter of John L. and Mary (Burris) Webster. Her father's death resulted from an accidental gunshot wound. Nine children were born to bless this union, namely: John W., who lives in Baltimore, Maryland; Ruth P., wife of James Fish, of Oregon; Emeline, wife of Miles M. Humiston, of Watford; Freeman S.; George A., who is prospecting in Mexico; Lucius C., who is on a part of the home farm; Adelpha W., who is located in Oregon; Watson Dorsey, who is also near Salem, Oregon; and Mary O., wife of George W. Blake, who is a bridge contractor of Atkinson, Nebraska.

Freeman S. Beebe engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, after which he followed the trade of a cooper. For a time he was engineer on the Ohio River and also in sawmills, but for the past two years, he has been manager of the mines at Coal Run. He is possessed of no little ability, is enterprising and industrious, and his success in the field of business is merited.

Mr. Beebe was married in 1872 to Rachel A. Sampson, who died in July, 1885, leaving one child, George F., who is in Mexico. His second union, occurring in 1889, resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Charles R.; Mary O.; and Orrin D. March 30, 1901, Mr. Beebe was married to Sarah A. Phelps, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1860, and is a daughter of J. E. and Rebecca (Chamberlin) Phelps. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. Fraternally, he belongs to Beverly Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican, in politics, and efficiently served as marshal of Beverly for 12 years.



ILLIAM W. PERDEW, a progressive tiller of the soil in Washington County, Ohio, is a native of Warren township, and was born August 9, 1827, on one of the farms near his present possessions, which he sold to his son some time ago. He is a son of William and Susanna (Harris) Perdeu, natives of old Fort Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and New York State, respectively. They settled on the Big Stillwater, Ohio, on arriving in this State, in 1806. William Perdeu also came to Washington County, in 1806, and settled in Warren township. In 1815, he was married to Susanna Harris, who was born in 1795. They had 12 children, as follows: Susan; Charles; Rebecca; Luther; Mary Ann; William W.; Henry; Moses; Diantha; and three who died young.

William W. Perdeu lived on his native place some years, and proved by his industry and toil that he was fully capable of managing farm work with credit to himself. He enlisted in 1861, as a member of the 36th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., but on account of sickness, was never sworn into the service. He hired a substitute in his place, however, at the next call.

The lady whom our subject chose as his life companion was Sarah Seffens, a daughter of William and Ann (Shackelton) Seffens, the ceremony taking place in 1853. She was born in England December 20, 1827, and was but 13 years of age when her father and mother came to this country, in 1830. Her father settled in Dunham township, where he purchased some time later, 160 acres of land, and henceforth occupied his time with farming. His wife died at the age of 45 years.

The nine children that have blessed the union of the subject of this sketch and his wife are as follows: Annie L., deceased; Abbie








WILLIAM SKIPTON.



MRS. SARAH B. SKIPTON.



Amanda; John; Mary; Elizabeth; Hannah; Joseph; Benjamin; and Clara. Abbie Amanda, the oldest living child, married John Dean, and they now make their home at Fort Scott, Kansas, and have three children,—Harry, William and Frank. John married Sarah Duke, a daughter of Joseph Duke, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and they have four children, namely: Jennie, Alice, May and Marion. Mary is now the wife of Charles Duke, of Pittsburg, and has three children,—Joseph, Blanche and Kenneth. Elizabeth lived to maturity and married William France, of Athens County, Ohio, but is now deceased. She left the following children—Ethel, Ursula and Clealand. Hannah became the wife of Henry Blume, of Marietta, and reared one child, Geraldine. Joseph is a farmer in Warren township and chose for his wife Lucy Tretchel; they have three children,—Dean, Twila and Bernice. Benjamin and Clara are still living on the home place, with their parents. The family worship at the Methodist Church. In politics, one may always find Mr. Perdew supporting the Republican party. He has seen a lifetime of good, steady service, and in that lifetime the principles of duty and honor have always been his guide.

ILLIAM SKIPTON, who has been engaged in general farming and stock raising for many years, has followed various other occupations during his career, among which are those of a carpenter, stone-mason and brick manufacturer. His birth took place August 6, 1831, in a little log cabin with a punch-eon floor, in Watertown township, Washington County, and his parents were George and Margaret (Roth) Skipton.

The Skipton family originally resided near Skipton, England, but before the Revolutionary War they came to this country, and all but two were killed by the Indians. One of these two, George Skipton, was our William Skipton's father.


George Skipton was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and was born June 28, 1784. He chose for his wife a German girl named Margaret Roth. They had 10 children, as follows: Susan; Catherine; Mary; John; Elizabeth; Christiana; an infant who died unnamed; Sarah; George H.; and William. Susan Skipton was born June 12, 1807, married Archibald Newbanks, and they had six children. Catherine Skipton was born April 27, 1809, was also married and is the mother of ten children. Mary Skipton first saw the light of day in April, 1811. John was born August 1, 1813, and died in 1896. Elizabeth's birth took place on March 12, 1816, and she lived to the age of thirty years. Christiana Skipton was born September 26, 1818, and is also deceased. Sarah, who was born March 25, 1821, now resides in Kansas, and George H., born March 19, 1829, died on June 15, 1862. The mother of these children was born June 9, 1787, and died January 10, 1873, at the advanced age of 86 years.

William Skipton chose for his wife Sarah F. Brown, a daughter of Silas and Zilpha (Rice) Brown, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. The father was born on November 12, 1784, and the mother on December 28, 1799. Their children were as follows: Jemima; Nancy J.; Zilpha Armantha; Wallace Rodolpha; Fred Arthur; and Lelia May. Jemima, whose birth took place November 4, 1852, married John Corner, and now resides in Watertown township. Nancy J., born August 24, 1859, also lives in Watertown township, and is the wife of George Arnold. Zilpha Armantha, born December 24, 1857, became the wife of Edward M. Humphrey. Wallace Rodolpha, whose birth occurred July 2, 1865, was united in marriage with Zilpha A. Cheedle. Fred Arthur, born March 4, 1869, was twice married, the first union being with Nellie Stebver, who died December 7, 1896; on September 27, 1899, he married Daisy H. Leget, of Palmer township, by whom he had one child, Marie Irene, born May 24, 1901. Lelia May, who was born January 13, 1871, married Elmer Pugh.



During the Civil War Mr. Skipton served with the 100-day men, from May 2 until September 14, 1864, and now draws a small pension. His farm consists of 200 acres of ground, which he is greatly interested in cultivating, and he makes a specialty of breeding sheep and other stock. He has always been ambitious and industrious, and in this way has gained a position of importance and influence in township and county affairs. Although his beginning was small, his own efforts have advanced him thus and he is properly called a self-made man.

In religious belief, Mr. Skipton is liberal. In fraternal circles he affiliates with the G. A. R. post of Beverly, and with the Sons of Temperance. He also is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry Grange at Waterford.

 AMES T. DUNBAR, who for many years conducted a first-class store in Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, is now located in the same business at Vincent, where he commenced in 1901.

Mr. Dunbar is a son of Daniel and Mary (Lake) Dunbar, and was born in 1840, in Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio. Daniel Dunbar was a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, and was born in 1800. He was a son of William Dunbar, whose death occurred in 1852, at the extreme old age of 112 years and seven months, and of whom it is said that he never missed a meal on account of sickness. Daniel arrived in Fairfield township in 1812, and throughout his life followed farming, successfully. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Universalist Church, of which he was a member, and in politics voted the Democratic ticket.

Daniel Dunbar married Mary Lake, a native of Watertown, and a daughter of Thomas Lake. Her father was born in Washington County, and her grandfather was a native of New Castle, England, who came to the United States, and settled in Washington County in the early days of its history. The first Sunday

school in the State of Ohio was established at Harmar, and it is said that Mrs. Dunbar's mother taught this Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dunbar had the following children: Augustus and Edward, deceased; Jane Ann, the widow of Jacob Heuston; Judy B., the widow of E. P. Duffur; James T.; and Alpha O., who now lives in Rifle, Colorado, and is the wife of C. M. Wible. Mrs. Dunbar's death occurred in 1844, when James T. was but four years of age. She was always known as a good, virtuous woman, whose chief interest was in her home circle.

James T. Dunbar was united in marriage with Flora Gage, a daughter of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Cook) Gage, in 1868. She was born in 1850, in Fairfield township, and her union with Mr. Dunbar resulted in two children,—Dayton G., born in 1870, and now a prosperous merchant at Vincent; and Sylvie E., born in 1882, and still at home.

Mr. Dunbar is a Democrat, in politics, and has served his township for twenty-three years as treasurer. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Beverly, for twenty-five years. In all respects he may be counted a citizen of the best type, and one who will do his utmost in promoting the prosperity of his city and county. He has ample experience in mercantile affairs, having carried on business in Watertown from 1867 to 1899. He now has a flourishing and lucrative trade in Vincent and is connected with many other business interests in that city.



F. DANA is a prominent farmer in Newport township, Washington County, where he owns 432 acres of farming land in section 29, township I, range 6. Mr. Dana gives special attention to both stock and fruit raising and his farm is well stocked and planted with many choice varieties of fruit.

Mr. Dana was born November 30, 1843, upon the same farm and in the same house

where he now lives, and which was also the birthplace of his father. He is a son of Steven A. and Jane U. (Little) Dana, grandson of Steven Dana, who was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, November 24, 1779, and great-grandson of Capt. William and Mary (Bancroft) Dana. Steven A. Dana was born August 27, 1819. He was united in marriage with Jane U. Little, who was born in Newport township, August 27, 1819, and they had three children. Pamela, the eldest, of these was born July 25, 1842, and is now the widow of A. W. D. Krakt. F. F. Dana is the second child born to his parents. Prescott, the third, was born September 26, 1845, and died June 30, 1846. Their father was a believer in the Baptist faith.

F. F. Dana was united in marriage with Mary Ellen West, November 19, 1872. Mrs. Dana is a native of Moundville, West Virginia, and was born April 10, 1848. She is a daughter of Rev. John B. West.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana have reared four children, namely: Steven A., Mary Grace, Edward D., and William Dwight. They were born, respectively, February 15, 1874; September 3, 1877; December 3, 1882, and October 11, 1887. Steven A., the eldest son, married Hattie Green Knight, who was born October 1, 1871. They reside on their father's farm.

In September, 1862, Mr. Dana enlisted in Company H, 7th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., and served until the close of the war. He is a valued member of the G. A. R., and a firm supporter of the Republican party.



WILLIAM WARREN. Among the early settlers of Marietta, was William Warren, who, in his home in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, had listened to the tales of the fertile country, the beautiful rivers and the opportunities for agricultural advancement, to be found in Ohio. Although but a lad of 14 years, he made the trip thither, with his parents, being obliged to walk the greater part of

the distance. This sturdy perseverance and courage were emphasized in later life, as he was one of the hardy, enterprising and bold pioneers, whose feats of strength and endurance are still recalled.

William Warren was born on September 24, 1800, at Shirley, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and was a son of William and Hannah (Dickinson) Warren, the father of the latter, James Dickinson, having been a Revolutionary soldier, who survived until 1836. These parents also came to Washington County at the same early date, the father following the trade of cooper. William Warren had very meager educational advantages in his youth, which made more remarkable his intellectual strength and wide and intelligent knowledge of men and events, during his later life. His tastes for reading introduced him to the best literature of the world, and his chirography was compared to copper plate. In this connection, may be mentioned a unique volume of great value, which is carefully preserved by his devoted daughter, being an immense scrap-book which was a compendium of almost seventy years of the history of this country, so wonderful in its growth and expansion.

Mr. Warren located on a farm in the northern part of Washington County, about 25 miles from Marietta, which was his nearest depot of supplies. As an example of his family devotion, as well as his most remarkable ability as a pedestrian, it is related that upon a certain occasion, he walked the whole distance to and from Marietta, 50 miles, in one day, in order to procure medicine for a sick son. Until slavery became a party issue, Mr. Warren affiliated with the Democratic party, casting his first vote for the country's hero, Gen. Andrew Jackson, but later, his attitude changed, and he embraced the principles of the Republican party and was among the last survivors of the Silver Grays, to offer his services to the government at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

Mr. Warren was a striking and familiar figure on the streets of Marietta, and few

there were who did not honor this aged pioneer. With his beautiful long, white hair, and strong, intellectual countenance, he might well have stepped from some canvas of immortal fame, as an exponent of the beauty and dignity of a blameless life. His liberal and indulgent views on religious subjects, made him a Unitarian, but his charity was with all moral enterprises under any name.

The only surviving child of William Warren is Sarah Rebecca, who for many years prior to his death, cared for her aged parent with a beautiful, filial devotion. Mr. Warren passed away at his home on Second street, between Washington and Sacra Via streets, on April 2, 1892, and was laid to rest in Mound Cemetery. Universal sympathy was extended to Miss Warren, his only representative. Her home at No. 618 Second street, is comfortable, and upon her 90 feet of ground, she has erected two other residences.

In front of her home stands a weeping willow tree which is one of the old landmarks, having been planted by no less a person than Governor Meigs.

**H**IEL CHAPMAN, who has been successfully pursuing the occupation of farming, near Vincent, Ohio, for more than half a century, was born in Watertown township, Washington County, May 10, 1829. At the age of four years, he was brought by his parents to his present farm in Barlow township.

Mr. Chapman is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Clark) Chapman. His paternal grandfather, Heman Chapman, was born in Connecticut, in 1764, and located in Marietta, Ohio, in 1806. He had previously lived in New York, and later, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. His death occurred in 1881, in Barlow township. He was joined in wedlock with Mary Potter, whose birth took place in 1767, and who passed to her final rest in 1834.

Samuel Chapman, a farmer, was born in New York in 1793. He located in Waterford township, Ohio, in 1816. He passed his last

days upon the farm which is now the home of his son, Hiel, who was the sole offspring of the union with Catherine Clark; she was born in 1797.

During the Civil War, Hiel Chapman enlisted in Company F, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served for a term of 100 days, as corporal. He was wounded in the knee, and draws a pension from the government. At the close of the war he returned to the farm, and completed the substantial frame house which was commenced in 1857. The barn, which is still used, has been built over 60 years, and formerly stood where the railroad now crosses the farm; about 50 years ago it was moved to its present location.

Mr. Chapman carries on general farming on 80 acres of very fertile land. His mind is stored with reminiscences of the early days. When he first came to this vicinity, a log cabin was his home, the door of which was hung with wooden hinges. A little later, heavy sleepers were put under the house, the frail floor of which was replaced by a substantial one, the boards for which were obtained from Lyman & Harley Laflin, who operated the first sawmill in that neighborhood. In 1857, Mr. Chapman married Abigail Hutchins, who, was born March 22, 1830. Mrs. Chapman is a daughter of Shubel and Rhoda (Davis) Hutchins, who were married near Macksburg. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, and departed this life in 1840, leaving three children, — Sarah Ann, who married John Black and died in 1902; Betsey, who died in Kansas, in 1885; and Abigail, the wife of Mr. Chapman. Mrs. Chapman's mother contracted a matrimonial alliance with George Morris, an Englishman. He died about 1872 near Macksburg. His widow survived him many years and spent her closing years in Barlow with her son, a half brother of Mrs. Chapman. Her demise took place in 1884. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Chapman, John Hutchins, was born in 1770, and married Joanna Weeks. They were the fourth or fifth family to settle at Macksburg, and reared four children, namely: Mollie, John, Rosanna and Shubel.






CHARLES W. DOWLING.




In political opinions, Mr. Chapman was Democratic, prior to the Civil war. Subsequently he voted the Republican ticket for many years, but of late years he has been a Prohibitionist of the most pronounced type. He has served as justice of the peace and has filled other offices. He helped to build the first M. E. church at Vincent, and has been a leader and Sunday-school superintendent ever since the organization of the church. He is serving as one of the trustees. He is active in all church affairs, and distinctly remembers the first minister in Vincent, who was John Redmond, through whose efforts the present church edifice was built.

 HARLES W. DOWLING, the leading general contractor of Marietta, Ohio, who has his office in the St. Clair Building, was born at Caywood Station, Washington County, Ohio, in 1866. He is a son of John W. Dowling, and a grandson of Louis Dowling, who came to this country from Scotland and took the farm upon which his son, John W., now resides. Mrs. Louis Dowling, who died May 4, 1902, had attained the age of 90 years, and enjoyed the best of health up to the time of her death.

Charles W. Dowling was reared on the farm, and attended the schools of the township. He served an apprenticeship with his father, who was a carpenter, at Fort Madison, Iowa, whither he went at an early age. He returned to Marietta in 1890, and has since engaged in contracting there. He does a general contracting business, and has more than a hundred men in his employ at all times. He does his own drafting and architectural work, and has erected many fine buildings in Marietta, among them being the Marion street school building, the St. Clair Building and the new high-school building. He has built many residences and business blocks at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and in other towns near-by, and is at the present time erecting the new penitentiary at Moundsville, West Virginia.

Mr. Dowling was united in marriage with Ida Thorniley, who was born in Washington County, and is a daughter of R. R. Thorniley, and they have one son, Guy. The family residence is at Williamstown, although Mr. Dowling contemplates removing to Marietta, where he owns considerable property. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious belief he favors the Methodist Church. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 477, B. P. O. E.

 VERETT P. CORNER, a careful, conscientious citizen of Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, carries on a business as a photographer in that village, and also has a gallery in Beverly, Ohio. He is a son of William and Sarah R. (Sharp) Corner, and was born July 17, 1876, in Waterford township, which was also his father's native place.

William Corner, who was born in 1849, still resides in his native township, and carries on farming. He is a firm Republican, in politics, and is a member of the M. E. Church. He married Sarah R. Sharp, a native of Warren township, who was born in 1850 and is a daughter of William and Martha Sharp. William and Sarah R. (Sharp) Corner had three children,—William, Carl and Everett P. William was born in 1870, Carl, in 1874, and both reside in Washington County, the former, in Waterford township, and the latter, in Watertown township.

Everett P. Corner obtained his mental training from the public schools of Wheeling, and the schools of Waterford and Beverly. Afterward, he took a course in the commercial school at Marietta, and subsequently, when his school days were over, he kept books for various firms in Wheeling and Marietta until he decided to become a photographer, and fitted himself for this calling. He does excellent work, and accordingly has the patronage which he deserves.

Mr. Corner was united in marriage with Ina Viora Davis, a daughter of William Man-

ley and Ruth Davis, born in Morgan County in 1783. William Manley Davis enlisted in Company C, 97th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., at Zanesville, Ohio, and fought for his country six months, taking part in a number of battles. While in the line of duty was wounded, and this caused his discharge from further service.

Mr. and Mrs. Corner are active members of the M. E. Church of Watertown. Mr. Corner is a Republican, in politics, and bears his responsibilities as a citizen in a public-spirited manner.

**B**RADLEY BURGESS STONE, a prominent business man of Marietta, former auditor of Washington County, was born at Belpre, Ohio, December 31, 1841, and is a son of John and Charlotte Putnam (Loring) Stone. The father died in 1884, and the mother in 1887. They reared the following children: Samuel; Melissa (Northrup), of Chicago, Illinois; Boliver; Lydia L. (Moore), of Pomeroy, Ohio; John; Augustus; Frank, of Belpre, Ohio; and Bradley B.

Bradley B. Stone is the grandson of Capt. Jonathan Stone, who was one of the founders of Belpre, Ohio. Capt. Jonathan Stone was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1751. His father, who had been a soldier in the King's service, died in 1759, leaving him a child with limited opportunities for obtaining an education. He acquired a knowledge of surveying, which proved in later years of much value to him. His first work was as an apprentice in his father's tannery, and then he joined a whaling expedition. Upon his return, he entered the Revolutionary army, as an orderly-sergeant, and served with credit in the Northern army, under Gen. Rufus Putnam and General Gates. In 1781 he was commissioned captain, and continued as such until the close of the war. He was afterward employed by General Putnam in the survey of lands on the coast of Maine, and assisted in the suppression of Shays' Rebellion, in 1786.

On the formation of the Ohio Company, Captain Stone purchased two shares, and in the fall of 1788 he visited Marietta, to prepare for the coming of his family. He located his farm in the upper Belpre, in the fine bottom land a short distance below the mouth of the Little Kanawha. He returned to Massachusetts and in the summer of 1789, left Brookfield, his former home, with his family, and finally reached Belpre in December, of that year. Two ox-teams, with a large wagon, cows for family use, and a horse for each of the ladies, composed the outfit. After crossing the mountains, he procured a flatboat, and in this they came down the river. The boards of which this boat was composed, were utilized for doors and floors of the first house which Captain Stone built in Belpre.

When the Indian war broke out, Captain Stone removed his family to Farmers' Castle, but, after what was known as Stone's fort was constructed, they moved into it and remained there until the ending of the war. Captain Stone was a fearless man and one of the most successful defenders of the Belpre garrison. After the close of the war, he was engaged, with Jeffrey Mathewson, to complete the survey of the Ohio Company's lands, and in 1799 was appointed, with Gen. Rufus Putnam, and B. I. Gilman, to lay out the university lands, at Athens. In 1792, he served as treasurer of Washington County. Captain Stone died on March 24, 1801, before his last great work was completed. In politics he was a Federalist.

Captain Stone's wife, Susanna Matthews, was a niece of Gen. Rufus Putnam. She died November 3, 1833. Their children were as follows: Samuel, who died in Licking County, Ohio; Grace, the wife of Luther Dana of Newport, Ohio; Benjamin F., of Belpre; Rufus Putnam, of Morgan County; John, of Belpre; and Melissa, the wife of Joseph Barker, of Newport, Ohio.

Col. John Stone, of Belpre, was born June 23, 1795, and has always lived on the old homestead. In 1826, he was made colonel of militia, and was always known by that

title. During the days of slavery, he was an Abolitionist, and took an active part in some of the stormy events along the Belpre shore of the Ohio River. He was the friend of the colored man, and watched with impatient interest the trial at Parkersburg, which involved the boundary-line controversy. On one occasion he ironically told Caleb Emerson, as the ferry was pushing to Virginia, to ask General Jackson what objection there would be to him watering his horse in Virginia's river. Four of Colonel Stone's sons served in the Civil War. Bradley B. volunteered in the 92nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and when discharged, bore a captain's commission. Simeon B., Augustus D. and Jonathan F. were out over 100 days at City Point and Bermuda Hundred, where Boliver died from contracting malarial fever.

Bradley B. Stone was reared on the home farm, and attended the country schools and also Pomeroy Academy. After teaching school through one winter, in Washington County, he entered the Union army, enlisting, as before stated, in August, 1862, in the 92nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and won rapid promotion for gallantry, rising from the rank of orderly-sergeant to the captaincy of Company D. He was mustered out in June, 1865, having participated, without injury, in all the engagements of his regiment with the enemy.

Soon after his return from the war, Captain Stone was married to Lottie, daughter of Charles Ames, of Belpre, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city, until 1878. In 1881, he was elected county auditor, and served in that position for two terms and 10 months over,—an aggregate of almost seven years. For about three years, Captain Stone was interested in the organization of the Washington County Loan & Business Association, in which most successful concern he is still a stockholder. During the past six years, he has been in the oil business, in the Sand Hill district, in Washington County, with satisfactory results. He is a charter member of Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R., and was the first

officer of the day, at its organization. In politics, he is an ardent Republican.

The hospitable home of Captain and Mrs. Stone is at No. 515 Third street, Marietta. They have two children,—Laura, born at Belpre, in 1873; and Chester, born at Marietta, in July, 1883. Although not an actual member, Captain Stone favors the religious creed of the Unitarian Church.

**G**EORGE E. ROBINSON, who is engaged in farming in Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, is a son of George H. Robinson, and grandson of Ebenezer Robinson.

Ebenezer Robinson came from Rhode Island, in 1819, to Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, where he ran a sawmill and grist mill. His death occurred at the age of ninety years. He left one brother and one sister, namely: Leonard, deceased; and Esther, who married Dr. Cleveland, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. She died in 1893, leaving an estate valued at \$152,000,—George E. Robinson, being one of the heirs.

George H. Robinson, the father of the subject of this biographical mention, was born in 1818, and was but one year old when his father removed to Washington County, Ohio. In 1857, he erected a grist-mill, on the Little Muskingum River, which he conducted up to the time of his death, in 1866.

George E. Robinson married Jane Dornan, who was born on his present farm, and is a daughter of Robert Dornan, who came to this country from Belfast, Ireland. They have eight children, namely: Wallace, a rig builder living in Marietta township; Hattie, who married D. F. Dufer, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; R. R., living in Sistersville, West Virginia, who married a daughter of Amos Wright; Arthur, who works in a chair factory in Marietta; Ida, living at home; Walter and Janie, who attend school; and Marjorie.

Mr. Robinson is a thrifty farmer, owning 40 acres of land in Marietta township. This

is kept well improved, and on it he carries on general farming and stock raising. He is well known in the community, and is a man of honor and integrity. He is a member of the Republican party. Religiously, the family are Methodists.

**D**AVID BRECKENRIDGE, a retired farmer, residing near Vincent, Ohio, is a Scotchman by birth, and hails from Argyleshire, Scotland. He was born June 13, 1822, and crossed the ocean in company with his parents in 1832, celebrating his tenth birthday on the voyage. He is a son of David and Charlotte (McMullen) Breckenridge, and is one of a large family of children. The father located in Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, where he purchased a 120-acre farm from Samuel B. Pond. He died in 1843 at the age of seventy years. His widow survived him until 1875, when she, too, passed away, having attained the great age of ninety-one years.

Mr. Breckenridge has one brother, Thomas, now living in the village of Barlow. He was born in 1811, and at one time owned a farm adjacent to that belonging to the subject of this sketch, which is one mile southwest of Vincent. Two older sisters were married and remained in Scotland, when the remainder of the family came to this country. Isabelle, another sister, who is deceased, married Mr. McTabish, and lived for a number of years in Chatham, Canada. Other members of the family are Elizabeth, wife of William Andrews; Charlotte (Dunlap), who died in Indiana; Andrew, who died at Cincinnati, aged twenty-three years; Neil, whose death occurred in the same city when he was about twenty-eight years old; Margaret, wife of James McKay; Duncan, who was born in 1825, and resides on a farm in Iowa; and Charles, a noted contractor and builder at Logansport, Indiana.

When a boy, Mr. Breckenridge attended the schools of Barlow township, his first teacher being Sarah A. Clough, who subsequently married Smith Green, of Barlow. Upon at-

taining his majority, Mr. Breckenridge started out to make his own way in the world. For twenty years he followed various occupations, in different parts of the South and West, doing teaming a part of the time in Ohio and Indiana.

In the spring of 1861, Mr. Breckenridge returned to the home of his boyhood, and with the fruits of his toil, purchased the interests of the other heirs of the homestead farm, which is the same upon which he still lives. During all the years intervening between that period and the present time, he has tilled the soil until quite recently, when he retired from active labors. He sold a portion of his farm, which originally contained 120 acres, and now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Tracey.

Mr. Breckenridge has been twice married. He lost his first wife and one son, in Indiana, many years ago. His second marriage was contracted with Mrs. Harriet (Moffat) Turner, who had one daughter, Mary Ann, by her previous marriage. This lady, who is Mr. Breckenridge's step-daughter, married Charles F. Tracey, and it is their pleasure to comfort the declining years of the subject of this sketch. They have five children, namely: Bertha E.; Leslie T.; Minnie M.; Harlow Lyle; and Carl Selvin.

Mr. Breckenridge was reared in the Presbyterian Church of which he may be called a lifelong member. He commands the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and has filled with credit many of the township offices, having been trustee, school director, etc.

**A**LGERNON STEPHENSON, a prosperous farmer of Marietta township, is living two miles from Marietta, in Washington County, Ohio. He was born in Marietta, in 1843, and is a son of John Stephenson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. John Stephenson and his wife had eight children.

Algernon Stephenson, the subject of this







MR. AND MRS. LOUIS C. BRADFIELD.

sketch, married Frances Pape, of Fearing township, Washington County. She is a daughter of Diedrich and Mary Pape, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to this country, and located in Cincinnati, where they remained for awhile, and afterward settled in Fearing township, where they purchased a farm. Diedrich Pape is still living, but his wife died in 1885. Algernon Stephenson and his wife have two children, namely: Annie B., who is teaching in the public schools in Marietta; and Algernon C., aged twenty-two years, who is a graduate of Marietta College, and is now a reporter on "The Register."

Mr. Stephenson has a fine farm, which is located about two miles from Marietta. He raises stock and general produce, and is one of the most prosperous and influential farmers in the community. He is active in all public works, and readily lends his assistance to any worthy enterprise.

Mr. Stephenson is a Democrat, in politics. The family attend the Congregational Church.

**L**OUIS C. BRADFIELD, a prominent merchant, farmer and oil prospector, of New Matamoras, Ohio, is one of the most extensive real estate owners in Grandview township. He owns 113½ acres in one tract and 15 acres in another tract. The latter is adjacent to New Matamoras, and upon it Mr. Bradfield has a fine grocery store, where he carries on quite a prosperous business. In addition to these, he owns quite a number of houses in New Matamoras, and as oil has recently been discovered on his place, the land is very valuable.

Mr. Bradfield was born in Monroe County, Ohio, March 20, 1852, and is a son of James and Lucinda (Touel) Bradfield. James Bradfield was born in Virginia September 15, 1814, and his father was a farmer. When 13 years of age he moved to Ohio with his parents. He was twice married, his first union being with the mother of Louis C. This marriage resulted in nine children, several of whom are deceased. Those living, besides Louis C., are

Jacob; Mary S., wife of John Murvey; and Corbin. They are residents of Monroe County, Ohio. The mother of these children died, and some time after her death the father married Mary S. Rowles. Three sons blessed this union, namely: James, George and David. James Bradfield is now living in retirement in New Matamoras, having reached the advanced age of 89 years. He is a staunch Democrat.

Louis C. Bradfield was reared and schooled in Monroe County, Ohio, and has followed agricultural pursuits during the most of his life. In 1895 he located in New Matamoras, where his home has been ever since. Like his father, he has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Timmons, whose demise took place in 1883. She left four children to the care of her husband, namely: Roxy, wife of W. Lippincott; Hugh; Lucy; and Charles. In 1884 Mr. Bradfield was united with Isabelle Rowles, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, September 30, 1860. The following children resulted from their union: Edward; Barney; Ellen; Nellie; Eliza, deceased; and Nettie. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Bradfield is a devout member. Like his father, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, and exerts all his influence in behalf of that party. He is a prominent member of his community and is popular among his associates.

**L**EWIS C. HAYES, one of the most influential citizens and successful merchants of Vincent, Ohio, needs no introduction to the readers of this book as he is well known throughout Washington County. Mr. Hayes is a native of Barlow township, where he was born in 1848. He attended the public schools, and remained on his father's farm until he had attained the age of nineteen years. He then engaged in the lumber business and operated a portable sawmill for more than twenty years, mainly in Washington County, and his success was phenomenal.

In 1880, the firm of Hayes Brothers was formed, including Lewis C. and his brothers

Robert and William, the first named being the head of the concern. This firm is engaged principally in the hardware business, but it also buys and sells wheat, and deals largely in wool. The present large and commodious two-story building, 50 by 100 feet in dimensions, was erected by the brothers, and is stocked with the most complete line of hardware in Vincent. In the rear, a building 20 by 30 feet, in size, is used for lime, cement, and as a storeroom for heavy hardware. The firm enjoys a large patronage, and its success is attributed largely to the efforts of Lewis C. Hayes.

Mr. Hayes is also prominently identified with many of the most important enterprises of Washington County. In the spring of 1900 he, in company with S. W. Harvey, formed a telephone company, which has been operated with much success,—the company style being Hayes & Harvey. About twenty-one miles of line was constructed, connecting Marietta with Bartlett, Vincent and other towns of the county. This line has not only proved a great benefit to the general public, but has yielded a fair income on the investment.

Mr. Hayes is also interested in the oil and gas industries in his vicinity, and owns several good producing wells near Vincent. In 1895, he put down one large gas well, piped the town and has furnished both light and fuel to Vincent ever since. In addition to these enterprises, Mr. Hayes purchased the Vincent homestead, which he platted and laid out into town lots, and it is now known as the Hayes addition to Vincent. Upon his fine farm, about one mile west of Vincent, he built a splendid residence, convenient and modern in design. Upon this farm is located also a fine grindstone quarry, which is leased by the Cleveland Stone Company, and has a capacity of 150 to 200 tons per month. It is rightly considered one of the large industries of the town, and furnishes employment to about thirty men.

Mr. Hayes was united in marriage with Miss Seely, a daughter of Joseph Seely, of Barlow. Seven children were born of this un-

ion, E. E. Hayes, the eldest of these, is filling a clerical position in Hayes Brothers' store. Carrie married C. C. Hopkins. Harry and Frank, aged respectively, fourteen and ten years, are attending school. The others, Annie, Harriet and Shirley are at home.

In his political opinions, Mr. Hayes is a decided Republican, but is not an aspirant to office as his time is fully occupied by his various business interests. He is a public-spirited citizen however, who has done his part in furthering and developing the natural resources of his section, and, from a business standpoint, is looked upon as one of the most successful men of the county.

**G**EORGE JOHNSTON, a well-to-do farmer living three and a half miles from Marietta, in Washington County, Ohio, was born in Marietta, in 1852, and is a son of Andrew and Agnes (Heslop) Johnston.

Andrew Johnston was born in Scotland, October 17, 1819, and died February 12, 1897. His wife, who was born in West Newton, England, March 21, 1825, died December 24, 1899, aged seventy-four years, nine months and three days. They came to this country on the same ship, in 1844, and were afterward married in Lawrence township, Washington County, in 1851. George Heslop, father of Andrew Johnston's wife, was a farmer of Lawrence township. Andrew Johnston and his wife had eight children, namely: George, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased, who married George Cuthbert, a farmer of Lawrence township, deceased; Nellie C., John Walter and Margaret, deceased; Emma J., who lives with her brother, George, and two who died in infancy.

George Johnston has 89 acres of land, and makes a specialty of raising grain. In this he has been very successful, and in fact, he has good cause to be proud of his entire farming career, as he is one of the most prosperous and influential farmers in that section. He is

a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is in accord with the Republican party.



A. HOLLSTEIN, a promising young gentleman of Washington County, Ohio, is successfully engaged in teaching school, together with farming, at his home in Independence township.

Mr. Hollstein was born January 20, 1880, and is a son of Adam A. Hollstein, and like his father, was born in Independence township. The days of his boyhood and early youth were spent in acquiring an education at Patterson's Hall, and on completing the course given in the public schools, he attended college at Ada, Ohio, taking one year of the teacher's course in that college. He has taught school for four terms, meeting with the best of success, and is untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of his township in this direction. He also takes care of his farm and home, and is as yet enjoying a life of single blessedness.

The subject of this sketch is a believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the divine services of which he attends. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and does the best he can for the success of that party. Fraternally he is a member of the Court of Honor, at New Matamoras, Ohio.



GEORGE DINSMORE, who is numbered among the intelligent, progressive citizens of Decatur township, Washington County, Ohio, has followed the profession of teaching school during the greater part of his life. He is now, however, established on a farm of 140 acres, where he raises fine stock and does the work that generally falls to the lot of a tiller of the soil. He has always taken a decided interest in township affairs, and is never better pleased than when he can promote the welfare of the community.

George Dinsmore was born July 22, 1839, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of Will-

iam and Margaret (Irvine) Dinsmore, the family being of Irish descent. His father and mother were born in County Donegal, Ireland, spent the early years of their lives in the same neighborhood, and were married in 1828. Mrs. Dinsmore was a daughter of Richard Irvine, and bore her husband six children, as follows: Catherine; Richard John; Robert; Letitia; Mary Weir; and George. The first three of this family died in New York City. Letitia was born in Ireland in 1831 and died in September, 1894. She was the wife of Dr. S. R. Elliott, who resides in New York City. They had no children. Mary Weir was born in Carroll County, Ohio, September 7, 1841, the same year in which the father of the family died. After the death of Mr. Dinsmore Mrs. Dinsmore was married to Hugh Weir, by whom she had the following children: Jennie E., born August 17, 1845; Catherine, born July 2, 1847; and John, who was born October 31, 1849. The mother died September 4, 1887, aged 79 years and six months. Mr. Weir died February 12, 1896, aged 84 years and 10 days. Jennie E. was married June 3, 1869, to M. E. Ellenwood; Catherine married O. N. Ellenwood; and John married Lizzie Godfrey.

George Dinsmore strove to acquire his education with energy and perseverance; he attended the common schools for a time, and later became a student in some of the select schools of Barlow and Glendale. His efforts were not in vain, for he succeeded in mastering all difficulties, and started in life for himself as a teacher in the public schools in 1860. For 33 consecutive years he followed his profession, gaining the good will of all, and establishing a reputation for justice, kindness and thoroughness in school work, as well as in all things. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, but is also liberal in local matters. For five years he served well in the office of township treasurer, and also served one term as trustee. Besides these his services as school director were given freely for many years. He has made a success of farming and his home place, with its well-kept buildings, etc., is indeed attractive and pleasant to see. He is a member of the Grange in Decaturville.

Mr. Dinsmore was united in marriage with Mary A. Ballard, a daughter of P. E. Ballard, living in Decatur township. The ceremony was performed March 30, 1870, and they have since been blessed with three children,—William Everett, born March 17, 1871; Cora May, born March 26, 1873; and Clarence George, born May 13, 1878. These children have attended the common schools and are still unmarried and reside on the home place. The family are very liberal in religious views and attend the Presbyterian Church, which is nearest to their home.

**HENRY H. HOLLAND**, a prominent attorney-at-law, of Ludlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born near Bloomfield, in Ludlow township, November 25, 1851. He is a son of Harvey Holland, and grandson of Simon C. Holland, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

Harvey Holland was born in Oswego County, New York, June 19, 1815, and at an early day moved to Woodfield, Ohio. A part of the trip he made by boat, landing at Clarington, Ohio, in 1820. He was educated at Woodfield and read law and was admitted to the bar at Columbus. He located in Ludlow township, Washington County, in 1832, and there practiced law. He was the owner of 150 acres of land and was one of the most prominent citizens of the community. His first marriage was with Mary Black, by whom he had three children,—Hulda J., who was born in July, 1834, and died November 30, 1881; Harriet E., born August 1, 1837, who married Bishop McVey, and lives at East Liverpool, Ohio; and James E., born December 24, 1839, who married Rebecca M. Henry. Harvey Holland formed a second union, wedding Mary Mossor, who was born February 10, 1825. They reared the following children: Harvey, deceased, who was born July 6, 1845, and on May 16, 1861, married Cynthia Dickson, deceased; Arrious N., born January 19, 1847, who married Louise Smith, and lives in Ludlow township;

William A., born May 2, 1849, who married Rebecca Thomas, of Ludlow township; Henry H., the subject of this biography; Simon C., born February 11, 1854, who married Jane Simmons; Charles W., born January 29, 1856, who died October 15, 1856; Sylvester M., born August 25, 1857, who married Hannah Cline, and lives in Ludlow township; Mary B., born December 2, 1859; Stephen A., born April 18, 1862, who married Nancy E. Jones; and Clement L., born June 14, 1865, who married Mary Mowder. The father died November 26, 1893, and the mother August 23, 1889. Mr. Holland was a Protestant in religious belief. In politics he was a Democrat.

Henry H. Holland was engaged in teaching school for seventeen years. He is now engaged in the general practice of law, and has been justice of the peace of his township for the past nine years. In politics he is a Democrat.

**CHARLES T. REED**, a progressive farmer of Marietta township, is living about 3½ miles from Marietta, in Washington County, Ohio. He was born in Newport township, July 3, 1868, and is a son of Samuel D. and Mary G. Reed.

His paternal great-grandfather, Anthony Reed, was a farmer, of Columbiana County, Ohio. His grandfather, Ezekiel Reed, died in 1843. Samuel D. Reed, his father, was married in 1864, to Mary G. Hill, and his death occurred September 14, 1873.

Charles T. Reed's maternal grandparents were William and Martha (Amlin) Hill. They lived in Pittsburg, and reared the following children: John Thomas, born in 1823, who was a justice of the peace for a number of years, and is now living on his farm in Newport township; Jonathan, born in 1824, who is also living in Newport township; Rhoda Ann, deceased; Elizabeth, who died in 1901, at the age of seventy-three; William Hill, Jr., living in Newport township; Sarah, who married William Caywood, a farmer of Lawrence township; Charles Hill, deceased in 1893; Amy S.,








SAMUEL W. HARVEY.

deceased; Harriet N., who married Roswell LaRue, a farmer, of Marietta township; Henry J., born in 1839, who is a carpenter, of Lawrence township; Mary, the mother of Charles T. Reed; and Maria B., who married Benjamin Triggs, a farmer and carpenter, of Newport township.

Charles T. Reed moved with his parents to Marietta township in 1872, and they are now living on the farm upon which they located at that time. It contains about 43 acres of land. Mr. Reed is a prosperous farmer, and is much interested in his vocation. He is well posted on agricultural affairs and takes great pride in the care and management of his farm.

On July 20, 1892, Mr. Reed was married to Laura Belle Brown, a daughter of Enoch and Rachael Brown, both deceased. They have two children, namely: John O., born June 8, 1895; and Austin Irwin, born October 23, 1897. Mr. Reed is a Congregationalist in religious belief. Politically, he is a Democrat.


AMUEL W. HARVEY, who has been engaged in various enterprises, is now manager of the Bartlett and Marietta telephone line, and is identified with other interests. He is located on the old home farm in Barlow township, on which he was born June 17, 1840, being the only son of Samuel and Isabella (Fleming) Harvey.

Samuel Harvey was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and as a young man came to this country and located on the farm in Barlow township. In 1838 he built the residence which still stands in an excellent state of preservation, although it has been remodeled once, and the shingles, which he himself manufactured, lasted more than 50 years before being replaced. He died in 1841. His widow married D. N. Dunsmoor, and several children blessed their union.

Samuel W. Harvey at an early age engaged in the sawmill business, and also spent four years in a store at Marietta. Then for a period of 23 years he occupied a position as traveling

salesman for the Cleveland Dryer Company, which he represented in six different States, but mainly in Ohio. He decided to live a more settled life, and located on the home farm in Barlow township. This consists of 240 acres of well improved land, equipped with substantial buildings, and is devoted to general farming. He was the prime mover in the establishment of a rural telephone line, which is operated by himself and L. C. Hays, as the Bartlett and Marietta line. It is equipped with heavy cedar poles, is first class in every respect, and receives a liberal patronage from the residents located along the 21 miles of line. The line, which was established in 1898, is actively managed by Mr. Harvey. He is also interested in the Stockport and Marietta telephone line, and the firm of Hays & Harvey owns about 13 miles of line north of the tunnel, connecting with the long-distance "phone" at Athens. In 1861 Mr. Harvey enlisted in the Union Army and served four years as a member of the 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., participating in all the engagements of the regiment. He entered as a private, served in every company of the regiment, and was mustered out as captain of Company G.

Mr. Harvey was united in marriage with Amanda Wolcott, who was reared in Watertown township and is a daughter of Alanson Wolcott, an early resident of that township. To them was born one daughter, Mrs. C. H. Taylor, of Fairview Heights, Marietta, whose husband is one of the proprietors of the Marietta Steam Laundry. In politics the subject of this sketch is a Republican. For many years he has been a member of the Loyal Legion, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ILLIAM HUGHES, well-known as a farmer in Newport township, Washington County, Ohio, is a son of D. M. and Elizabeth (Evans) Hughes, both natives of Wales. D. M. Hughes was born December 31, 1812, and emigrated from his native country at the early

age of twenty-four years. With his father and brother, John D., he came to the United States and landed in New York, where he remained for some time. He was subsequently engaged in the manufacture of white lead in Pittsburg and there met Elizabeth Evans, who became his wife. In 1848 they removed to Newport township, Washington County, Ohio. Elizabeth Evans was born January 1, 1811, in Wales. She became the mother of a number of children, among whom were the following: Margaret A., who died at the early age of six years; Benjamin F., who died in infancy; David D., who was united in marriage with Estella F. Rea, and resides in Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Evan D., who married Anna Williamson and now resides in Wellsville, Ohio; and William.

William Hughes was born September 17, 1853, and is a native of Newport township. When grown to manhood he was united in marriage with Louisa Snyder, who was born December 25, 1852, and is a daughter of James and Margaret Snyder, of Grandview township. Mr. Hughes and his worthy wife have had seven children, of whom all but one grew to manhood and womanhood. Their names are as follows: James W.; Margaret A.; Mary, deceased; Jennie L.; Harry D.; Edward D.; and Estella Grace. The family attend the M. E. Church.

From 1884 until 1890 Mr. Hughes was engaged in the manufacture of apple barrels, but is now cultivating his land to the best of his ability. He has two farms of 36 and 20 acres, respectively. In politics he promotes the interests of the Republican party, and is a zealous worker in its behalf. As a citizen he is regarded as a man of influence, ever ready to uphold the cause he thinks is right.

**J**AMES PATTERSON HOON, a successful blacksmith and farmer, of Palmer township, who also owns and operates a blacksmith's shop at Wolf Creek, is a representative of an old and honored pioneer family of Washington County.

The birth of Mr. Hoon occurred May 20, 1830, at Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and he is a son of John and Jane (Patterson) Hoon. John Hoon was born in 1803, and died in October, 1876. Mr. Hoon is of Dutch and Welsh ancestry. His great-grandfather Hoon was a native of Holland, who came to the United States and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, while his grandmother was of Welsh descent,—her uncle, William Williams, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Hoon is the eldest of a family of 11 children, the others being as follows: Philip; Priscilla Jane; Jefferson C.; Elizabeth Ananda; John Madison; Samuel A.; Lewis Clawson; Clarissa; Armelda; and George. Mr. Hoon was a member of the State Guards for several years, and in the Civil War enlisted in Company I, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Colonel Moore and Capt. D. J. Richards, serving under the 100-day call.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1853 to Susan Foutch, and the following children were born to their union: Jane Priscilla; James M.; Sylvester; Orson E.; Thomas Jefferson; Cassius M.; Ulysses Grant; and Jesse G. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Hoon operates a farm of 74 acres in Palmer township and also follows his trade of blacksmith at Wolf Creek. Besides his farming and work at the smithy Mr. Hoon is interested in the oil business, owning 26 producing wells, on which he receives royalties.

**W**ILLIAM E. SMITHSON, conspicuous among the citizens of Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, has been in the employ of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company for 34 years. He is a son of John and Jane (Campbell) Smithson, natives of England and Ireland, respectively, and was born in Aurelius township, Washington County, July 23, 1837.

The paternal grandfather of William E. Smithson was Thomas Smithson, who came from England to America during the early

part of the 19th century, and was admitted to citizenship in the town of Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, February 9, 1814. In 1816 he removed from New York to Ohio, and settled immediately after his arrival in the latter State, in Aurelius township, Washington County, where he lived until his death. He was united in marriage with Rebecca Bennington and they reared a number of children.

The maternal grandparents of William E. Smithson were Richard and Martha (Reed) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They came to the United States, however, and made their home in Salem township in 1816. A more extended record of their ancestry is given in the biography of R. C. Smithson, also in this volume.

William E. Smithson enlisted in the 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. on November 14, 1861, soon after the call for volunteers in the early part of the Civil War. He rose to the rank of 2nd lieutenant, and after three years and two months of hard and courageous service, received an honorable discharge at Little Rock, Arkansas.

On January 7, 1864, Mr. Smithson was united in matrimony with Louisa C. Clark, a daughter of Andrew Clark, of Lowell, Washington County. Their union resulted in two children,—H. Jennie, the wife of J. T. Bennett; and John C. Mr. Smithson is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has served as mayor of Macksburg for four years, giving satisfaction to all and reflecting credit upon his executive ability and strength of character. Socially he is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Aurelius Lodge No. 108, F. & A. M., and American Union Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., of Marietta.



M. BROWNRIGG, who is one of the substantial citizens and leading farmers of Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, was born at Olive Green, Noble County, Ohio. He is a son of William and Nancy (Norris) Brownrigg, and grandson of John W. and Matilda

(Caldwell) Brownrigg, natives of Pennsylvania. Nancy (Norris) Brownrigg was a daughter of Samuel and Jane Norris, natives of Morgan and Jefferson counties, respectively.

Mr. Brownrigg is of English ancestry, his grandfather, John W. Brownrigg, having come from Northumberland, England in 1819, reaching America after a passage of 10 weeks and five days on the water. He came with his parents to Marietta, Ohio, and the family located in Morgan County (Noble County not being formed until 1852), on the headwaters of Olive Green Creek. The father of Lewis M. succeeded to the old homestead of 560 acres, and there his life closed. He was a man of substance and one who was universally respected. Unto him and his wife were born the following children: Emma; L. M.; Mary; Noble; Lillie; John W.; and May.

L. M. Brownrigg was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth. He attended the Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and later Professor Smith's private college at Beverly, Ohio. He is a man of scholarly tastes, and has enjoyed much travel, his pleasurable wanderings having taken him through 15 different States. He has taken part in many of the sports in vogue in the different localities visited. In Montana he has hunted buffalo, and in 1882 he saw there quantities of wild game and many Indians. His fine farm which is widely known as "Dunsmore" farm, consists of beautiful, rolling land, well-watered and perfectly adapted to the breeding of registered Hereford cattle. Mr. Brownrigg is engaged in general farming on this property of 230 acres, and is also interested in wool buying. He is especially interested in the breeding of fine cattle, and among his herd which are registered, are Grove, a Hereford bull, registered as number 70,379; Frith's Pride, also a registered bull; also cows which are full blooded Herefords, as follows: Empress; Cherry; Beachwood Lass; Actress; and several others. Upon these cattle have been bestowed some of the best premiums ever awarded in the State of Ohio.

On September 24, 1884, Mr. Brownrigg was united in marriage with Rilla Jennings, a



daughter of George N. Jennings, of Noble County, Ohio. They have two daughters,—Mary Bernice, born May 24, 1888; and Lura M., born August 13, 1892. In religious faith Mr. Brownrigg is a Methodist. In politics the family have been Democratic for generations. In Masonry Mr. Brownrigg has attained high degrees and is well known in the order wherever he has visited.

**D**R. CHARLES B. BALLARD, a physician of Marietta, Ohio, was born in the western part of Washington County, Ohio, in 1861. He is a son of Z. B. and Mary Ann (Cole) Ballard.

Andrew Ballard, grandfather of the Doctor, was a farmer and died about 1868. He was an early settler of Belpre and resided on Major Rice's farm and cared for the major until that worthy gentleman's death. Later he moved to a farm in Decatur township, Washington County, where he resided until his death.

Z. B. Ballard was born in Vermont in 1811 and came to Ohio with his parents. His early boyhood was spent in Belpre, Ohio. After obtaining a common school education he clerked for a time for Dr. Gilbert in a general store. Subsequently he removed to Decatur township, where he taught school for several years. He then engaged in farming and merchandising, half a mile from Fillmore, Ohio, where he died May 16, 1878. In 1840 he married Mary Ann Cole, a native of Washington County, Ohio, and the following children were born to them, namely: George M., an attorney of Anderson, Indiana; Philip A., who lost his health in the Civil War, and subsequently died from the effects of his service in the army; Mary C. (Tebey), who died in 1897; W. W., who died in Washington County in 1872; Diantha L., wife of A. O. Frame, of Coolville, Ohio; and Charles B., the subject of this sketch.

Charles B. Ballard received his primary education in the country schools of his native county, after which he attended Purdue University and then taught school for some years

before taking up the study of medicine. In March, 1889, he graduated from the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving the degree of M. D. For the next 10 years he practiced in Belpre and in January, 1899, removed to Marietta, where he has since continued to reside, attending to a general practice.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage October 6, 1891, with Bertha Glazier, a daughter of A. W. Glazier, a prominent and substantial citizen of Belpre, who represented this district in the State Senate in 1883-1884. Dr. Ballard and his wife live at No. 205 Scammel street. In politics the Doctor is a Republican. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Washington County Medical Society, and the Marietta Medical Society. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.



W. STURGISS, a prominent real estate and insurance man of Marietta, Ohio, with office at No. 115 Front street, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, May 29, 1840, and is a son of Rev. A. G. and Sabra L. (Miner) Sturgiss.

Rev. A. G. Sturgiss was born in Pennsylvania and at an early age located in Ashtabula County, Ohio, which was then but sparsely settled. He spent the most of his life as a Methodist minister, and was for years secretary of the Pittsburg Conference. The subject of this sketch is one of three sons, his two younger brothers being George C. and Alfred G. The former is a prominent lawyer of Morgantown, West Virginia, and is regent of the college there. He has the distinction of being one of the first superintendents of free schools in the State. Alfred G. is a druggist in Oakland, Maryland.

J. W. Sturgiss resided in Pennsylvania until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company G, 8th Reg. Pennsylvania Veteran Reserve Corps, one of the first organizations to enter the United States service after the first battle of Bull Run. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and served altogether four years and three months. During the first three months





JAMES COONEY.

he was a private, and then was made a lieutenant. In the latter part of 1862 he was detailed in charge of a recruiting station at Little Washington, Pennsylvania, and was in command of his company in various engagements, including those of Antietam and South Mountain. In the latter part of 1862 he re-enlisted in Company G, 191st Reg. Pa. Veteran Volunteers, and was mustered out in the spring of 1865 at Harrisburg.

Mr. Sturgiss came to Marietta in December, 1865, and became identified with the firm of Bell, Morrison & Company, which afterward became J. C. Jamison & Company, and was engaged in the business of selling oil well supplies. The establishment was located on Greene street, opposite the National House, and continued until 1868 when it was closed. Mr. Sturgiss then embarked in the insurance business and later in the real estate business, and is now one of the firm of Roeser & Sturgiss. He represents various life, fire, accident, steam boiler and plate glass insurance companies, and has a well established business.

Mr. Sturgiss first married Mattie A. Beach, a daughter of Jesse Beach. She died in the early "seventies," leaving four children, namely: Charles E., who is in the insurance business; Dr. Fred G., of Lower Salem; Sarah A., wife of Charles E. Sayre, a druggist of Sharon, Pennsylvania; and Mattie B., wife of J. Leroy Cohagan, an insurance man of Marietta. During the war the subject of this sketch became acquainted with Louisa Gilmore, of Clifton Heights, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, who later became his second wife. They have a son, George, who is a clerk in the shoe store of W. A. Grimes. In politics J. W. Sturgiss is a Republican and has been re-elected clerk of Marietta township, an office which he has filled for about fifteen years. He is also clerk of the Board of Education of the township. For many years he has been secretary of American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1861 and belongs to the K. of P. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been an official for 20 years. His residence is at No. 534 Fifth street.

**J**AMES COONEY, for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Washington County, Ohio, was the owner of the boat "Hubble," which plied between Marietta and Beverly and intermediate points. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1818, and was a son of Mark Cooney, who was a freeholder.

James Cooney assisted at farming and attended school until he was eighteen years of age. He showed a great aptitude for mathematics, which branch he studied at the neighboring coast town of Ballyshannon,—his intention being to become a surveyor. He was offered a position in the service of his father's landlord, Colonel Conly, M. P., but decided to come to America, being influenced in his decision by his brother, John, whom he joined in Canada, in 1837. He remained with him until 1840, and then came to Beverly, where he accepted a position on the Muskingum public works, which he held four years. He again went to Canada and taught school three years. Returning to Beverly in 1847, he was employed on public works until 1859. Until 1873 he clerked in stores and in the woolen factory, and owned a small clothing store. In that year, a company consisting of Thomas Clark, George Preston, George Worstell, and himself, built a boat for the trade between Marietta and Beverly and intermediate points. The boat was named "Hubble," in honor of J. H. Hubble, a gentleman who operated a sawmill on his farm, and had been particularly accommodating to them. In acknowledgement of the compliment, Mr. Hubble presented them with a \$20 flag for the boat. Mr. Cooney acted as clerk on the boat until 1878, when he became its entire owner. It made convenient trips from one town to another, and was a great accommodation to the residents of the places where it stopped. Mr. Cooney continued as master of this boat many years, and had a very successful career. He enlisted as a private in the 18th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. John Henderson, with which he continued until the expiration of his term of enlistment.

James Cooney was joined in marriage with

Ann Anderson April 8, 1848. She was born June 13, 1826, and was a daughter of James and Catherine (Hoglin) Anderson. Her father was Beverly's first mayor, defeating Col. Enoch McIntosh. He was a carpenter by trade, and built a number of the first houses erected in Beverly, some of which are still standing. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney became the parents of two children,—Mary Jane; and Belle Ann, who died October 11, 1900. James Cooney died September 2, 1894, and was buried at Beverly. He was a member of the Beverly Lodge of Odd Fellows. Politically, he was a Democrat.

Mary Jane Cooney, a daughter of James Cooney, was born in Beverly, April 4, 1850, and after completing her schooling was engaged as a teacher for five years, in and around Beverly, and at McConnelsville. She and her mother conducted a millinery and notion store in Beverly for two years, and in 1883, moved to the farm, where her mother died April 1, 1893, and was buried in Beverly. Miss Cooney has a farm of 78 acres in Waterford township, three miles north of Beverly, which was purchased by her grandfather, James Anderson. She is a member of the Christian Church.

**D**AVID S. MILNE, treasurer and manager of the Marietta Consolidated Gas Company, of Marietta, Ohio, is a rising young business man, who is capable of obtaining the best results possible in his present position, and possesses the confidence of the company in no small degree. The Marietta Gas Company, of which D. S. Milne was treasurer and manager, was consolidated in May, 1902, with the Marietta Fuel Gas Company, the resulting corporation being known as the Marietta Consolidated Gas Company. Natural gas is furnished for fuel and light. The president of this company is H. A. Jamieson, of Warren, Pennsylvania, and W. J. Cram, of Marietta, Ohio, is vice-president.

Mr. Milne was born in the State of New Jersey, and later moved to Hornellsville, New

York. It was there that he first became identified with the gas business, to which he has given so much attention in his after life. For a time during his residence in New York he was associated with the Jamestown Gas plant and later was employed as superintendent in the building of several gas plants in that State, Pennsylvania and Ohio. He has made his home in Marietta since March, 1891, when he became interested in the gas plant there and for the past 12 years he has lived at the Bellevue Hotel.

In social circles Mr. Milne is a charter member of Lodge No. 477, B. P. O. E., of Marietta. He affiliates with the K. O. T. M., of New York State, and is a Mason of high degree, being a Knight Templar, a member of the commandery at Hornellsville, New York, and of the Syrian Shrine, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is popular among his friends, and in business life and is rapidly mounting the ladder of success.

**D**ON. DAVID ROBERT ROOD. Although Judge David R. Rood, of Marietta, is a native of McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio, where he was born February 23, 1847, this city claims him as one of her products, as his rearing and education were accomplished here. Here, also, he has made an enviable record both in professional and business life.

The Rood family is one held in honor and esteem in the New England States, and the name is frequently found among the prominent citizens of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

In the early summer of 1817 Judge Rood's great-grandfather, Elijah Rood, his wife, Martha (Stephens) Rood, a daughter, Thankful, two sons, Elijah and David, the latter's wife, Cyrena (Halstead) Rood, James, her oldest son, and Jadhah Scott, the husband of Thankful, came from the vicinity of Hornellsville, New York, and settled in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio. Elijah and Martha (Stephens) Rood, their son, Elijah, Jadhah Scott, David and Cyrena (Halstead) Rood, and Richard H. Rood, died in Washington



County. After her husband's death Thankful Scott moved to Dresden, Ohio, where she died at an advanced age. At one time David Rood and his family moved into Meigs County, where the grandfather operated a farm, and during this time and afterward took occasional trips to New Orleans. Later he returned to Washington County and died about 1835 on his farm on the Little Muskingum River, five miles from Marietta.

Richard H. Rood, the father of David R., was born November 2, 1817, probably prior to the removal of the family from Hornellsville, New York, to Washington County, Ohio. Richard adopted the trade of cabinet-maker, which he followed in McCommsville and later at Marietta. For a long period before his death, in April, 1873, he was one of this city's prominent carpenters and builders. At first he was a Whig, but in 1854 he became identified with the new Republican party. He married Mary A. Williams, a daughter of Robert Williams, who came to Washington County early in the 19th century and settled on Duck Creek, near Marietta. He engaged in farming and reared his family there. Mrs. Rood was born in February, 1820, and resides at Norwood, a suburb of Marietta. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Rood were as follows: David R.; John W.; Mary; Lydia C.; Martin M.; Hattie; and Dudley H. John W. resides in Illinois. Mary died in 1879 at Marietta. Lydia C. resides at Norwood (Marietta) with her mother. Martin M. died at Rushsylvania, Ohio, in January, 1894. He was educated at Marietta, graduated in medicine at Miami Medical College, and practiced successfully at Xenia, Kenton, Mount Cory and Rushsylvania, Ohio. His widow and seven children are residents of Chicago, Illinois. Hattie died in 1879, aged 19 years. Dudley H. lives in Chicago.

From his boyhood the city of Marietta has been the home of David R. Rood, and here he attended school until 1864, when, at the age of 16 years, he enlisted in Company L, 1st Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav. This company was made the escort of Gen. George H. Thomas, and Mr. Rood, despite his youth, was made an

orderly and rode with many of the commanders of the armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio. He was mustered out of service on September 26, 1865, having served nearly two years. Upon his return from this loyal service to his country, on October 5, 1865, Mr. Rood very sensibly resumed his studies and prepared himself for teaching. For thirteen years he followed this profession in Washington County. In the meantime he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Athens, Ohio, in May, 1877, beginning practice one year later at Belpre and Marietta. For the 15 years succeeding Judge Rood was occupied almost exclusively with a very successful practice, which he relinquished in 1893 when he was elected judge of the Probate Court, succeeding William H. Leeper. He continued in this office until February, 1900. During these years Judge Rood has given considerable attention to real estate, and at present is interested in manufacturing enterprises. He is a director, and also vice-president, of the Becker Lumber & Manufacturing Company, and is also interested in oil production in Washington County. He is at present identified with some of the leading industries of this city, and has been an important factor in their development.

In 1884 Judge Rood was married to Pissilla Hadley, a daughter of William Hadley, who was an early settler and leading farmer of Marietta township, where he died in 1889. A family of five children resulted from this union, viz.: Edna M., who is attending high school; Elmer H., who is taking an academic course; Ethel C. and Melville H., who are students; and Rowena C., who is still at home. In his fraternal associations Judge Rood is prominent and popular. Since 1868 he has been connected with the I. O. O. F., at Belpre and Marietta, and is now a member of Lodge No. 69, of Marietta. He first joined Lodge No. 319, of Belpre, where he filled all the chairs. He has filled all the chairs in Blennerhassett Lodge, No. 64, K. of P., of Belpre, and represented that lodge in the Grand Lodge of Ohio for two terms. He belongs to Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R. In politics Judge Rood has always been an active Republican and an en-

ergetic political worker. He has been a delegate to many judicial, congressional and county conventions, and was elected alternate from this district in 1888 at the time of the nomination of the late President Harrison. He has taken a prominent part on his party's executive committees in this district. Judge Rood is now president of the Blennerhassett Building Company. For the past eight years he has been president of the Washington County Savings, Loan & Buildings Association, and together with its able Board of Directors has so managed its affairs that it is now one of the strongest and safest institutions of its kind in the country. It has never lost a cent for its members except from \$200 to \$300 in the recent cyclone. The association has recently purchased an elegant property in the heart of the city and will henceforth do business on its own premises. In religious belief, Judge Rood is a Baptist. He is well known and universally respected, his business and professional career having met with the commendation of his fellow citizens.

**J**OHAN A. LOVELL, one of the prominent oil producers of Washington County, Ohio, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, and is a son of John Lovell, of Massachusetts ancestry.

John Lovell, at the age of 76 years, is still an extensive farmer and prominent stockman in Morgan County. In politics he, with his son and grandsons, supports the Republican party.

For about twenty years John A. Lovell has been interested in oil as manager, superintendent, operator and owner. Earlier in his career he operated in the shallow oil fields in Morgan County, but since 1898 he has been engaged mainly in Wesley township, Washington County. He is associated with the Cumberland Oil Company and largely interested in the Southwestern Petroleum Company, of which he has been superintendent for several years. The president of this company is G. A. Foreman, of Buffalo, New York. Mr. Lovell has 41 wells on the Emma Bowman farm in Wes-

ley township. His two sons are contractors for the same company, and attend to the drilling and other necessary contracting work. His long experience has made Mr. Lovell a very safe advisor in oil matters.

Mr. Lovell was married to a daughter of S. M. Hobson, cashier of the 1st National Bank, at Athens, Ohio. She was born in Wesley township, but was educated at Beverly, Ohio. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, namely: Jessie; Annie; Paul and Earl, twins; Alice and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Lovell belong to the Methodist Church. The pleasant family residence is at No. 607 Third street, Marietta.



**C**HARLES JONES, a Civil War veteran, and also proprietor of the flourishing dry goods establishment at No. 172 Front street, has been a resident of Marietta for 70 years, and is now living at No. 321 Fourth street. He was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, October 6, 1823, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Evans) Jones.

Joseph Jones was born October 6, 1800. He came to America in 1832, bringing with him his wife and three children, and they settled at Cincinnati. Early in 1833, soon after the flood, they came to Marietta on the steamer "Grenadier," and here they afterward made their home. Mr. Jones died July 20, 1878, in his 78th year. On January 30, 1823, he married Jane Evans, who died in 1883, in her 84th year. By this marriage there were five children, of whom Charles was the eldest. Jane, now a resident of Toronto, Canada, married a Mr. Fisher, who is deceased. Thomas, who was born in North Wales February 13, 1827, and became a bricklayer and contractor, died at Helena, Arkansas, October 9, 1851. John M. died at Cleveland May 29, 1899, at the age of 66 years. Letetia, born July 21, 1836, married George H. Eells, a pension examiner, and they reside on Fourth street in Marietta.

Charles Jones received his early education in Wales and later attended school at Marietta

for some time. At the early age of 12 years, on account of some financial reverses of his father, he was obliged to leave school and take up the trade of a bricklayer, which he afterward followed, often filling large contracts, until 1852. In that year he opened a dry goods and notion store on the site now occupied by Fred Wehr's grocery store, and here he continued business for many years. During this period he also conducted an auction room and was a licensed auctioneer for 25 years.

At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted for three years as 1st lieutenant, and first served with the 18th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. He was afterward quartermaster in the 2nd Reg. W. Va. Cav. He remained as quartermaster in the regiment about one year. Mr. Jones was sworn into the service in this regiment as 1st lieutenant and quartermaster October 25, 1861, his commission being signed by F. H. Pierpont, Governor. In 1863, while stationed at Newbern, North Carolina, he procured a furlough. Soon after returning home, however, he received orders to act as quartermaster of the expedition sent to meet Morgan at Buffington's Island, the order being as follows:

Special Order No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP MARIETTA.

The following companies now at camp are hereby detached under command of Capt. D. L. Wood, 18th U. S. Inf., and will put themselves in readiness to march: Marietta Artillery Co.—Lieut. Nye, commanding.

Vol. Mounted Company—Capt. Bloomfield, commanding.

Co. A, 128th O. V. I.—Capt. Steadman, commanding  
Capt. J. P. Putnam's Company, Capt. Putnam, commanding.

Post Quartermaster Croxton will provide transportation and forage for five days with fifty horses. Post commissary R. B. Treat will turn over to Charles Jones (who will act as quartermaster of the detachment) 1,250 rations.

Surgeon S. D. Hart will be acting surgeon.

By order of


WM. R. PUTNAM,  
*Colonel Commanding.*

In response to the above order Mr. Jones took the steamer, Starlight, from Blennerhassett's Island, and transported provisions to the forces sent against Morgan. On the return trip the Morgan prisoners were conveyed to Cincinnati. Upon the expiration of his furlough Mr. Jones returned to headquarters at

Newbern, North Carolina, and shortly afterward was mustered out of service. Having made a splendid record he was soon offered a liberal salary (which he accepted) to assist Captain Noble, at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, in straightening out accounts, and turning over government supplies to Camp Nelson. After finishing this work he returned to Marietta and engaged as bookkeeper for J. S. Connelly, proprietor of the Phoenix Mills. In 1867 he returned to Marietta and purchased of Col. John C. Paxton, the dry goods store near the St. Cloud Hotel; where he continued business for some time. Later he moved to a large, two-story brick store at No. 172 Front street, where he has conducted business until the present time.

Mr. Jones married Amy Harris, who was born in Washington County and was a daughter of Russell Harris. After her death, which occurred in 1865, he married Josephine Thompson, of Wilmington, Delaware. By the first marriage there were five children, namely: Frank; Bertha; Thomas W.; an infant, deceased; and Mattie, who married a Mr. Dye, and resides in West Marietta.

Mr. Jones has long occupied a high social position in Marietta. For about 30 years he has belonged to the I. O. O. F.; and for about the same period to the American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. Although his parents were Congregationalists, and both his wives Episcopalians, he is liberal in religious sentiment. Politically he votes with the Republicans.

EORGE B. EYSSEN. As traveling representative of the National Supply Company, and as a large investor in numerous other corporations, Mr. Eysen is exceedingly well known in and about Marietta. His success in conducting his various lines of business seems quite phenomenal, and the qualities which command it are undoubtedly inherited. Mr. Eysen was born on a farm in Noble County, Ohio, in 1861, and is a son of Charles and Nancy (Worstell) Eysen.

Charles Eyssen is a native of Germany. In early manhood, about 1858, he left his family and his country and set out alone for America. In Monroe County, near Stafford, Ohio, he married Nancy Worstell, and they had four children, namely: George B.; William P.; Lewis; and a daughter, who now resides at Caldwell, Ohio. Mr. Eyssen is the only one of his family who came to the United States. He has, however, a nephew who is in business in Guatemala, Central America, who has visited this country.

George B. Eyssen was reared on a farm in Noble County, Ohio. At the age of 18 years he began teaching school and followed this occupation for about 10 years. During the last four years of this period he taught at Macksburg. While here he became interested in the oil industry in the employ of Clark & McCormick, and later was with M. C. Geider, in Eureka, West Virginia. He continued in this line until 1895. At that time he entered the employ of the National Supply Company at Marietta, and soon afterward became their traveling representative. With shrewd business insight, he has never failed to invest his money where it would pay the largest dividends, and he now owns stock in the Delta Oil Company, the Alta Oil Company, the Leader Publishing Company, the Crystal Ice Company and the Acme Brick Company. He is also a director of the First National Bank, of Chester Hill, Ohio.

In 1900 Mr. Eyssen erected a handsome residence on Fairview Heights, one of the pleasantest sites in the city, and here he and his family reside. His wife was formerly Maria L. Williams, of Lebanon, Ohio. His children are Raymond C., Hirshell W., Timothy S. and an infant son.

Besides attending to his varied business interests Mr. Eyssen always finds time for public and social duties. Since 1897 he has served on the Board of Education, and is now filling his second term. As a Republican he exerts a large influence in local politics. Fraternally he belongs to American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 366, K. of P., of Macksburg; Lodge No. 477, B. P. O. E., of

Marietta; Marietta Council, No. 32, United Commercial Travelers; and Olive Lodge, No. 259, I. O. O. F., of Caldwell, Ohio. He is one of the most substantial members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Marietta.



WILMER A. PATTERSON, secretary and treasurer of the Diamond Pants Company, of Marietta, and for several years auditor of Washington County, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1859, and is a son of James and Sophia (Gray) Patterson. The mother has resided with her son since the death of her husband in 1893.

James Patterson, the father of Wilmer A., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where his father had located on coming from Ireland. James was one of the younger members of the family, and was but a lad when it removed to Ohio. His business life began as a tanner at Woodsfield. During a part of the Civil War he was engaged as a coal operator in Washington County, Ohio, and also worked on steamboats plying on the rivers. In the coal business he was associated with W. F. Robertson, and with another partner at Coal Run. Later in life he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Coal Run and was located there at the time of his decease, in 1893, at the age of 60 years. Wilmer A. Patterson had a half-brother, J. D. Patterson, who is a resident of Lucas, Iowa.

Wilmer A. Patterson came with his parents to Washington County in 1862 and acquired his mental training here. Until he was 25 years of age he assisted his father in the management of his business. In 1885 he entered the county office as deputy to Auditor B. B. Stone, and served as such until 1894. In 1893 he was elected auditor and served most acceptably until 1900. On March 1, 1901, Mr. Patterson became identified with the Diamond Pants Company, and since then the business has very materially increased. This company was incorporated in 1900 with quarters at No. 209 Second street, Marietta, where two floors



are occupied, in addition to the third floor at No. 207. The present officers of the company are: C. W. Otto, president; W. L. Neubeck, vice-president; W. A. Patterson, secretary and treasurer; and L. A. Pease, manager. The firm name was changed in 1902 to the Diamond Pants Company. This is an important Marietta business house. It requires 50 machines and from 50 to 60 employes, besides traveling salesmen, and the trade covers Eastern Ohio and a part of West Virginia.

Mr. Patterson may be called a wide-awake business man, one who is fully aware of the demands of the times and prepared to meet them. He is well and favorably known in Marietta and is a liberal supporter of the Methodist Church.



B. REGNIER, senior member of the jewelry firm of Regnier & Wittlig, at Marietta, bears a name which is indelibly associated with the early settlement of Washington County. He

was born at Marietta and is a son of A. B. and Eunice (Anderson) Regnier, a grandson of Dr. Felix Regnier, and a great-grandson of Dr. Jean Baptiste Regnier, who was the founder of the family at Marietta.

As the name indicates, France was the original home of the Regnier family and in Paris, France, occurred the birth of Jean Baptiste Regnier, where his father followed the profession of "notaire," or writer for the law courts, while his thrifty mother conducted a small notion store, and possessed the grace and beauty of a typical French woman. She became the mother of seven sons and two daughters. Jean Baptiste bore the name of his father, whose ambition it was to make of his son an architect, and for this purpose affording him excellent opportunities for study. However, the young man's inclinations were in the direction of medicine, and he had attended preliminary lectures at the time when the struggles of the French Revolution began. The elder Regnier with his older sons adhered to the Loyalist cause, and trouble came when, in 1790, the young men were called upon to en-

roll themselves with the revolutionists. The father, in this dilemma, quickly collected all his means and arranged to send them as exiles out of their own country. Jean Baptiste, with his little brother, Modeste, the former but 20 years of age and the latter 14 years old, joined a company of emigrants who had purchased lands of Joel Barlow, and embarked for the United States, parting at the port of Havre, from their brothers, Francis and Benjamin, aged, respectively, 18 and 16 years, who sailed at the same time for the island of St. Domingo.

Early in 1790 the two brothers first named landed in the new country at Alexandria and on October 16, of the same year reached the lately founded city of Marietta, Ohio. A few days later they set out for their new possessions. They were provided with a year's provisions by the agent, Mr. Duer, in New York, and in their boats they proceeded to the assigned lands on the right bank of the Ohio at a point a little below the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, which was supposed to be the upper end of their purchase. Here the French refugees founded the city of Gallipolis, and here Jean Baptiste built for himself and brother during that first winter the only frame house in the place, the other dwellings all being made of logs. The strangers soon found that they could obtain no clear titles to this land, and the conditions were such that want began to stare the colony in the face. Young Jean decided to go with his brother to New York and in the last of February, 1792, they embarked in their pirogue, finally reached Pittsburg on the way, and in the course of time after many vicissitudes, appeared in New York. Finding here neither friends nor employment the two young men embarked on a vessel for Newfoundland, where they joined a French settlement.

In 1794, giving up all hope of returning to his beloved land, Jean Baptiste returned to New York and settled on the military tract on the Conesewata Creek, having been commissioned an agent to explore the land, then a wilderness, and to induce settlement and to sell to actual settlers only. Dr. Regnier at that time was the only white man within 40 miles of the territory who had any skill in medical



science, and in attending to the sick and supplying the necessities of life at a general store, he found employment for his superabundant energy.

After his marriage in 1796 to Content Chamberlain, of Unadilla, New York, he studied medicine for a year with his friend, Dr. La Moine, who had located at Washington, Pennsylvania, and there spent the greater part of the year 1802. Returning then to Unadilla, where his wife and children remained, he decided to return to Ohio, and carried out this intention in 1803, landing at Marietta in that year. He settled on land on Duck Creek, which is now included in Fearing township, and entered upon the practice of his profession, making his visits on foot. In February, 1809, he felt justified in moving into Marietta, and there entered into a partnership with his brother Francis, who had reached there a short time before from St. Domingo. When his brother later removed to St. Genevieve, the Doctor purchased a drug store and added the sale of medicine to his other business. About 1814 he bought a square of city property which he gradually improved and sold it in 1819 purchasing 320 acres of government land on Duck Creek. In the next year he erected fine farm buildings and a large flouring mill. In 1818, Dr. Regnier was elected county commissioner and assisted in drafting the plans for the court house, which was erected after his death in 1882. Dr. Regnier was an original member of the first incorporated medical society in the State of Ohio, in 1812. This remarkable man, public-spirited citizen and noted physician, died from an attack of bilious fever in the winter of 1821.

Dr. Felix Regnier adopted his father's profession. He married Libbie Barber, a great-granddaughter of Colonel David Barber, who was the first Congressman to represent the Northwest Territory. His son, A. B. Regnier became the father of the second A. B., who is so well known in the jewelry trade in this city. A. B. Regnier, Sr., was a graduate of Marietta College and the time may be indicated by the fact that he was the first passenger to cross the railroad bridge erected between Harmar and Marietta. Later Mr. Regnier grad-

uated from the Cincinnati Law School and practiced in that city for two years. Failing health induced him in 1864 to go to Illinois and finding the climate agreeable he remained there until 1882, when he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and remained there until his death, October 4, 1885. He married Eunice E., daughter of David B. Anderson, Sr., who in 1817 established the jewelry business at Marietta. His death occurred many years ago, the business being continued by his son, D. B. Anderson which, since his retirement in April, 1899, has been successfully carried on by his nephew, A. B. Regnier.

In 1879 A. B. Regnier began to learn the trade of jeweler and silversmith at Marietta, and has followed it in many States, including Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In April, 1901, he formed a business partnership with H. T. Wittlig, and the business is in a prosperous condition. It is the oldest continuous business house in Marietta, and it is still conducted on the same honest lines and with the same upright methods which were introduced at its establishment. The junior partner has charge of the optical department, in which eyes are satisfactorily fitted with glasses. A finely-equipped repair shop has been added, while the jeweler stock includes gems of great value.

Mr. Regnier was married in Kansas to S. Theresa Vance, who was born in Wilton, Iowa, and the family home is in a pleasant part of Marietta. Regnier's religious views accord with the doctrine of the Episcopal Church. In fraternal association he belongs to the various Masonic bodies, the Elks and the A. O. U. W. As a business man Mr. Regnier is reliable and progressive and both he and his wife are prominent in social circles.



BEEBE L. VAN WINKLE, M. D., who has attained a high degree of success as a practitioner of medicine in Belpre, Ohio, is one of a family of eight children born to Louis G. and Elizabeth (Barrere) Van Winkle.





HIRAM HARDY LONGFELLOW.

Louis G. Van Winkle was born in Highland County, Ohio, where he followed the life of a prosperous farmer. He died in April, 1890, leaving his widow to survive him.

Dr. B. L. Van Winkle was born in Iowa, December 7, 1862, and was two years of age when his parents moved from there to Highland County, Ohio. He attended the public schools and later the high school, after which he pursued a course of study in the State Normal School, of Lebanon, Ohio. In the meantime, in 1885, he read medicine under his brother, who was a very prominent physician. He entered Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and was graduated from that institution in 1889, with the degree of M. D. He immediately thereafter began practice at Blanchester, Ohio, and in January, 1899, established himself in practice at Belpre. He has given his attention strictly to his practice, which is a large and remunerative one, and by the kind and careful treatment he accords every patient has won their lasting confidence and friendship.

December 18, 1895, Dr. Van Winkle was united in marriage with Dora Riley, a daughter of Charles B. Riley, of Blanchester. Religiously she is a member of the Universalist Church. The subject of this sketch is a strong supporter of the Republican party. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He belongs to the State Medical Society, the National Medical Association, and the Miami Valley Medical Association. His residence is on Main street, where he also maintains an office. He is a stockholder in the Belpre Building and Loan Association, of which he is also president, having been elected to that office in February, 1901.

**H**IRAM HARDY LONGFELLOW, a prominent farmer and oil producer, was born in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, September 19, 1850. He is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Davidson) Longfellow, and grandson of Samuel and Lydia (Huntcon) Longfellow.

Samuel Longfellow, the grandfather of

Hiram Hardy, was a native of Maine and followed the trade of a carpenter. He was one of the pioneers of Aurelius township, where he also followed farming in addition to his trade. Samuel Longfellow, his son, was born in 1833, and followed the trade of a cooper in connection with farming, until the Civil War. In 1864, he enlisted in the 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and died of fever, at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1865. He was married in 1852 to Catherine Davidson, a daughter of William Davidson. The latter was a native of County Durham, England, and in early life was a sailor. He gave up that life, and in 1853, settled in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, taking up land from the government, in section 30. He was first married to Jane Richardson, and later to Harriet Coles. Samuel Longfellow and his wife had the following children: Agnes, wife of Gottlieb Augenstein; Clara, widow of Ephraim Wilson; Thomas; Hiram H.; and William H.

Hiram H. Longfellow was reared in Aurelius township and attended the common schools. Since attaining his majority, he has been engaged in the oil business as a driller, contractor and producer, and has attained a high degree of success. He is also engaged in farming in his native county.

In 1897, Mr. Longfellow married Harriet R. Woods, a daughter of Moses and Catherine (Wolfe) Woods, of Salem township, and they have one son, Forrest H. The subject of this sketch is a member of Palmer Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lower Salem; and Macksburg Lodge, K. of P. In politics, he is a Republican.



**R**RANK T. MURPHY, mayor of Belpre, and a prominent real estate dealer of that city, was born March 7, 1848, in Ritchie County, West Virginia, and is a son of Purviance and Rachel (Butcher) Murphy.

Purviance Murphy, a son of William Murphy, was born and reared in West Virginia. He followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1865. He married Rachel Butcher, a daughter of Benjamin Butcher, and she died in

1898. To this union seven children were born, of whom three survive.

Frank T. Murphy received his educational training in the common schools, and was then engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He also has a thorough understanding of all the details of merchandising, having clerked five years in a general store. He was elected a justice of the peace in April, 1890, and has since continued in that capacity. When the town of Belpre was incorporated he was appointed mayor in January, 1902, and at the election which followed in April, 1902, he was elected to that office. He has taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the development of the town, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of its citizens. In connection with his official duties he conducts a general real estate business in a most successful manner.

Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Maggie McLaughlin, a daughter of Isaac McLaughlin, of Fairfield township, November 4, 1878. They have no children. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Republican party, and he and his wife belong to the M. E. Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics.



MAGGIE GREENLEES, living on her fine farm in Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, is a person of noble characteristics and a refined and highly cultivated woman. With the valued assistance of her nephew, Walter Greenlees, a son of Robert Greenlees, she is engaged in general farming and raises stock quite extensively.

Miss Greenlees is a daughter of Hugh and Ann Greenlees, and was born on the farm on which she now makes her home. Her parents came to the United States from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1834, and located in Roxbury, now Palmer township. They made their home on what is still the old homestead, and the small house in which they lived is still standing and is put to good use. Hugh and Ann Greenlees were united in marriage by Rev. Archie

Dunlap. The marriage was proclaimed March 21, 1817, by the Established Church of Scotland in Campbelltown, Scotland, and the ceremony was performed March 24, 1817, at her father's residence. Mrs. Greenlees united with this church at the early age of sixteen years. She was born January 1, 1800, and upon coming to the United States united with the Presbyterian Church. Later, until her death, she was devoted in her membership with the United Presbyterians. Although living in a free country, surrounded by many loved and dear friends, she always longed for her native Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlees were the parents of eleven children, namely: John, whose death took place May 13, 1847; Robert, who died March 3, 1901; Hugh, a resident of Barlow, Ohio; James, who died September 20, 1879; Jeannette, who lives in Belpre, Ohio; Ann, who died February 1, 1899; Katherine, the wife of Duncan Drain; Mary, who resides with her sister, Maggie; Nancy, now Mrs. Edward Breckenridge, of Waterford township; and Martha, who died June 19, 1870. The father of these children died March 9, 1863.

Maggie Greenlees taught school for twenty-five terms, eight of which were spent in one school house. She was accounted very successful in this work, and is able to continue it to-day if she desired to do so. Her farm consists of 210 acres of very profitable land, with good buildings, etc., and she oversees all the work connected with it. Quite a number of heirlooms and relics have come into the possession of Miss Greenlees, especially furniture, etc., belonging to Governor Meigs. A chair which is now in her possession was given by Gov. Meigs to Daphne Squires, in whose family she was a servant. At the time of her death she bequeathed it to Mrs. Ann McCuig, a lady who cared for her and who, in turn, willed it to her nephew, Walter Greenlees, thus bringing it into the home of Maggie Greenlees. A bureau and an office chair also belonging to the governor were given to Arthur Agin, who also left them with Miss Greenlees, and besides these she possesses the fire dogs, or andirons, and an enlarged picture of Gov. Jonathan



Meigs. Other relics of the governor are now in the possession of Mrs. Arthur Pugh. In religious belief Miss Greenlees is of the Presbyterian faith, having united with the United Presbyterian Church in 1863. She is a woman of fine ability and enjoys the respect of all who know her.



M. HUTCHINSON, sole owner and proprietor of the large mercantile establishment formerly owned by S. Hutchinson & Son, has one of the largest stores in New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, and is himself one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of that place. This business was inherited from his father, together with keen business sagacity. The foundation of the present establishment was laid by the elder Hutchinson as early as 1851. The business was prosperous, patronage increased, and when M. M. Hutchinson was of suitable age and had finished his education, he was admitted as a partner. Some years later the father retired and left the business to his son.

Mr. Hutchinson was born in Fairview, Guernsey County, Ohio, January 7, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Morton) Hutchinson. Samuel Hutchinson was a man of prominence in his day. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 14, 1820, and died in 1894. In 1851 he located in New Matamoras, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, above mentioned. He was a very successful merchant and catered to the needs of the general public with alacrity. In politics he was a Republican and served in 1856 as representative of his county in the State Legislature. He possessed the confidence of the people in his community to a large degree and served as mayor and as justice of the peace. His wife was a Pennsylvanian by birth. They reared seven children, namely: A. W.; M. M.; William; Elizabeth; E. B.; J. W. and Mary.

M. M. Hutchinson attended the public schools of New Matamoras, after which he took a complete business course in Duff's Bus-

iness College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently embarked in the business which has engaged his attention ever since. He makes practical application of the most approved and progressive of the present-day methods, and his success is even greater than he anticipated. He carries a complete line of general merchandise. His marriage with Harriet Graham, a popular young lady of the "Keystone State," took place in November, 1891. Like his father he is a staunch Republican, but does not allow politics to interfere with business.



F. TURNER, a popular young agriculturist of Barlow township, is a native of Washington County, Ohio, and was born in the village of Barlow in 1863. He is a son of Daniel and Catherine (McVicar) Turner, both of whom, like so many of the early settlers of that section, were natives of Scotland. Daniel Turner, the father, located at Barlow in 1851, where for many years he followed the trade of blacksmith and machinist. He still resides in Barlow, and is seventy-five years old. Argyleshire, Scotland, was his native place.

D. F. Turner's mother passed to the life beyond the grave in 1875, at the age of thirty-nine years. She left but two children—D. F.; and Mollie, now Mrs. Lasure, of Belpre.

Mr. Turner was reared and schooled in his native place, where he remained until 1888. At that time he was joined in marriage with Ella Flenning, a daughter of Thomas Fleming, also of Barlow township. Two sons bless this union—Arthur F., who was born in October, 1890; and Wilbur D., who was born in February, 1900.

Soon after marriage Mr. Turner moved to his present farm, which contains 133 acres, and was known in the early history of the country as the Nathan Henry farm, Mr. Henry having been an early resident of the township. This farm is highly cultivated and well improved and has a comfortable residence with plenty of good outbuildings, barns, etc.

Mr. Turner makes a specialty of mixed farming and his efforts have been crowned with success. In politics, like many of his neighbors, he is a Republican. In their religious inclinations the family favor the Presbyterian Church.



WILLIAM W. FINCH, a prominent farmer residing in Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Warren township in the same county, January 1, 1830 and is a son of Calvin and Sarah (Harris) Finch.

Calvin Finch was born in New York State October 6, 1806, and is a son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Tom) Finch, who came to Washington County in 1806, their son Calvin being born on the way. They came by flatboat from Pittsburgh to Marietta, and spent the winter of 1806-1807 on Bailey's Island, near Gravel Bank. They then located in Warren township, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Ezekiel Finch died November 25, 1848, at the age of seventy-nine years, and was buried at Gravel Bank. His wife, who was born November 28, 1773, died March 3, 1864, at the age of ninety-one years. They reared ten children, as follows: Morris, who served in the war of 1812; Lewis; Harris H.; Reuben; Samantha; Calvin; Darius; Sarah; Charles; and Alfred William. The Sword of Morris is still in the possession of his family.

During early life Calvin Finch was engaged in traveling and after his marriage located near Moore's Junction on a farm, where he owned and operated an extensive grindstone quarry. For over forty years he did business with the firm of Bosworth, Wells & Company. He was a Whig and Republican in politics and at different times was called upon to fill many minor offices. He married Sarah Harris, who died July 27, 1893, at the age of eighty-three years. He died on July 23, 1882. To them were born the following children: William W.; Lewis J.; Myra; Reuben L.; Sarah E.; and Daniel W. Lewis

J., a farmer of Warren township, married Lucy Skipton, by whom he has the following children, Carrie (Dotson), Annie (Devol), and Bernice. Reuben L. died in infancy. Sarah E., deceased, was the wife of J. C. DuVal. Henry C., a farmer of Ojata, North Dakota, married Sarah Thompson, and has four children, namely: Harry B., Clifford E., Winifred E. and Gerald T. Daniel W., who resides at Wayne, West Virginia, first married Mrs. Dr. Berry, *nee* Lummie Core, and they have had two children, Edith and Tillie. His wife and children died and he formed a union with a Mrs Bell.

Myra Finch, above mentioned, married Amos Dunham Hollister, who was born in Belpre township, Washington County, and is a son of Alfred G. and Julia (Delano) Hollister, the latter being a native of Washington County. Alfred G. Hollister was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1804, and came to Washington County in 1816, with his father, Ashel Hollister. He was a carpenter by trade, taught school, and was a justice of the peace in Dunham township for many years. He died in 1881. Amos Dunham Hollister was named for Amos Dunham, the first settler of Dunham township. He enlisted June 20, 1861, in the 22d Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and on July 31, of the same year, re-enlisted for a term of three years, in Company K, 39th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. On January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted for a second term of three years and was discharged August 9, 1865, at Louisville. He served in the 15th, 16th and 17th army corps, and participated in twenty-eight skirmishes and battles. Upon one occasion he was quite seriously wounded and was in the general hospital at Parkersburg for six months. After the war he taught school to some extent, and located in Illinois for one year, was in Kansas in 1868, and then returned to Washington County, Ohio, where he now lives.

William W. Finch spent his early years in Warren township, but for many years has farmed in Barlow township. He is a man of good business ability, and has been very successful in his pursuits. He is public spirited





GEORGE H. LORD.

and evinces a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. He married Eliza Jones, who was born in Barlow township, and is a daughter of John Jones. They have five children, as follows: William E.; Charles E.; John C.; Alonzo Pardon; and Edward E. William E., of Marietta, married Hattie Sutton, by whom he has two children, Lida M. and Hattie M. Charles E., who conducts a store in Fleming, Ohio, married Mary Shaw, and they have seven children, namely: Hazel; John Carlisle; Harley; Janet; Charles Curtis; Gladys; and Fergus. John C. is deceased. Alonzo Pardon, of Fairview Heights, Marietta, married Sarah Hanna, and has had three children—Freddie, deceased, Clarence and Mildred. Edward E., who is general passenger agent of the M. C. & C. Railway, married Charlotte Trachel, and resides at Marietta.



GEORGE H. LORD, for many years a genial conductor on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and one of the substantial citizens of Marietta, was born in New York State, and moved with his parents to Vermont when about four years of age.

Mr. Lord lived in Vermont until he attained the age of 20 years, and at that time began his railroad career, working first on the old Boston & Portland Railroad as brakeman. His service in this position was so satisfactory that he was promoted to the position of conductor in 1848. He ran a train on that road for eight years, and then left the employ of that company and engaged with the Ohio & Sandusky Railroad Company, running a train there for a year, when he went to Marietta, and served as conductor on the C. & M. Railroad. He also ran a passenger engine on that road until 1891, and then retired. In a period of 46 years' service he never had an accident in which a man was killed, and he, during that time, never received a permanent injury. By his judicious investment and business sagacity Mr. Lord has accumulated considerable property. He now

resides at his comfortable home at No. 232 Fifth street, where he has lived since 1884. He has been numbered among the citizens of Marietta since 1857.

Mr. Lord has been twice married. His first union was with Caroline Hobbs, of Wells, Maine, whose death he was called upon to mourn in 1861. She left two sons, namely: William and Thomas. William lives in Marietta; he graduated from Marietta College, and is now a conductor in the passenger service of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company. He has recently erected a fine house at No. 423 Fifth street. Thomas died while living in the West. He was in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and always performed his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The subject of this sketch chose for his second wife Mary F. Newton, a sister of Stephen Newton, who is well known in Marietta. They have one daughter, Mrs. Blanche N. Misener, of Niagara Falls, Ontario. The family are consistent members of the Congregational Church.

Politically Mr. Lord is a Republican, and is active in his partisanship. In fraternal circles he was formerly the owner of a policy of insurance in the O. R. C.



MRS. WILLIAM C. SMITH, a highly respected lady residing in Decatur township, Washington County, Ohio, in the vicinity of Cutler, is almost an octogenarian, having been born January 15, 1825. Mrs. Smith, whose maiden name was Phoebe Lee, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, a daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Wade) Lee, and granddaughter of Daniel Lee, a sturdy Pennsylvanian. Her father was a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and her mother was born in North Carolina. On May 15, 1851, the subject of this sketch was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with William C. Smith, also a Pennsylvanian by birth. He was born September 17, 1825, and after a useful life died November 11, 1896. Soon after his



marriage he moved to Washington County, Ohio, where the remainder of his life was spent.

Mrs. Smith is one of a large family of children. Her twin sister, Margaret, died in infancy. The other members of the family are: Abdon; Sarah W.; Samuel; Ellis; Edwin; Ethan; Jonathan; Wesley; and Lydia. Abdon Lee was born June 27, 1821, and was twice married. His first union was contracted with Margaret G. Adams. After a brief married life she died, December 28, 1849. She was preceded to the grave by a little daughter, Mary Ann, who passed to her rest December 20, 1849, when only a few days old. In 1853 Mr. Lee married again, being united this time with Frances T. Morland, who bore him five children, as follows: Abi Ann; Jonathan H. E.; Martha Roxana; Lydia E.; and Theodore G. Abi Ann was born September 11, 1854, and on January 6, 1871, she married Lee Chambers. Mrs. Chambers died March 11, 1893, leaving five children, two of whom died, and three live in South Dakota. Jonathan H. E. was born December 8, 1856, and died unmarried February 9, 1882. Martha Roxana was born July 28, 1861, and on March 27, 1892, she wedded Benjamin F. Gill, who died May 3, 1893. Lydia E. was born August 23, 1862, and on December 24, 1891, she was united in marriage with Marion G. Woodruff. Their union resulted in four children, namely: Sylvia, born December 5, 1892; Ivy, born November 5, 1895; Silas Rodney, born November 1, 1897, and Andrew Smith, born February 11, 1899. Theodore G. is mentioned at the close of this sketch.

Sarah W. Lee, the eldest sister of Mrs. Smith, was born July 25, 1822. In October, 1841, she was joined in marriage with Isaac C. Kille, who was born March 8, 1808, and is now in his ninety-fourth year. Mr. and Mrs. Kille reside in Athens County, Ohio, and are the parents of thirteen children, as follows: William; Thomas; Jonathan Lee; Mary; Ruth; Hannah; John Clayton; Elizabeth; Phoebe; Rachel; Charles; Edward and James W. William was born July 7, 1842, and died in 1866; Thomas, who was born in October, 1843, died in 1898. He married Ora Johnson and they

have four children. Jonathan Lee, who was born in 1845, married and has a family of three children. Mary was born February 25, 1847, and resides in Athens County, still unmarried; Ruth, who was born in 1849, married J. C. Pettit; Hannah, who was born March 15, 1851, married Leander Parker, and with their three children, reside in Denver, Colorado; John Clayton was born in 1853, and is still a bachelor; Elizabeth, who was born in 1855, is now Mrs. John Weir; Phoebe, who was born in 1857, is married and has two children; Rachel, who was born in 1859, married Reuben White, of Athens County, Ohio, and has five children; Charles, who was born in 1861, married Alpha Arnold, who died October 1, 1900, leaving four children: Edward was born in 1863 and is united in marriage with Mary Funk, of Athens County; and James W., who was born in 1868.

Samuel Lee, Mrs. Smith's second oldest brother, was born June 17, 1829. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Nancy Miller, who was born in 1831 and they reared a family of nine children, as follows: Jefferson; Viola; Vesta Ann; Charles E.; Alfred A.; Bertha I.; Ira O.; Mary E.; and Ruth. Jefferson is deceased; Viola was twice married. Her first union was with Joseph Selby, by whom she had three children. Her second marriage was contracted with Emmanuel Russell, by whom she had one child, Carroll Russell. Vesta Ann was born in 1876. Charles E. Ruth was born November 29, 1875, and on November 22, 1896, she was united in matrimony with Waldo D. Root, who was born August 11, 1869. Two children blessed their union.—Ralph Emerson, born March 27, 1807, and Ernest Lee, born January 16, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Root own a small farm and carry on general farming.

Ellis Lee, another brother of Mrs. Smith, was born in April, 1831. He wedded Catherine McQuade and they have had five children, namely: Charles; Viola; William; Joseph; and one that died in infancy. The remaining brothers of Mrs. Smith, Edwin, Ethan, Jonathan and Wesley, were born respectively, in 1832, 1834, 1836 and 1838. Ed-

win married Roxy Gearhart in 1866. Lydia E. Lee, the youngest sister of Mrs. Smith, was born in 1812. Mrs. Smith has no children of her own, but has one adopted child, before mentioned.

THEODORE G. LEE, the adopted son of Mrs. William Smith, also bears the relation of nephew to that lady. Mr. Lee was born June 8, 1867, and is the youngest child in a family of five children born to Abdon and Frances T. (Morland) Lee, a brief sketch of whose lives is given above. Mr. Lee is unmarried and resides with his adopted mother, whose wishes are law to him, and whom he delights to honor. He superintends the farm and everything on the place shows the effect of his care and thoughtfulness. He is well-known throughout the community and has hosts of friends, who wish him continued success and prosperity.

**T**HOMAS FLEMING, a prosperous farmer of Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born March 15, 1836, on his present farm near the town of Fleming, and is a son of James and Margaret (Breckenridge) Fleming.

James Fleming was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and was a son of John Fleming. His brothers and sisters were as follows: John C.; William; Robert H.; David F.; Isabel; Agnes; and Margaret. John Fleming moved with his family to Washington County, Ohio, in 1821, and resided at Constitution. They intended moving to Cincinnati, but instead, in the spring of 1822, went to Barlow township and located near Fleming Postoffice, on a farm now owned by William Fleming, a son of David F. Fleming, above named. The grandparents of Thomas Fleming, with other deceased members of the family, lie buried in the private cemetery on this farm. David F. Fleming was born September 20, 1811, and died in 1808. He married Sophia Bell in 1833, and she died in 1880, at the age of seventy-three years. Eight children were

born to them, as follows: Jane and Margaret, deceased; John F., of McConnellsville, Ohio; David H., who died at Chicago, in April, 1901; James, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Hannah S. (Greenlees); William, who married Anna M. McKay, and has one child, Leila M., born in 1895; and Emma J. (Hollingsworth), of Bartlett, Ohio.

James Fleming, father of Thomas Fleming, died in 1847, at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Margaret Breckenridge, who died in 1889, at the age of eighty years. To them were born seven children, as follows: John C.; Thomas; Sarah J.; J. H.; R. H.; Jane; and Margaret. John C. resides at Chicago and for more than forty years was an engineer on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Sarah J. lives in Van Wert County, Ohio. J. H. was killed in the battle of Shiloh. R. H. served in the Union army and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. Later he was taken prisoner and for thirteen months was incarcerated in Tyler, Texas. At the close of the war he located in Ludlow, Kenton County, Kentucky, of which city he is mayor. He is also a state senator, being the first Republican ever elected to represent that county, in which he received a majority of 1,600 votes. Jane, who is deceased, was married at Des Moines, Iowa, to Robert Cavet, who is also deceased. Margaret resides at Van Wert, Ohio, with her sister. The three sisters, Jane, Margaret and Sarah J., were engaged in the millinery and dress making business at Des Moines for several years, and the two surviving are comfortably located in Van Wert at the present time.

Thomas Fleming has spent his entire life on his present farm. He has 230 acres of well improved land, and is engaged extensively in stock raising. On this property he erected a store building, which he rents to Mr. E. Starr, who is now postmaster, an office which Mr. Fleming held for many years. Mr. Fleming has also served four and a half years as county commissioner, his last term having expired in January, 1891. He has been a member of the Barlow Fair Board for several

years and was one of the organizers of that exhibit. He served on the Marietta County Fair Board in the same capacity.

On April 8, 1858, when twenty-two years of age, Mr. Fleming was married to Margaret Breckenridge, who was born in Fairfield township, and was a daughter of John Breckenridge. She died May 2, 1902, having given birth to seven children, namely: Ella Jane, wife of Daniel F. Turner, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; James H.; who married Miss Beach, and resides on a part of his father's farm, which he recently purchased; E. A., an extensive railroad contractor and superintendent of steam-shovel work, who travels extensively for a company which operates a number of steam shovels; Charles E., who is in the lumber business at Petroleum, West Virginia; Hattie; Margaret (Smith), of Dunham township; and Dora. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics. His wife was a Presbyterian in religious belief.



**M**ARTHA RILEY. This lady is an esteemed resident of Marietta township, and is living on the old Riley homestead, which is owned by herself and brothers, John and Warren Riley, and Mrs. Adeline Gasline.

Her father, William Riley, was born in 1811, and died in 1888. He was born and reared on the farm on which Martha Riley now lives, near the mouth of the Muskingum River. He married Julia Ann Moats, of Virginia, who died in 1889. Their living children are as follows: Martha; John; Warren, a physician, who lives in the State of Washington; and Mrs. Adeline Gasline, who is a widow, with her daughter, lives on the old homestead. Emma died April 1, 1880, aged 26 years.

The Riley farm consists of 62 acres of land, on which are five oil wells, which produce 60 barrels of oil per month. These wells are kept in constant operation, and are of considerable profit to the owners. Miss Riley is well known in the township, and is a woman

of many good qualities. A kind and sympathetic neighbor, she is highly spoken of, and her friends are many.



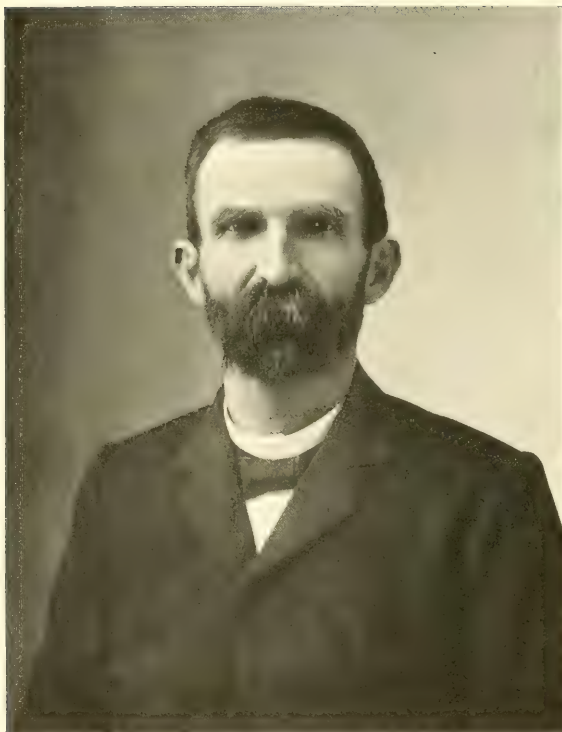
**R**ICHARD J. ALCOCK, a successful farmer living in Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in 1834, on the farm where he now lives. He is a son of Thomas Alcock, and grandson of William Alcock.

William Alcock died about one year after coming to this country. He was a native of England, as was also Thomas Alcock. Thomas Alcock was born in Chester, England, February 26, 1782, and came to this country with his father in 1797. Thomas Alcock settled at the mouth of the Little Muskingum River, and at the time of his death, which occurred May 11, 1860, he owned 240 acres of land, on which he had first settled. This property was then divided among his six children, who were as follows: Thomas; Robert; Mary Ann; Sallie; Richard J.; and Nancy. Thomas, Robert and Mary Ann are deceased. Mary Ann left three children—Thomas, Horatio and Benjamin. Sallie married Dr. Frank Hart, of Marietta. Nancy married Dwight Hollister, and is living in California.

Richard J. Alcock, whose name heads this biography, married Cynthia Middlewest, a daughter of Jonathan Middlewest, of Washington County, Ohio, who was a farmer. They have had three children—Nettie E., Robert and Guy. Nettie E. married Samuel McCary, a farmer of Marietta township, and has two children—Granville, aged eighteen years, and Kennet, aged fourteen years. Robert, a workman in the Ohio oil fields, married Mary Rowland, daughter of George Rowland, and has one child—Annie V.—fourteen years old. Guy, who is living at home with his father, married Carrie Ladd, a daughter of S. Ladd, who is living on a nearby farm. Mrs. Alcock died in December, 1884.

Mr. Alcock carries on general farming and is highly successful. He is thoroughly posted





JOHN L. JORDAN.



on farming matters and his advice is often sought on important subjects in that line. He is well known in the community in which he resides.

**J**OHAN L. JORDAN is the present efficient superintendent of the Washington County Children's Home. He is a native of Noble County, Ohio, where he was born February 21, 1850.

His early life was spent on a farm and his experiences were such as came to most country boys of his neighborhood. His parents, John A. and Nancy (Gorby) Jordan, were people of sterling qualities, although in humble circumstances. They reared a family of three sons and four daughters.

Mr. Jordan's early opportunities for education were meagre. He attended the district schools in winter and afterward supplemented this by a few terms at the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio.

When twenty years of age, he began teaching, and continued in that work with marked success for almost twenty-three years. He holds a life certificate to teach in Ohio. He served as school examiner for Washington County for three terms, and in this capacity made many friends, and showed rare ability and judgment. While engaged in teaching, he was always active in local and county institute work for the general betterment of teachers. In the winter of 1903-1904, his health failed while he was serving as principal of the Harmar schools. He took a leave of absence to recuperate, but in the meantime was tendered and accepted the superintendence of the Children's Home and did not return again to the schoolroom.

Mr. Jordan was married in 1871 to Hannah F. Foreman, a daughter of the late Jacob Foreman, of Noble County. They have one daughter, who is the wife of William M. Sprague, of Marietta.

Mr. Jordan is a prominent and popular Mason, being a past master of Lowell Lodge, and past high priest of American Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a Knight

Templar, being a sir knight of Marietta Commandery. He is also an Odd Fellow, being a past grand of Harmar lodge. In religion, he is a Congregationalist, and in politics, a Democrat. Mr. Jordan and his wife are well qualified for their present position, and the Children's Home is always found in excellent condition under their management. Mr. Jordan recently built a handsome residence in Marietta at No. 603 Third street, which is occupied by his daughter and her husband.


**D**UDLEY T. HARTSON, a substantial farmer, is a highly respected citizen of Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in 1838 in Waterford township, in the same county which is still his home, and is a son of Darius and Elizabeth R. (Bowers) Hartson.

Darius Hartson was a native of Chittenden County, Vermont, and in 1814 located in Marietta, which was his home until 1832. His Vermont home was about eight miles from Lake Champlain, and previous to removing to Ohio he was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade and conducted a shop at Marietta until 1832, when he removed to Waterford township. He afterward moved to Barlow township, but was dissatisfied and a little later returned to Waterford township, where he lived for the three following years, during which period Dudley T. Hartson was born.

The elder Hartson again returned to Barlow township, where he purchased a farm, the larger portion of which is now owned by the subject of this biography. Upon this farm the father was actively engaged in tilling the soil until the time of his death, January 10, 1864, at the age of eighty-two years. He was survived about ten years by his widow, who died in December, 1874. Eleven children were born to them, all of whom are deceased except Dudley T. and Mary M., who resides in Vincent, Ohio.

Dudley T. Hartson was practically reared and schooled in Barlow township, which has been his home since boyhood. He was joined in marriage with Julia Wyatt, who was born April 10, 1845, and is a daughter of George Wyatt, an honored resident of Athens County, Ohio. Mr. Hartson has a valuable farm containing 93 acres, which is highly productive and well stocked, and upon which he has made many improvements. Some time ago a cave of considerable size was discovered upon his place, which from appearances was used by a prehistoric race. It contained ashes, numerous specimens of stone, arrow heads and many other interesting relics.

Politically Mr. Hartson is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Many years ago he united with the Good Templars and Grangers. On the subject of religion he entertains broad, liberal ideas, and although a member of no church, he is a good, Christian gentleman, and contributes generously towards the support of all denominations. Mr. Hartson served five years as a member of the Ohio National Guard, and at the expiration of his term he was honorably discharged.

 H A R L E S S. H O L L I S T E R, a prosperous farmer of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, was born on his present farm, June 4, 1829, and is a son of Sereno and Mary A. (Ryan) Hollister, a grandson of Roger and Hannah (Stratton) Hollister, and a great-grandson of Elisha Hollister.

Elisha Hollister was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1722, and was a farmer and innkeeper. He was a captain in the militia, and a representative of his town in the legislature of 1764. His wife, Penelope, was one of the most remarkable women of her time. She was very intellectual and it is said to have been considered by the people that she was better qualified to represent Glastonbury than any two men in town. She entertained General Washington and many officers of the Revolu-

tionary War, and during that memorable struggle, opened her home as an asylum to the wounded soldiers. She was a woman of benevolent and charitable disposition, and was greatly beloved.

Sereno Hollister was born in East Glastonbury, Connecticut, August 10, 1797, and left there in 1819, to settle in Marietta, Ohio, where he lived until his death, September 2, 1880. February 22, 1823, he married Mary A. Ryan, who was born in Cork, Ireland, June 27, 1799, and died June 30, 1837. They had the following children: Dwight, who was born September 27, 1824, and on December 8, 1857, married Nannie H. Alcock; Charles S., the subject of this biography; Almira, who married C. P. Wilson, a Methodist minister, who is permanently located at Pomona, California, and have a daughter, Mira Wilson, who married a Dr. Robinson, of Flagstaff, Arizona; James, who died in infancy; and George, deceased. Mr. Hollister formed a second union, November 4, 1838, with Cynthia A. Brooks, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, September 22, 1811, and died December 23, 1848. To this union were born three children, namely: Mary, Elizabeth R. and Harriet. Mary, who was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 17, 1839, married Albert Dorman on June 16, 1860. He died in 1863, and she went to California where she married a Mr. Spencer, now deceased. By her first marriage she had two children,—Charles and Eliza. Eliza married Clayton Scribner, and lives at Bakersfield, California. Elizabeth R. was born in Marietta, Ohio, November 28, 1842, married Hamilton Middleswart, who was a captain of the 92nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. during the Civil War, and had two children,—Eleanor and Charles. Harriet, born in Marietta, Ohio, April 26, 1846, married David Smith, a soldier in the 148th Reg. Ohio National Guard, and had three children,—May, Blanche and Roena.

Charles S. Hollister lives seven miles above Marietta on the banks of the Ohio River. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and has attained a high degree of success. He was a sergeant major in the 148th Reg., Ohio Na-

tional Guard, in 1864, and was with Grant, before Petersburg.

Mr. Hollister married Lorilla Stacy, November 7, 1867. She was born February 16, 1846, and is a daughter of Aurelius and Sarah M. Stacy. This union resulted in the following issue: Mary E., born October 16, 1868; Nannie, born November 12, 1870; Dwight, born February 4, 1873; and Herbert A., born June 24, 1882. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Republican in politics. Religiously Mrs. Hollister is a member of the Baptist Church.

**R**OBERT BENTON ALCOCK. This gentleman is a well-known farmer, of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio. He was born at Reno, on the Alcock homestead, December 3, 1861, and is a son of R. J. and Cynthia Alcock.

He attended the primary schools of Marietta township, and grew up on his father's farm. He was married March 11, 1886, to Mary C. Rowland, a daughter of George W. and Salina Rowland.

Mrs. Alcock's grandfather, William Rowland, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, January 21, 1790, and when he was very young, his parents moved to Pittsburg. There he married Ann E. Clark, of Putnam County, West Virginia, and they settled in Newport township, on the Ohio River, where they farmed. They reared eight children, namely: Eliza J.; William; Thomas; Charles; Lewis; Virginia; George W.; and Rufus. Eliza J. married William Thorniley, in March, 1834, and they reared four children,—Minerva, Reynolds, Alice, and N. N. William was born in 1821, and died in 1865. Thomas was born in 1823 and is a farmer living on the old homestead. Charles was born in 1827. Lewis was born June 29, 1829, and died in October, 1890. Virginia born January 18, 1833, married J. B. Hovey on October 9, 1849. Rufus was born April 12, 1842.

George W. Rowland was born September

25, 1836, and reared in Newport township. He married Salina A. Corner, a daughter of Henry W. and Lucinda Corner, who was born February 27, 1838, in Morgan County, Ohio. They reared four children, namely: Mary C., the wife of Mr. Alcock; Alvin C., born December 18, 1869; Harry Clayton, born June 13, 1872; and Perley Clark, born February 18, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Alcock have one child,—Anna Virginia,—who was born April 4, 1887, and is attending the Marietta township high school. Mr. Alcock's farm, which consists of 27½ acres, is located near Sand Hill, in Marietta township. On this farm are two oil wells, which produce about ten barrels of oil per day. Mr. Alcock is much interested in oil production, and is fortunate in having such wells on his farm.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat. The family attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Alcock is a prominent worker in township affairs, and is widely known in this section as a man of much enterprise and ability.

**W**ILLIAM F. LEIBRAND, a progressive young farmer of Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Watertown township, of the same county. He is a son of F. G. and Elizabeth (Wagner) Leibrand, both of whom are still living and are highly respected residents of Vincent, Ohio, having moved to Barlow township eight years ago.

F. G. Leibrand was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1841, and was brought to this country by his parents when he was but six years old. His father, Godfrey Leibrand, settled in Watertown township on a farm. The ancestral homestead is still in the possession of the family, being now owned by Henry Leibrand, uncle of William F. Godfrey Leibrand lived to an advanced age and left several children. Among them are F. G.; Henry; Christian; and three daughters, all of whom are residents of Washington County.

William F. Leibrand is one of five children. The others are Henry; Lewis A.; Amelia, who married Charles Hoffee and Lizzie, who is still at home. Mr. Leibrand attended the East Watertown schools, and remained at home with his parents until 1887, when he entered the employ of S. W. Harvey, of Barlow township. In 1890 he wedded Lucy L. Dunsmoor, a daughter of Perley and Susan (Milligan) Dunsmoor. Mrs. Leibrand's grandparents were natives of Scotland, and she was born on the same farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, upon which the young people settled soon after their marriage. They have one son, Chester A., born in 1892.

The farm upon which Mr. and Mrs. Leibrand live is one of the best improved and best stocked in the vicinity. Through diligent attention to business and good management Mr. Leibrand has been most successful, and is now in good circumstances. In politics he is a Republican and is serving as supervisor of Barlow township. He carries insurance in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

**J**OSEPH ALBERT DUTTON, a prominent oil producer of Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, was born on the old Dutton homestead in Aurelius township, of that county, September 1, 1853, and is a son of William R. and Mary Ann (Gevrez) Dutton. He is a grandson of James and Barbara (Raley) Dutton, and great-grandson of Joseph and Amy (Childreth) Dutton.

Joseph Dutton came with his family from Loudoun County, Virginia, to Aurelius township, Washington County, in 1806, being accompanied by his father, James Dutton, who died here. His marriage with Amy Childreth resulted in the following offspring: Polly, wife of Daniel Davis; Susan, wife of William Pennwell; Jane, wife of William True; Betsey, wife of William Garrett; and James.

James Dutton was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1800, and came to Aurelius

township with his parents in 1806, where he followed the vocation of a farmer. On his farm he bored the first oil well struck in Washington County, in 1861. It had a capacity of 130 barrels per day, and was operated with a hand pump. He married Barbara Raley, who was born in New York State, and was a daughter of William and Sarah (Chamberlin) Raley, of Aurelius township, and they had the following children: William R.; Rasselas; and Adeline, who married John Smithson, Jr.

William R. Dutton was born on the old homestead, November 10, 1830, where he has always resided and has been engaged in farming and oil producing. On June 25, 1849, he married Mary A. Gevrez, who is of French ancestry, and is a daughter of Thomas and Felecity Gevrez. She bore him fourteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity, namely: James; Joseph A.; Rasselas; Frederick, deceased; William; Charles G.; Hanson; Julius; and Felicity, widow of Peter Pekar.

Joseph A. Dutton was reared in Aurelius township, and received a limited education in the common schools. In 1870, at the age of seventeen years, he was employed by his grandfather in taking timber from the woods to the mill, and from the mill to the railroad, for use in the construction of six miles of the C., M. & P. Railroad. In 1872, he entered the oil fields as a pumper on his father's farm. In 1874, he went to the Bradford oil field in Pennsylvania, where he was employed by the day as driller, for two years. In 1876, he returned to the Macksburg oil field, where he was employed one year as driller for George Rice. He was next a contractor for the Macksburg Oil Company for three years, and then a contractor and driller on his own account for three years. From 1882 to 1883, he was in the employ of the Union Oil Company, in Washington (Pennsylvania) oil field. In 1883, he was engaged in contracting in Guernsey County; and in 1884 became a stockholder in the Cambridge Light & Fuel Company. He continued in the employ of that company seven years when the plant was sold. In 1892 he embarked in business for



himself in the Macksburg oil field, in which he has since operated successfully, and now owns fifteen producing wells.

October 2, 1873, Mr. Dutton was united in marriage with Sarah A. Ogle, a daughter of William and Maria (Hale) Ogle, of Aurelius township. They have five children, namely: Esther A., wife of Charles Percy; Charles R., Emma B., wife of Jason McCleary; Benjamin R. and Harry G. The subject of this sketch is a member of Macksburg Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.; and Cambridge Lodge, No. 448, B. P. O. E. In politics he is a Republican.

**A**LLEN NICKERSON, a prosperous farmer residing in Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Jordan) Nickerson.

Joseph Nickerson was born at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1816, and in 1818, accompanied his parents to Hoskinsville, Noble County, Ohio, a town on which a raid was made during the Civil War. His trade was that of a shoemaker, but he is now living in retirement on a farm in Center township, Morgan County, Ohio. He is a Republican, in politics, and was the second assessor of Noble County. He married Mary Jordan, who was born in Noble County, in 1813, and was a daughter of Adam and Annie (Maple) Jordan. She died in 1852, having given birth to the following children: Annie, who married Thomas P. Clogston, of Marion, Iowa; Allen; and Eliza, Amanda, Cyrus, and Hugh, deceased.

At an early age, Allen Nickerson engaged in shoemaking, a trade which he had learned from his father. In 1862, he enlisted at Beverly, in Company H, 92nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and participated in numerous engagements. In 1863, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, which was first stationed in Syracuse, New York, later in Buffalo, and then, in Chicago. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1865. He is now a member

of Dick Cheatham Post, G. A. R., of Beverly. After the war, he was engaged in merchandizing at Luke Chute, for 17 years, and then moved to his present farm, where he has since resided.

January 24, 1861, Mr. Nickerson was joined in matrimony with Dorinda Swift, who was born on the place where she now resides, in 1840, and is a daughter of Charles Swift, Jr., born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1807. Charles Swift, father of Charles Swift, Jr., was born in Vermont, came to Washington County in 1799, and died in 1855. Charles Swift, Jr., died in 1873, having followed farming all his life. He was a Republican, in politics, and served as justice of the peace for more than 25 years. His wife was Amy Andrews, a daughter of Philander and Annie Andrews. She was born in New York State, in 1811, and died in Washington County, Ohio, in January, 1895. Mrs. Swift had a twin sister, Mrs. Pedee Evans, who died the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Swift had six children, namely: Susannah, who died in 1897, and was the wife of L. J. Coburn; William, deceased; Dorinda, wife of Mr. Nickerson; Lydia, wife of John D. Palmer, of California; Samuel, who lives at Swifts, Ohio; and James, who died in January, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson reside on the old Swift homestead, purchased by her grandfather, Charles Swift, of the Ohio Company. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch is a member of Beverly Lodge, and of Beverly Encampment, I. O. O. F.



**M**ARTIN V. SUTER is a successful business man of New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, where he owns a fine store most completely stocked with general merchandise. He has carried on business there but a few years, but has a well established patronage among the most prominent and well-to-do citizens of the place.



Mr. Suter was born April 29, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Martha (Monroe) Suter. His maternal ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Monroe County, Ohio, where he and his parents were born. His mother was a daughter of Miller Monroe. She was born in 1834, and passed to her final rest July 20, 1901.

Jacob Suter, who followed agricultural pursuits during his active life was born during the same year as was his wife and died in 1876. He was a Republican, in politics. He and his wife reared eight children, namely: John D.; Alonzo M.; Albert A.; Solomon B.; Martin V.; James M.; Allison B.; and Helen J.

Martin V. Suter attended the public schools of his native county, and after his school days, followed river life until 1892, in the capacity of a clerk, and otherwise. In 1898, he located in New Matamoras and opened a general merchandise store. On September 20, 1883, he was joined in wedlock with Lizzie Hall, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 3, 1861.

Mrs. Suter is a daughter of Ira and Prudence (Sanders) Hall. Ira Hall was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and his wife was born in Pennsylvania. They reared six children, viz.: Mary, now Mrs. White; Emma; Lizzie; James S.; Eva G.; and Lula.

Mr. and Mrs. Suter have a family of four children, namely: Wylie, born September 4, 1885; Otto G., born February 15, 1891; Ira, born April 3, 1892; and Martin, born December 21, 1894. The family attend divine worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Suter is a Prohibitionist. He is a valued member of Matamoras Lodge, No. 374, F. & A. M.; Fairview Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and American Union Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., of Marietta, Ohio.



**N**ICHOLAS BOHL, a wealthy, up-to-date agriculturist, of Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, owns a fine farm of 114 acres of land, about three miles northeast of the city of Watertown. He is a native of Bavaria, Ger-

many, where he was born May 14, 1816. His father and mother were Conrad and Margaret (Smith) Bohl, the former born in the year 1791, and the latter in 1789. Both are deceased, the father having departed this life in 1873, and the mother in 1861. They and their family of six children came from Germany to the United States in 1834 and settled in Salem township, Washington County, on their arrival in Ohio. The father was largely engaged in farming. He was a Democrat in politics, and both parents were members of the German Lutheran Church.

The names of the children were as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Oliver Nelson, both of whom are deceased; Nicholas, the subject of this sketch; Barbara, the widow of Henry Barnburg, who was a Methodist minister; Philip and Conrad, deceased; and John.

John Bohl is a prominent physician and surgeon, of Watertown, where he has been in practice for 50 years. He was well educated, and is a graduate of the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of 1859. He chose Watertown as his first field of practice, and has never left it. He has the entire confidence and respect of all its citizens, and is a skillful man in medical affairs.

He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Wehl, a daughter of Cliffus and Margaret Wehl and a native of Bavaria, born in 1817. She died in 1895, leaving her husband three children, namely: Elizabeth, who married Dr. J. A. Reynolds, and lives in Waterville, Minnesota; Jacob, a physician, of Marietta, Ohio; and John, also a physician, who died in 1900.

Nicholas Bohl came with his parents to the United States, in 1834, and located in Salem township. He has always been a farmer by vocation, and the farm on which he now makes his home is in the names of Katharine and Margaret, his daughters. Mr. Bohl was united in matrimony with Mary E. Gaddel, born in Germany in 1826. She was the mother of eight children, as follows: Philip; John, who died in infancy; Conrad; Mary; Katharine; Margaret; Nicholas; and Jacob, who died, aged 30 years, five months and six days. Mar-

garet and Katharine reside on the home farm; Nicholas and Philip are both living in the State of Nebraska; and Mary, the fourth child, became the wife of Jared I. Budd, and now lives at Beckett's station. The mother died March 8, 1897.

The parents were always members of the German Lutheran Church. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, and votes a straight ticket. Throughout his long career as farmer and citizen, Mr. Bohl has proved himself fully capable in either capacity, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of all.

**D**R. CHARLES M. HUMSTON, deceased, late physician and surgeon of Beverly, Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, ranked high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and was a son of Charles Humston, also an expert and skillful physician and surgeon.

Charles M. Humston had very good educational advantages, and after pursuing a course in medicine, graduated from Louisville Medical College, making a specialty of surgery. He located in Waterford township in 1876, making Beverly his home and practicing there until his death. He was always thorough in the performance of his duties, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of the State Medical Society, the Washington County Medical Society, and the Medical Society of the United States.

Charles M. Humston was a native of Port Royal Kentucky, where his birth took place August 21, 1848. Like his father, choosing the profession of medicine, he applied himself diligently to study, and became a physician and surgeon. He was educated at Cecelian College, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and studied medicine in 1870 and 1871, with Dr. Joseph Foreman, at Port Royal. He entered the University of Louisville in 1871, graduated in 1874, and was for six months assistant to Prof. Yannel, of that college. His first practice was at Morocco, Indiana, from 1873 to 1876. May 31,

1876, he was united in marriage with Jessie Fearing McIntosh, a native of Beverly, and a daughter of William and Eliza M. (Fearing) McIntosh.

This union was blessed with two children, namely: Shepard McIntosh, whose birth took place in Beverly, June 28, 1879, where he now lives, and is widely known and honored as an industrious and upright citizen; and William F., born November 15, 1881, in Beverly, where he also resides. On June 18, 1902, Shepard McIntosh Humston was united in marriage to Sue Page, a native of Guyandotte, West Virginia, and a daughter of J. H. Page, of Beverly, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch departed this life November 6, 1887. His wife survived him until May 5, 1895, when she too, left her earthly home. Dr. Humston was mourned by all as a good, conscientious citizen, and a kind friend and neighbor. Politically, he was a Republican of decided opinions and did all in his power to advance the interests of his party. Religiously, he was a Baptist.

**T**HE DANA FAMILY. The Danas, of Waterford township, Washington County, Ohio, are descended from Richard Dana, a French Protestant, who, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled to England. In 1640 he came to America, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he and his sons and grandsons possessed goodly properties and held various offices in the government of the town. He was born in 1612, and died April 2, 1690.

A great-grandson of Richard Dana, John Winchester Dana, married Hannah Pope, daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam, October 26, 1764, and after living in Connecticut, finally settled at Pomfret, Vermont. His son, Benjamin, was born in 1770, and died July 22, 1838. Together with a cousin, Israel Putnam, Benjamin Dana made the journey from Brooklyn, Connecticut, to Marietta, Ohio, by horse and boat, in 1794. After several months spent in

Belpre, Mr. Dana obtained a grant of 100 acres in Waterford, on January 19, 1795. He bought many other tracts of land, until his farm comprised between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, and in 1818, he completed his dwelling-house. April 17, 1795, he married Sarah Shaw, of Waterford, who was born June 20, 1779, and died August 22, 1844. Their children were as follows: Mary, born May 22, 1799, who married Benjamin Putnam, August 14, 1821, and died December 14, 1822; Eliza, born January 31, 1802, who married Henry Fearing, February 12, 1824, and died January 13, 1842; Eunice, born August 9, 1804, who died, unmarried, May 4, 1839; Hannah Putnam, born May 4, 1806, who married Joseph Chambers, December 15, 1825, and died July 11, 1827; Charlotte, born November 23, 1807, who married John Allen, M. D., April 15, 1835, and died November 4, 1839; Caroline, born September 26, 1813, who married Edward Dawes, M. D., June 22, 1837, and died February 22, 1897; and John Winchester, the youngest but one of this family, who was born January 13, 1811, and died August 20, 1849. John Winchester Dana inherited his father's landed property. On December 22, 1836, he married Sally McFarland Devol, of Hockingport, Ohio, who was born in 1812, and died May 9, 1862. She had four daughters, two of whom died in infancy. The third, Sarah Mariette, born September 16, 1841, married John H. Hubbell, of Boston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1867, and died September 22, 1894, leaving a son and daughter. Caroline Winchester Dana, born October 13, 1843, the last of the children of Benjamin and Sarah (Shaw) Dana, spends a part of each year at the old home.



AMUEL J. BOGARD, one of the leading citizens of Washington County, Ohio, was born in Newport township, in 1866, and is a son of Isaiah and Mary (Kiggins) Bogard.

Isaiah Bogard, the father of Samuel J., was born in Pennsylvania, in 1822. He came to

Washington County in 1861, and settled in Newport township, where he engaged in farming. He became a valued and useful citizen, and was elected trustee of the township, and, in 1898, at the age of 67 years, passed from this life. In politics, he was identified with the Democratic party. He liberally contributed to the Methodist Church, of which he was a leading member. His wife was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and died in 1892, at the age of 56 years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. These parents reared a family of 10 children, as follows: Lydia, who resides at Bill's Run; Mary, who married Theodore Richtmeier, and resides in Marietta, Ohio; Callie, who married Hamilton Poole, and lives at Sistersville, West Virginia; John, who is a resident of Yankee-burg, Ohio; William, who makes his home in Lowell, Ohio; Samuel J., who is the subject of this sketch; James, who lives at Yankee-burg; Albert, who resides at Newell Run; Hannah, who married Harry Locke, and lives at Newell Run; and Dennis, who lives at the same place.

Mr. Bogard was reared and schooled in Newport township. For the past 14 years his home has been in Lowell, and he also owns a fine farm of 110 acres just north of the village. For about 12 years Mr. Bogard has been interested in oil operating, and is an oil contractor in the Cat's Creek district. He is a man of business ability, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lowell.

In 1888 Mr. Bogard was married to Armenia V. Wood, a daughter of Jay and Martha (Campbell) Wood. Mrs. Bogard was born in Adams township, Washington County, in 1870. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Clyde; Earl; Blanche and Hattie. Fraternally Mr. Bogard is a member of the Lowell Lodge of Knights of Pythias. In political connection, he is a Democrat. Mr. Bogard is an active and progressive business man, who is awake to the demands of the time, and is always interested in movements looking to the improvement of his locality. For the past eight years he has served on the





JOHN PLUMLY.



school board, and his judgment is considered of great value in this connection. He is well known and highly esteemed.

**S**AMUEL J. McELHOSE, an efficient blacksmith of the town of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio is a practical horseshoer and an expert in his line of work. He claims Windsor township, Morgan County, as his native place, and his birth dates back to 1863. His parents are Archibald and Matilda (Wallace) McElhose, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Windsor township. The father is over sixty years of age and resides at Roxbury, Morgan County, Ohio. All his life he has been a carpenter, and he is an able workman. He is a member of the Christian Church, and socially affiliates with Stockport Lodge, K. of P. In political opinions he is a member of the Republican party.

Mr. McElhose married Matilda Wallace, a daughter of James and Samantha Wallace, born in 1844, in Morgan County, Ohio. They had the following children, namely: Samantha, who became the wife of Bell Scott, and lives in Stockport, Ohio; Nannie, the widow of James Anderson, of Silver City, Iowa; Samuel J., the subject of this biography; Elizabeth, who lives with her husband, Edward Adran, in Morgan County; Charles, living in West Virginia; Bertha, who married George Savage, of Stockport, Ohio; Roxana, the wife of Peter Brannen, of Stockport; Ella (Phelps), who lives in Iowa; and George, of Beverly, Ohio. During the Civil war the father of these children enlisted and saw hard service, for two years and three months, in the 63rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Infantry.

The subject of this sketch chose Linnie Travis, a daughter of Asa and Mary Travis, for his wife, and they were married in 1884. She was born in Washington County, in 1870, they have had five children, namely: Jennison, born in 1886; Charles, born in 1888; Kay, born in 1896; Jeannette, born in 1899; and Francis L., born in 1902. The beloved wife

joined the M. E. Church several years ago, and the family unite in worshipping with her.

In politics Mr. McElhose is a Democrat, of value to his party. He owns about eighty acres of fine land east of Beverly, and sees that it is cultivated to the best of his ability. He is prospering in his business, and is one of the foremost citizens of Waterford.

**J**OHN PLUMLY, a farmer and stock dealer, near Little Hocking, Belpre township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in January, 1840, and is a son of Jonathan S. and Rebecca (Nicholson) Plumly, natives of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of William Plumly, who was also born in Pennsylvania. The last named gentleman was a farmer by vocation; he went to Ohio, where he settled comfortably in Belmont County, and there lived until his demise.

Jonathan S. Plumly went from Belmont County, when a young man, and located in, or near, Little Hocking. On his land purchased there all his active days were spent in agricultural pursuits. His death took place at the age of 84 years. He chose for his wife Rebecca Nicholson, and they reared eight children, as follows: Jacob N.; William; Clarkson; Peasley; Jane; John; Osborn; and Hannah. The mother of these children has been dead for a number of years. In their religious faith the family are Friends.

John Plumly obtained all the education that could be gained from the common schools of Washington County, Ohio, by diligence and perseverance on his part, and afterward took a course in the high school at Guysville, Ohio. He subsequently purchased the farm which he now owns and has been mainly engaged in the raising of live stock, grain and wool. Since reaching manhood's estate he has carried on this business quite successfully. His farm contains about 400 acres of the best kind of land. The sheep which he raises for their wool are of the best varieties.

In 1878 Mr. Plumly was united in matrimony with Imogene Clifton, a daughter of

James Clifton, and a native of Wheeling, West Virginia. They have no children. Mr. Plumley is a Quaker, but as there is no church of that denomination in his vicinity he attends divine worship at the Universalist Church.

In political opinions Mr. Plumley is a Republican, and is a valued member of his party. He has held the offices of assessor and trustee, in which he served with credit to himself.



WILLIAM BIEDEL, a model farmer, living five miles south of Beverly, on his productive and highly cultivated acres, was born October 12, 1858, in Watertown township, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Grasley) Biedel.

Jacob Biedel, who was born July 23, 1833, enlisted in Company B, 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in 1861. He was taken sick and died September 5, 1863, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He lies buried near where he died. Catherine (Grasley) Biedel was born February 14, 1839. At the time of her husband's death she had three children, namely: William, the subject of this sketch; Jacob, born September 17, 1860; and John, born March 14, 1862. She married Philip Bohl July 30, 1864. From this union there were three children, namely: Henry, Philip and Lizzie. Philip Bohl died April 7, 1872, leaving her a widow, a second time, at the age of 33 years. She never married again, and is still living on the farm owned by her last husband.

William Biedel, after completing a common school education, taught for several terms, and then graduated from the Zanesville Business College, in 1881. From 1882 to 1884, he spent his time as salesman, bookkeeper, etc., but, tiring of the routine duties of office work he returned to his old home. From 1884 to 1888, he was principal of the Watertown schools. After marrying in 1888, he settled on a farm, but spent several succeeding winters in teaching in his own district. In 1897 he dropped teaching to give closer attention to the many problems that modern agriculture and stock

breeding and feeding present to the live, up-to-date farmer. Mr. Biedel looks upon his farm as a manufactory, of several departments, producing, in direct ratio to the intensity of the work bestowed, beef, pork, mutton, wool, eggs, etc., and the many other things that must receive attention in mixed farming.

The subject of this sketch chose for his wife, Lillian M. Deming, daughter of William H. and Mary Blair (Park) Deming, granddaughter of David Deming, and great-granddaughter of Col. Simeon Deming, of note in Revolutionary history.

Col. Simeon Deming was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and with his son, David, left his native State in the fall of 1796, and traveled to the Northwest Territory. In company with two others, he opened the first wagon road west from Marietta. He was a Revolutionary soldier in a company of Massachusetts volunteers, and at one time was led into an ambuscade of Tories and Indians, where Colonel Brown and others met their death. He was commissioned by Governor Hancock, of Massachusetts, and Governor Sargent, of the Northwest Territory, and was the oldest settler at that time in the Territory. He was a talented musician, and took delight in the display of this accomplishment.

William H. Deming, the grandson of Colonel Deming, and the father of Mrs. Biedel, was born in Watertown township, July 15, 1819 and departed this life December 12, 1882. He married Mary Blair Park, a daughter of Robert Blair and Catherine Peck (Ford) Park. She was born in 1826, on the farm now occupied by William Biedel. She is now 76 years old, and is living on the old Deming farm. She and her husband had two children,—David M. of Watertown township; and Lillian M. Mr. Biedel's wife. William H. Deming was three times married. By the first union he had one child, William W., who resides near Norristown, Illinois. By the second union, he had one child, Hiram Burch, who died in infancy.

Lillian M. (Deming) Biedel was born December 27, 1863, and was united in marriage

with William Biedel, April 19, 1888. They have three children, namely: Clara F., born April 15, 1889; Grace M., born July 14, 1891; and Herbert W., born August 17, 1895. Mrs. Biedel is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, while her husband is a member of the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Biedel is a Democrat, faithful to the interests of his party and township, and at one time served as assessor. At present he fills the position of secretary of the Watertown Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. His farm consists of 132 acres of land, and he enjoys the work it brings him, to the fullest extent.



WILLARD H. DAVIS, the subject of this sketch, is a son of Willard and Caroline (Shepard) Davis, and grandson of Capt. William Davis.

The family trace their ancestry to William Davis, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who lived there in 1642. Capt. Daniel Davis, the great-grandfather, was one of the 48 who came to Marietta in April, 1788. He went back to Connecticut for his family, and returned in 1789, to Washington County, Ohio.

Capt. William Davis, grandfather of Willard H., was a native of Killingly, Connecticut, and traveled westward, with his parents, to Washington County, Ohio, in November, 1789, making his home, at first, in Watertown township. There Capt. Daniel Davis and his eldest sons participated in the perils of Indian warfare and frontier life, until 1794, after Wayne's great victory in the Northwest Territory. After these dangers and hardships were over, he settled down to a somewhat retired and quiet life, and aided much in establishing civil institutions in Ohio. On the close of the Indian War, in 1795, Capt. William Davis settled in Adams township. His first wife was Drucilla Olney, whom he married November 18, 1794. She was born April 20, 1771, in Nova Scotia, and died, August 21, 1824. On December 2, 1824, he married Mrs. Sarah Ransom, whose maiden name was Wright. She was born March 8, 1789, in Eng-

land, and died May 29, 1878, in Lowell, Ohio. Captain Davis died March 18, 1843.

Willard H. Davis was born March 5, 1806, on the farm in Adams township, first occupied by his father. He was a farmer by vocation, and was also very fond of hunting and many a deer fell before his sure aim. In 1830, he purchased 100 acres of land near the homestead farm, and soon had the reputation of being prosperous in his undertakings. At the death of his father, he purchased the old homestead farm. On May 24, 1827, he married Caroline E. Shepard, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Shepard. Caroline E. (Shepard) Davis was born November 27, 1811, and was a native of Tompkins County, New York. She came to Ohio in 1813, and died September 11, 1894. Her husband's death took place August 8, 1866. He was a Republican in politics, and served his township as trustee, and member of the School Board, for many years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. He and his wife had five children, as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of George Snyder, who was born October 12, 1829, and lives on the old homestead, in Adams township; Walter, born August 8, 1832, deceased in 1891; Luman, born May 24, 1837, deceased August 6, 1841; Willard H., born August 7, 1843; and Mary C., born November 23, 1847, deceased December 11, 1876. Mary C. married Dr. George W. Reed, who served with valor in the Civil War, in the 4th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Cav., and also in the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. (Ohio National Guard). He spent one year in the drug business, in Lowell, Ohio, and was afterward, in company with Willard H. Davis, in the same business, at Harmar, for about two years. He graduated from the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1873, and began his practice as a physician, in Lowell. He died in 1894, at Columbus, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was born August 7, 1843, in Adams township, and has followed various pursuits during the years that followed. In the autumn of 1869, he was, for a short time, engaged in the drug business in partnership with his brother-in-law, at Har-

mar, Ohio. In 1871 he located in Lowell, intending to pursue the occupation of a photographer. This project was also abandoned after some time, but he has been busy nevertheless, in various other occupations. He is the owner of 100 acres of valuable land in Adams township, as well as desirable property in Lowell. He has aesthetic tastes, and has many interesting relics, especially those pertaining to the Mound-Builders, and has also been very much interested in genealogical research.

Mr. Davis has never married. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as township treasurer. In Lowell, where he lives, he has served on the school board, and has also been village clerk. He has been a notary public more than 20 years.



JOSEPH COX, a courteous and estimable citizen of Lowell, Washington County, Ohio, is well-known throughout Adams township, and accounted among its first-class citizens. He was born in 1820, and is a native of Marshall County, West Virginia. His parents were George N. and Martha Cox.

George N. Cox was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born May 15, 1787. During the year 1816 he removed from his native State to Virginia, where he resided until 1838, the date of his removal to Ohio and his settlement in Washington County. For some years he lived in Aurelius township, but afterward made his home in Salem township for a short time. Still later, he went to Adams township, where he remained until 1879, the year of his death. He and his beloved wife reared eleven children, as follows: Jane A.; James F.; Sam N.; William F.; Ben M., and Joseph, twins; George W.; John F.; Charles; Margaret, and Edwin R. Jane, George and Charles are deceased.

Joseph Cox learned the trade of a tinner, and at the age of 24 years, went to Adams township, Washington County, and followed his trade for ten years. At the end of

that time he made his home in Lowell, and while still a resident of that city embarked in mercantile pursuits. In which he continued for twenty-three years. In 1887, however, he sold his business to Sprague & Wolfram, and has since lived in retirement.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Harriet Porter, of Salem township, in 1849. She was born in 1826, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda (Sutton) Porter, and the only survivor of the four children born of that union. Her father was later married to Polly Stille. Thomas Porter died in 1891, aged 90 years. The Porter family trace their ancestry directly back to one John Porter, who was born in England in 1596. It is not known at what date he arrived in the Massachusetts Colony, but he was there as early as 1635. He first settled in Hingham, but subsequently removed to Salem. At the time of his death, in 1676, he was the most extensive land owner in that colony.

This John Porter and his wife, Mary, had a family, among whom was Joseph, who married Ann Hawthorne, and they reared a son called Joseph. He and his wife, Mary, reared a son whom they also called Joseph, and thus the given name of the father was perpetuated through several generations. This last-mentioned Joseph and his wife, Mary, reared a son, Amos, grandfather of Mrs. Cox, and the first of the family concerning whom any authentic facts are obtainable.

Amos Porter was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1742, and in 1764, married Annie Bradstreet, a direct descendant from Governor Simon Bradstreet. In 1788 Amos went west, landing at Marietta, Ohio, in April, of that year, and some time later his marriage with Sabra Tolman was chronicled. His children were as follows: Amos, William, Samuel, Thomas (the father of Mrs. Cox), Rufus, Hiram, Lydia, Jerusha, and Almer.

A few facts concerning Governor Bradstreet will not be inappropriate in this place. Simon Bradstreet was born at Hurling, England, in 1603. When grown to manhood he attended Cambridge College, England, and in 1630, in company with the Winthrops, Dud-



leys, and other distinguished personages he crossed the stormy sea in the "Arabella," and assisted in founding a colony in Massachusetts. Before leaving England he was vested with the office of assistant judge in the colony of Salem, to which he was annually re-elected for a period of fifty years. He was afterward deputy governor of the same colony, and in 1679 was appointed governor, and served as such until the charter was revoked. History says he was restored to office in 1680, and remained in power until the new charter arrived in 1692, when he was made first councilor.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox have one child, Flora M., who became the wife of A. W. Tompkins. The father and mother are living a quiet, retired life at their beautiful home on the Muskingum River, just on the outskirts of the city of Lowell. In their day they have been prominent and serviceable citizens, and their lives are now closing with the rest they well deserve.

**D**AVID N. MINDLING, one of the most prominent farmers of Watertown township, Washington County, Ohio, is a son of Henry and Mary Ann (Henry) Mindling, and was born in 1865, in that township.

Henry Mindling first saw the light of day in Germany, in 1839. He left his native country in 1848, and coming to the United States located in Washington County. He has followed agricultural pursuits for many years, and is well acquainted with all the details involved in that calling.

Mr. Mindling was united in matrimony with Mary Ann Henry, a daughter of Robert and Hannah Henry, her father being also active in farming. Mrs. Mindling was born, reared and died on the farm where her husband still resides, the first event occurring in 1847, and the last in 1891. She was a member of the German Lutheran Church, which her husband still attends. They were blessed with six children, as follows: Mary, who mar-

ried Jacob Wehl, resides in Warren township; David N., the subject of this biography; Philip who is deceased; Christina, the wife of William Morris, of Williamstown, West Virginia; Hiram J., deceased, and Frederick, living in Watertown township. Mr. Mindling is a firm Democrat in politics.

David N. Mindling was united in marriage, in 1891, with Clancie Morey, daughter of Daniel and Jane Morey. She is a native of Warren township, and was born in 1871. They have two children: Dayton N., born in 1892; and Chester H., born in December, 1898. The German Lutheran Church is the preference of the family and they give that church their support and assistance.

Mr. Mindling is a valued member of the Democratic party, and is now serving his second term as township trustee. The farm which he now owns, and on which the family are so comfortably situated, is about three miles east of Watertown, and consists of one hundred and thirty-eight acres. Mr. Mindling enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know them.

**J**ACOB BIEDEL, a valued citizen of Watertown township, where he was born, carries on farming successfully on his home place of 84 acres, about three and a half miles from Beverly, Washington County, Ohio. The date of his birth was September 17, 1860, and his parents were Jacob and Catherine (Grasley) Biedel, both natives of Germany, who, with their parents, came to America, arriving at Marietta June 24, 1850.

Jacob Biedel, born July 23, 1833, enlisted in Company B, 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the Civil war, and served faithfully until he became sick and was taken to the hospital at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1863. Although he was given immediate treatment, he did not recover, and the citizens of Marietta, where he enlisted, never saw him again. He died on September 15, of that year, and lies buried where he died. His widow was married, on



July 30, 1864, to Philip Bohl, who died April 7, 1872, and she still resides in Watertown township, at the age of 63 years. By her first marriage she was the mother of three children,—William, a sketch of whom also appears in this book, and who lives in Watertown township; Jacob, the subject of this sketch; and John, who lives in Barlow township. There were also three children by her second union, namely: Henry, Philip and Lizzie Bohl. Lizzie is the wife of Alphonso Pottmyer, of Watertown township.

Jacob Biedel was united in marriage, in 1886, with Mary Wagner, a daughter of Adam and Mary Wagner, of Watertown township, who was born August 3, 1864. Their family consisted of the following children: Blanche, born July 29, 1887; Alice, born November 20, 1889; and Lawrence, born November 12, 1897. Alice died December 2, 1894. The family attend divine worship at the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Biedel is a Democrat, and always votes a straight ticket. He served with credit as trustee of his township, for six years, and has also been land appraiser for one term, which shows his interest in public affairs, and in the advancement of his community.

**A**URELIUS J. LONGFELLOW, a prominent and influential business man and oil producer of Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Aurelius township, in this county, December 19, 1857, and is a son of Aurelius and Elizabeth B. (Davidson) Longfellow. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Longfellow, a native of Maine, and a carpenter by trade, was among the pioneers of Aurelius township. Besides working at his trade, he was also engaged in farming. He was a cousin of Henry W. Longfellow, the illustrious poet, and came of a distinguished New England family. The maternal grandfather of the subject hereof was William Davidson, of County Durham, England, who in early life, followed the vocation of a sailor on the high seas. He settled in

Aurelius township about 1838, and was engaged in farming there until his death.

Aurelius Longfellow, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Aurelius township, August 16, 1819, and was named for the town of his birth. He always followed farming as a vocation, and died September 6, 1897. His wife, Elizabeth B. Davidson, who was born in County Durham, England, died September 18, 1895. They had thirteen children, of whom nine grew to maturity, namely: Joseph W.; William M.; Albert W.; Aurelius J.; Samuel B.; James B.; Jane, wife of James A. Hall; Margaret, wife of Cassius M. Dilley; and Annie D., deceased wife of H. H. Mathews.

Aurelius J. Longfellow was reared in Aurelius township, where he attended the common schools. At the age of seventeen years, he began work in the oil fields, and familiarized himself with all the details of the business. Since 1890, he has been associated with his brother, Samuel B. Longfellow, in the oil-producing business, and although they encountered many obstacles, they have made a substantial success. They have also been interested in gold mining in Idaho, since 1901, and conduct a fine farm of 407 acres in Aurelius township. In the spring of 1902, they began the construction of an elegant hotel in Macksburg, consisting of five stories, including the basement. It contains forty-eight rooms which will be fitted up in matchless style, with all the equipments of modern hotels, including steam heat, electric lights, baths and hot and cold water. In fact, it is to be a hostelry which a city many times larger would be proud of. Mr. Longfellow is a public-spirited citizen, and has been identified with many other local enterprises of a quasi-public character.

Aurelius J. Longfellow was married, September 20, 1877, to Florence M. Dyer, a daughter of George and Lois (Fowler) Dyer, of Noble County, Ohio, and they have three children,—James F.; Herman H. and Harry L., who are twins. The subject of this sketch is a prominent fraternity man, being a member of Aurelius

Lodge, No. 308, F. A. & A. M.; American Union Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., of Marietta; Marietta Commandery, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, 32d degree, of Cincinnati; Macksburg Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and a life member of Marietta Lodge, No. 477, B. P. O. E. He has served as trustee of Aurelius township three terms, and was a member of the Macksburg school board for a period of fourteen years. Politically, he is a Republican.

**P**ARLEY RUMMER, for many years a resident of Washington County, Ohio, is now a retired merchant in Lowell, Adams township, and enjoys the consideration and respect of his fellow citizens as a just reward for many years of service he has given to his township and county. Mr. Rummer is a native of New York State, where he was born in 1826, and is a son of Parley and Sarah (Tillotson) Rummer, likewise natives of New York.

Parley Rummer, Sr., was born in 1798 and died in 1865. He became a resident of Washington County in 1839, cultivated his farm, although the greater part of his time was given to working at his trade, which was that of a carpenter. He was united in marriage with Sarah Tillotson, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah Tillotson, born in 1800. They reared eleven children, as follows: Lyssander; Walter P.; Adelia; Aaron; Parley; Darius; William J.; Richard; Melissa; and Sophronia and Salona, twins. The twins, Melissa, Darius, Aaron, Walter P., and Lysander are deceased. The parents of these children were members of the Christian Church, in which they were faithful workers. Mr. Rummer was quite prominent in political affairs, being a member of the Republican party, and was for some time trustee of his township.

Parley Rummer, Jr., was a merchant most of his life. He clerked for a number of years previous to forming a partnership with I. D. Spooner and Henry Wolf, in 1866. This firm continued business for two years, when Mr. Rummer sold out. He purchased the business

of Tilton & Spooner, which he conducted for seventeen consecutive years and then sold out to Franz Wilkins (2nd). Since then he has lived away from business cares and trials in the seclusion of his home life.

In 1857 Mr. Rummer was united in marriage with Clarinda M. Roach, a daughter of Daniel and Amy Roach, born in 1836, in what was then Morgan County, but has since been known as Noble County. Their union was blessed with four children, namely: Ira P., employed in Pennsylvania as a locomotive engineer; Flora C., who married Jacob Merritt, a prosperous farmer of Noble County, Ohio; Curtis, who died in infancy; and Effie M., the wife of Edmund B. Geddes who was married August 10, 1886, and has one child, Cecil R., born July 30, 1887. Mrs. Rummer is a devoted member of the Christian Church, of Lowell.

Mr. Rummer's residence in Washington County dates back from 1839, when he lived in Aurelius township, from which he moved in 1848 to Adams township and located at Lowell. He belongs to the Republican party, and served as a member of the Lowell Common Council; he has also held the position of clerk of the village. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., affiliating with the local lodge, and has been in continuous connection with the order since 1851.

**R**OBERT HADLEY BIRNIE, the popular druggist of Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Marietta, Ohio, June 24, 1875, and is a son of Robert and Eleanor (Hadley) Birnie.

The father is a native of Paisley, Scotland, and came to America in the early "sixties." Soon afterward, he located in Marietta, and has since followed his vocation, that of a machinist, having been, for upwards of ten years, in the employ of the Marietta Chair Company. He is the father of eight children, namely: Mary, the wife of A. G. Shires; Charles T.; Robert H.; Helen; James A.; Frank W.; Florence; and Earl.

Robert H. Birnie was reared in Marietta, and educated in the public schools of that city. Subsequently he served five years' apprenticeship at the drug business, with the firm of J. W. Dysle & Co., of Marietta. He graduated with honors, from the pharmacy department of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, in 1898, and later, was employed as a prescription clerk in various cities of Ohio until February, 1901, when he embarked in business for himself at Macksburg. This he has since successfully continued, and carries as fine a stock of goods in his line as could be found anywhere in Washington County. Mr. Birnie is progressive and enterprising, thoroughly up-to-date in his business, and is popular with all classes. He is a prominent member of Marietta Lodge, No. 477, B. P. O. E.

**J**OHAN A. BROWN, an influential up-to-date farmer of Belpre township, is a resident of Little Hocking, Washington County, Ohio. He is a native of Scotland, where he was born, in 1835, in Argyleshire, and is a son of John and Ellen (Loynachan) Brown, who came to the United States in 1840, and landed in New York about six weeks after starting.

John Brown and his family then traveled west, and when they arrived at Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, they settled there. Later, however, they removed to Belpre township, and made their home in that part which was afterward set off to Dunham township. There they lived and farmed the remainder of their lives. The mother died in her prime, in 1863, and the death of the father took place in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

John A. Brown attended the common schools of Dunham township, and when he reached his majority he supplemented his primary studies by a term of school in Marietta, previous to applying himself to farming. His present property was purchased in 1861, and consists of 120 acres of good, valuable land,

well adapted to general farming. This he cultivated in summer, and taught school during the winter months, for many years. At the present time he makes a specialty of raising fine stock.

Mr. Brown was one of the 100-day men, and enlisted, in Washington County, in Company H, 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., serving under Colonel Moore and Captain Mitchell. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Isabella Shaw, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of Duncan and Isabella (Colville) Shaw, natives of Scotland. This union was blessed with two children,—Edwy Rolfe and Mary Eleanor. Edwy Rolfe is a graduate of Marietta College, and is now actively employed in the oil business. Mary E. is a teacher in the Willard building at Marietta, and has met with good success.

Fraternally Mr. Brown affiliates with the A. R. In religious opinions he is in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. His long life has been full of useful and kindly deeds to many, and he is a straightforward, upright man whom it is a pleasure to call friend.

**L**EWIS M. BATTIN, a prosperous farmer of Belpre township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, February 20, 1830, and is a son of Lewis and Hannah Jane (Aikens) Battin, who had seven children.

Mr. Battin received his mental training in the common schools of Morgan County, until he attained the age of eight years, when he attended school in Washington County, Ohio. As a boy he found plenty of work on the farm, and upon reaching his majority he worked in a sawmill and followed that occupation nearly all his active life.

When the Civil War engrossed the attention of all patriotic citizens, Mr. Battin enlisted in the 100-day service, as a member of Company H, 148th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and served bravely under Col. Moore. This was in 1864, when he was thirty-four years of age, and after

seeing hard service for the time of his enlistment, he returned home and resumed his former duties.

In 1859 Virginia Smith, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of Royal S. and Jane (Dilley) Smith, became the wife of Mr. Battin and they had three children, as follows: Leota, who married Rollin Bartlett, of Little Hocking; William A.; and Nellie, who was united in marriage with William L. Chambers, of Athens County, Ohio. In religious matters Mr. Battin entertains liberal views, but is a member of the Universalist Church. His services are valued as a member of the G. A. R. For the past sixty-four years he has been a resident of the school district, and the people of his acquaintance are many.

When Lewis Battin first went to Washington County there were no fences to be seen, and deer and wild turkey were abundant. The farmers had to go to Big Hocking to mill. Wild hogs were very numerous in that section of the country, and only occasionally could be seen a little log-hut.

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**D**R. GEORGE A. PHILLIPS, an influential and industrious citizen of Lowell, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1856, and is a son of Lureston W. and Isabelle (Adair) Phillips, both being of Scotch-Irish descent.

Lureston W. Phillips lives upon his native place, the farm he now owns, two miles northwest of Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio. He married Isabelle Adair, daughter of George Adair, born near Antrim, Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1832. She and her husband are members of the Christian Church, in which they are faithful workers. They have had four children, namely: Allie, the widow of Dr. Charles Webb, living at Barnesville; Edward E., living at the homestead farm; May Belle, also at home; and George A. Mr. Phillips has now reached the age of seventy-two years. He has always been a farmer, and in

political opinions takes sides with the Republican party.

The subject of this sketch chose for his wife Lizzie J. Shanton, a daughter of Jackson and Martha Shanton. She was born near Yellow Bud, Ross County, Ohio, in 1867, and was married to Mr. Phillips in 1890. To this union one child, Iva Narelle, was born in March, 1893.

The early mental training of Dr. Phillips was obtained in the common schools, and at the Barnesville high school. He then determined to fit himself to be a physician, and entered the Columbus Medical College in 1888; from this he graduated in 1890. He was one of a class of forty, and took second honors, the prize being \$40. The year of his graduation he started his practice in Lowell, and so marked and satisfactory has been his success there, that he has remained until the present day. His skill and knowledge are recognized by all and he has some of the best citizens of the town among his patients. He is a grave, courteous gentleman worthy of the trust and friendship of those about him.

Dr. Phillips belongs to the Republican party, and has served on the school board, and as a member of the town council with attentive interest. In fraternal circles he affiliates with K. of P. Lodge, No. 395, and is also a member of Barnesville Lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F.

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**J**OHAN C. SANER, one of the busiest men of Lowell, Washington County, Ohio, is cashier and manager of the First National Bank of Lowell, and is also an extensive dealer in real estate and fire insurance to a great extent. He has helped to organize a number of banks in other cities, and for his age his record is one of the best. He has displayed the pluck and determination which he possesses in climbing from the lowest round of the ladder of success, so rapidly and surely, toward the top.

Mr. Saner is the son of Conrad and Caroline (Burdung) Saner, and was born in Ma-



rietta, Ohio, in 1874. Conrad Saner was born in Germany, in 1837 and came to America in 1852, finding a suitable location in the vicinity of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. He located there with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth Saner, and learned the trade of a carpenter and contractor. During the Civil War, he enlisted, in 1862, as a member of Company H, 7th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cavalry. He was living at this time in Marietta, where he moved in 1853, purchased a fine farm of 100 acres on the bank of the Muskingum River, and spent his time in cultivating the land until 1862. He served in the war until 1865, took part in the Battle of Shiloh and many other important engagements, and was honorably discharged. He was united in marriage with Caroline Burd-sung, who was born in 1844, and they reared the following children: Jacob; William; John C.; Elizabeth and Frank, who are at home; Edith, who graduated from the Marietta high school with the class of 1902; Mary; Matilda; and Beulah. The two last mentioned are also living on the home place in Marietta, with their parents. Mary, William and Jacob are deceased.

In fraternal circles Conrad Saner is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of Buell Post, G. A. R. Until 1896 he was always a Democrat. But since that time he has voted the Republican ticket. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church at Marietta.

John C. Saner attended the public schools of Marietta, and upon the completion of his studies, spent some time at work in the planing mill connected with the Marietta Chair Company. In April, 1891, he obtained a position as messenger boy in the bank established by the Dime Saving Society, and after a year of good and satisfactory service in this capacity he was advanced to the position of bookkeeper and teller. This he retained until 1899, when he helped to organize the German National Bank of Marietta. This institution was a marked success and he was given a place in it as paying teller, which he held until May 14, 1900. At this date the German National Bank of Marietta organized the First National

Bank of Lowell, Ohio, and he was given a position there as cashier and manager. It was one of the first institutions to be organized under the new law which provided for the establishing of banks on a capital of \$25,000. It is now two years old, has a surplus and undivided profits of \$5,000, a capital of \$25,000, and is paying regular semi-annual dividends. The corporation owns the building in which it conducts its business, which is very nicely built, and is furnished throughout with all modern conveniences. The stockholders of the German National Bank also organized two other banks,—the First National Bank, at Chester Hill, and the First National Bank, at Woodsfield, Ohio, representing a capital stock of \$200,000.

Mr. Saner's duties as cashier and manager of the bank are such that one must possess the very best qualities to discharge them with the promptness and correctness that characterize the work of Mr. Saner. He has the confidence of everyone around him, and uses his judgment to good advantage. He has other enterprises which occupy much of his attention, such as his transactions in real estate and fire insurance. He does quite a brisk business in the latter, and in the former he has laid out an addition to Lowell, as well as one to the town of Williamstown, West Virginia, and platted the Norwood Addition to Marietta.

Mr. Saner chose for his wife Marie Wehl, a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Deming) Wehl. The ceremony was performed June 22, 1898. Mrs. Wehl was a daughter of Harley Deming, and was born in Watertown township, Washington County, where she spent all her life. Her husband, Mrs. Saner's father, followed the occupation of a merchant at Watertown for many years, and died in 1881. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Beverly, Ohio. Mrs. Saner taught school in Waterford township before her marriage, and was also bookkeeper in the Marietta Dime Savings Bank, for a year. She and her husband are members of the First M. E. Church of Marietta.

In fraternal circles Mr. Saner affiliates with Buell Lodge, No. 395, Knights of



Pythias, of Lowell; the Royal Arcanum; and the Elks, of Marietta. He is also a prominent member of Harmar Lodge, No. 390, A. F. & A. M.; American Union Chapter, No. 1; and the Marietta Council. In politics he is a member of the Republican party.

**R**ICHARD CAMPBELL SMITHSON, senior member of the firm of R. C. Smithson & Son, who conduct an extensive general merchandise business in Macksburg, Ohio, has served as township treasurer of Aurelius township, of which he is a native, for a period of twenty years. He is regarded as one of the most successful business men and one of the most enterprising citizens of Washington County. Mr. Smithson was born October 17, 1840, and is a son of John and Jane (Campbell) Smithson, natives of England and Ireland, respectively.

The paternal grandfather of the subject hereof was Thomas Smithson, a native of England, who, in the early part of the nineteenth century, settled in New York, and February 9, 1814, was admitted to citizenship in the town of Butternuts, Otsego County, New York. About 1816, he settled in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, locating on section 17, where he lived until his death. He chose for his wife Rebecca Bennington, and their family consisted of four children, namely: John; Mary A., who married John T. Jewell; Jane, who was united in marriage with Theodore Gevrez; and Thomas.

Richard C. Smithson's maternal grandparents were Richard and Martha (Reed) Campbell, formerly of Ireland, who came to the United States and, in 1816, settled in Salem township, Washington County, where they became very prominent.

John Smithson, father of the subject of this sketch, and eldest child of his parents, became an extensive landowner, possessing land in sections 16, 17, and 20, in Aurelius township, besides large tracts in Noble County. He was united in marriage with Jane Campbell

and they had eleven children, namely: John; Mary A., wife of A. T. Warren; Robert; Sallie, wife of I. H. Delong; Martha J., the wife of W. H. Morris; Thomas; William; Richard C.; Rebecca, wife of J. S. Snyder; Horatio M.; and Lizzie, wife of J. B. Markey. Horatio M. was a member of the 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. in the Civil War, and died during that conflict of disease contracted in the service.

Richard C. Smithson was reared in Aurelius township, Washington County, and attended the schools of Macksburg. Prior to the Civil War, he clerked in his father's store at Macksburg. On August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 92nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., as a private, and participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, and in minor engagements. In May, 1864, he was promoted to be orderly sergeant, and was honorably discharged from service June 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Returning from the war, Mr. Smithson embarked in general merchandizing with his father, at Macksburg, under the firm name of J. Smithson & Son, and continued thus until 1870. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Snyder, and was senior member of the firm of Smithson & Snyder for the following six years. In 1876, Mr. Smithson sold out and erected his present commodious store building and conducted a very profitable business alone, until 1898. He then formed a partnership with his son, Harry N., under the firm name of R. C. Smithson & Son, which is still in existence. They are prospering as is only possible for a firm which gives complete satisfaction to all its patrons. Mr. Smithson has had wide experience in mercantile life, and naturally makes a success of all he undertakes in that line.

Mr. Smithson was united in marriage with Emma Atkinson, October 14, 1868. She is a daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Lippincott) Atkinson, of Marietta township, and has borne her husband three children, namely: Harry N., Nellie and Dollie.

In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has ever served his party faith-

fully. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Aurelius township in 1868, and served until 1871. He was re-elected in 1897, and served with credit. Fraternally, he is a member of Aurelius Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M.

**J**OHN D. HOLLINGER, a prominent and useful citizen of Lowell, Ohio, is a member of the well-known firm of Hollinger Bros., of that city, who do blacksmithing, make harness, and are extensive dealers in buggies and carriages. He was born March 13, 1873, in Lowell, and is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Wagner) Hollinger.

Jacob Hollinger was born in Bavaria, Germany, on May 1, 1840, and his demise occurred October 13, 1901. He came to this country in 1868, and made his home in Lowell directly after coming to this country. Up to the time of his death, he followed his trade, that of a blacksmith, most industriously, and was considered an expert workman in that line. He and his beloved wife were united with the German Lutheran Church. In social circles, he affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. In politics, he was always a Democrat, and his public spirit was manifested in the service he rendered on the school board, and in the village council, of which latter office he was an incumbent for twenty years.

Jacob Hollinger was united in marriage with Katherine Wagner, a daughter of Adam and Katherine Wagner, born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1850. She is still living, and makes her home with her father. She was the mother of five children, namely: Jacob F., a member of the firm of Hollinger Bros.; John D.; Ettie M., of Lowell, who married Christian G. Schneider; Katherine, who also lives in Lowell, as does her sister, Annie C., the fifth child.

John D. Hollinger was married on March 31, 1898, to Melissa C. Augenstein, a daughter of John and Emma Augenstein. She was born August 6, 1874, near Lowell. They have been blessed with one child, Hester, who was born in Lowell, December 19, 1899.

Mr. Hollinger is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He represented his lodge at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge at Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1902, and had a most enjoyable time. In political belief, he is a Democrat, and in 1896, he received the nomination for clerk of the courts of Washington County. He is now serving his fourth term as corporation clerk, and his second term in the office of township clerk. In his work as a harness maker, he has prospered, and the firm, consisting of his brother, Jacob, and himself, does a flourishing business at all times. The brothers are known throughout the county for their skill and fine workmanship, and the concern is one of the principal business houses in Lowell.

**C**HARLES SCHIMMEL, widely known in Washington County as a substantial farmer, of Adams township, lives on his fine farm of 180 acres, on the West side of the Muskingum River, about three miles from Lowell. He was born September 28, 1851, in Fearing township, and has lived in Adams township since 1889. His parents were Jacob and Caroline (Becker) Schimmel, natives of Bavaria, Germany, where the former was born in 1823, and the latter, in 1831.

Jacob Schimmel came to the United States at the early age of sixteen years and went directly to Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, where he became a tiller of the soil, and lived until taken away by death in 1896. In political affairs, he was always a Democrat. He and his family were devoted members of the German Lutheran Church. He was united in matrimony with Caroline Becker, who still resides on the home farm in Fearing township. She became the mother of seven children, namely: William, who died in infancy; Charles; Wilhelmina, widow of Nicholas Reiter, of Marietta; Carrie, who lives in Marietta, and is the widow of Adam Young; Lizzie, who is still at home; Louis, whose death occurred in 1901; and Katie, who became the

wife of Jacob Spindler, of Fearing township.

Charles Schimmel was united in marriage with Carrie Marsch, March 5, 1874. She is a daughter of Daniel and Katherine Marsch, and was born in 1855, in Fearing township. Their family consists of the following children: Jacob, who married Carrie Landsittle; William; Gilbert; Lena; Nettie; Albert; Harley; Karl; and Mildred. Two others of their children are deceased. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Schimmel is a Democrat, in his politics, and while still a resident of Fearing township, served in various township offices, and was township clerk for eight consecutive years. Socially, he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, being a member of the lodge at Lowell. The subject of this sketch is straightforward in all of his business and political dealings, and has the respect and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances.

**A**NTHONY BROWN, one of the most reliable brick-masons and contractors in Marietta, and a citizen who enjoys the esteem and respect of the community, was born in 1833, in Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Philip B. and Mary Ann (Welsh) Brown.

Philip Brown was born in Germany and with his family, came to America in 1839. In his native country he followed the weaving trade, but after coming here he was a farmer until his death, in 1881, at the age of 78 years. He supported the Democratic party. His religious connection was with the Catholic Church. The mother of Mr. Brown was also born in Germany. She was a devoted member of the Catholic Church. Her death occurred in 1890, at the age of 79 years. Five children were born to these parents, as follows: Anthony, of Marietta; John, a resident of Monroe County; Mary, deceased; Barbara, a resident of Monroe County; and Mark, who was a member of Company B, 26th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. He enlisted at Woodsfield, in 1862, and gave up his life for his country.

Anthony Brown was six years of age when he accompanied the family from Germany to the United States. His first home was in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, but one year later his father moved to a farm in Monroe County, Ohio, and there Anthony remained until 1863, in the spring of which year he located in Marietta. For the past 25 years, Mr. Brown has been one of the leading contractors of this city, his reliability and thorough comprehension of the business having enabled him to build up a very large and successful trade.

In 1856, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Amanda Carrick, daughter of Morris and Eliza Carrick, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1840. A family of nine children were born to them, namely: Mary Virginia, who married Alden Pierce, and lives at Marietta; John, who lives in Wood County, West Virginia; Charles, who lives in Marietta; Mark, who is now deceased; Jacob, Frank and Ellen, who are at home; William, who resides at Massillon; and an infant, deceased.

Mr. Brown is identified with the Democratic party, and actively upholds its principles. He is a member, and a generous supporter, of the Catholic Church.

**J**OSEPH W. ALLISON, following the double occupation of farmer and carpenter, lives on his farm about three miles north of Lowell, and is a sturdy, progressive man. He is native to the farm on which he now lives, where he was born in 1853, and is a son of Leicester G. and Sarah A. (Davis) Allison.

Leicester G. Allison was also born in Adams township, in 1823. He was a son of Stephen Allison, and grandson of Robert Allison, the last named having come from Pennsylvania with the early settlers of Ohio. Robert Allison was in the garrison during the wars carried on against the Indians, and about this time the birth of Stephen Allison occurred. He was born in the Marietta garrison in 1794, and died in 1876. After the Indian wars were

over, he moved from Marietta to a farm near Lowell, and ever afterward was a resident of Adams township. At one time, he owned several hundred acres of land there.

Leicester G. Allison first became an occupant of the farm on which Joseph W. now lives, in 1847. Besides busying himself with the carpenter's trade and his occupation as a farmer, he drilled oil wells, and for several years ran a sawmill in Lowell. He was active in all township affairs, was a Republican, in politics, and performed the duties of various offices in a creditable manner. He and his family were members of the Christian Church. He was united in marriage with Sarah A. Davis, a daughter of Frederick and Polly (Allison) Davis, who was born in 1825, in Adams township. They reared five children, whose names are as follows: Adelia, who married Adam Cramer, and lives in Adams township; Adelpia, deceased; Joseph W.; Charles F., who lives at Ventura, California; and Mary A., the wife of Martin Reed, of Waterford township.

The subject of this sketch was united in matrimony with Ida Buchanan, in 1882. She is the daughter of George W. and Laura (Woodford) Buchanan. The former was killed on the steamer, Harry Dean, while at Gallipolis, January 4, 1868. He chose for his wife Laura Woodford, a daughter of Grove Woodford. They had a family of five children, as follows: Edward F., of Watertown, Ohio; Ellsworth, deceased; Ida, born in 1857, at Rensselaer, Indiana; James L., of Watertown; and Dora E., deceased.

The subject of this sketch and his wife have four children, namely: Zora M. born in 1883; Ewell V., born in 1885; Dudley L., born in 1889; and Laura A., born in 1894. The family are members of the Christian Church, of Lowell. Mr. Allison is a Republican, in politics, and always stands by his party. During his busy life, he has made a success in his vocation, for thirteen years. Previous to taking up work on the farm, he taught school in Waterford, Aurelius, Muskingum and Adams townships, and at Watertown. He is the possessor of about 80 acres

of land three miles north of Lowell, and is a respected representative of his county.

**I**SAAAC REED, widely known throughout Adams township, Washington County, Ohio, owns about sixty acres of first-rate land in that vicinity, and lives four and a half miles north of Lowell. He is a citizen of prominence in his community, and is greatly esteemed for his many good qualities, and his services to the township. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Dickerson) Reed, and he was born on Christmas Day, 1825, near Cambridge, Guernsey County.

Benjamin Reed, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, was born in 1787, and died in 1872. He was living in Guernsey County, Ohio, when Isaac was born, where he followed farming to a great extent. His death, which occurred at the home of a son living in Lowell, was mourned as the loss of a good citizen. He lived for a time in Noble County, and served as Democratic trustee of Jackson township in that county. Sarah Dickerson, who became his wife, was a daughter of Gideon Dickerson, and was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1792. She was the mother of eleven children, as follows: Evaline, Bonam and Joseph, deceased; Sally Ann, who lives in Macomb, Illinois, and is the widow of Joseph Merritt; Richard S., deceased; Isaac; Margaret E., who lives at Des Moines, Iowa, and is the widow of Davis Hughes; John A., deceased; William, who lives in Washington County, Ohio; Mary J., deceased; and Benjamin, who was killed while fighting in the Battle of Chickamauga, during the Civil War. The mother died in 1858.

Isaac Reed was united in marriage, in 1851, with Catherine Bowhan, a daughter of Howard and Susan Bowhan, who lived in Maryland, near Frederick, but removed in 1837, to Ohio. Mrs. Reed was born in 1825, and went to Ohio when twelve years of age, locating, with her parents, in Washington County. Her



death took place in 1894. She and her husband had nine children, namely: Isaac N. and Howard, deceased; Joseph B., who lives near Watertown; Edward P., deceased; Martin T. and Benjamin, of Waterford township; Mary, who became the wife of William Way, and lives in Jackson township, Noble County; Charles A., who also lives in Noble County; and George F., who resides near Watertown.

After the death of his first wife, Isaac Reed married again, choosing Addie Owen, a daughter of Vincent and Mary (Waller) Owen, who was born in Adams township, December 25, 1854. She is a member of the Christian Church, which her husband also attends.

In politics, the subject of this sketch belongs to the Democratic party, and has served very creditably as trustee, assessor, and justice of the peace, of his township, at various times. In his service in these offices he was always prompt and energetic in performing his duties, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He has always been a farmer, and from a lifelong experience in this vocation, is fully acquainted with the best methods of tilling the soil in order to insure success.



DANIEL OWEN, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Washington County, Ohio, is accounted one of the county's best citizens.

Daniel Owen was born in 1831, on the place where he now lives, a short distance from the city of Lowell. He is a son of Daniel and Deborah (Sprague) Owen, and a grandson of James and Mary Owen. Mary Owen was the first white woman who came to the Northwest Territory, and on account of that circumstance, received a deed of 100 acres of land in the Rainbow District, from the Ohio Company, through its representative, John Gobel. The original conveyance had as one of its witnesses, Gen. Rufus Putnam, and is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Mary Owen now lies buried in the Rainbow Cemetery. She and her husband were among the party of settlers which located at

Marietta in June, 1788, another party having settled there in April, of the same year. They battled with the many hardships and dangers of a life in the wilderness, fought through the Indian Wars, and the father finally died while still a resident of Adams township.

Daniel Owen, Sr., was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and died in 1855, at the age of seventy-three years. He left his native state to come to Washington County, Ohio, when but six years old, and in company with General Varnum and others, located at Marietta, and was among the first settlers in that city. He applied himself to farming, and spent his entire life on the farm now in the possession of his son, Daniel, taking a very important part in the affairs of the township and county. He was first a Whig, and later, a member of the Republican party, and served at different times as trustee, clerk, etc., of Adams township.

Daniel Owen, Sr., chose for his wife Deborah Sprague, a daughter of Wilbur Sprague, also a pioneer of Washington County, who, while standing in his barnyard, was shot in the back by a lurking Indian. The bullet struck a brass button and drove it into the flesh. After his brother, Jonathan Sprague, had extracted the ball, however, he recovered completely. Mrs. Owen was born in Waterford in 1801, and departed this life in 1880. She and her husband were faithful members of the Baptist Church. They reared a family of three children, namely: Hannah, who married Jesse Nicholson, and is now deceased; Daniel; and Henry S., deceased. By a previous marriage, with Hannah H. Allison, Mr. Owen had the following seven children: Sally; Polly; James; Azubah; Vincent; Leander; and Allison. After her death, and previous to his union with Deborah Sprague, he married Betsey Green, and had one child, Oliver G., who is deceased.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mercy Chapman, on May 9, 1852. She is a daughter of Davis and Sallie (Davis) Chapman, and was born in Adams township, in 1830. They were blessed with four children, as follows: Florence, deceased; Alice, who became the wife of J. W.



Kelly, at Marietta; an infant, who died; and Linnie, residing at home with her parents. Mr. Owen lives on his fine farm about one mile from Lowell, and owns over 600 acres of land, all in Adams township. He is prominent in business circles, is a stockholder in the First National Bank, of Lowell, and also in the Citizens' Bank, of Marietta. In politics, he is a Republican, and in social circles, he affiliates with the I. O. O. F., being a member of the Lowell lodge.

**D**ANIEL MARSCH, one of the enterprising and useful citizens of Adams township, is now serving with great satisfaction to all, both as trustee of his township, and as justice of the peace. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Groschlose) Marsch, and was born in Germany in 1834, which was also the native place of his parents.

Jacob Marsch was born in 1809, lived a useful life, and died in 1881. He learned the trade of a shoemaker when young, and followed it for some years, previous to becoming a farmer for the remainder of his days. He married Margaret Groschlose, who was born in 1809, and lived until 1883. Their union was blessed with two children, namely: Daniel; and Katherine, who is deceased. The parents attended the German Lutheran Church, of which they were active members. Mr. March was a member of the Democratic party.

The subject of this sketch came with his parents from his native country, when but six years of age, and settled first in Wheeling, but afterward made Fearing township his place of residence until 1885, when he moved to Adams township. Since leaving Wheeling, he has lived in Washington County all this time. He was united in matrimony with Katherine Pfaff, in 1855, and they had eleven children, seven of whom were reared to maturity, and are good citizens. Mrs. Marsch is a daughter of Jacob and Caroline Pfaff, and was born in Germany, in 1835. Their children are as follows: Caroline, who is the wife of

Charles Schimmel, and lives in Adams township; Jacob P., a resident of Marietta; William, a citizen of Fearing township, Washington County; Andrew J. of Painesville, Ohio; Lizzie, who married Charles Baesel, of Adams township; Ernest L. and Herman, who still live at the home place, three and a half miles from Lowell. Ernest L. married Anna L. Becker, a native of Lowell, Ohio, and has one child, Bernice.

Mr. Marsch has been a citizen of Adams township since 1885, when he went to that place and purchased the David Rumble farm, north of Lowell, on the Muskingum River. At the present writing, he owns about 270 acres of land there, and with the help of his two sons, before mentioned, keeps everything in the best of order. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Marsch is a Democrat, and has served in various offices of his township. When he lived in Fearing township, he served very commendably as treasurer, trustee and clerk of the township, besides being land appraiser and justice of the peace. As a citizen, Mr. Marsch is greatly interested in all the affairs of his township and county, and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.



**W**ILLIAM E. STEPHENS, a successful tiller of the soil, has one of the attractive farms in Barlow township, where he has 150 acres under fine cultivation, and devotes his attention to mixed farming. His residence is surrounded by fruit and shade trees, and well-kept lawns, good, substantial barns and various farm buildings dot the place here and there, giving to the place an air of general prosperity.

Mr. Stephens is a native of Monroe County, Ohio, where he was born in January, 1856. He is a son of Joseph and Rachael (Mason) Stephens, who are highly respected citizens of Noble County, Ohio, the family home being but one mile from the Washington County line. The father is also a native of Monroe

County, and his father was a Pennsylvanian by birth. The mother of William E. was born in Belmont County, Ohio.

William E. Stephens is the eldest of a family of eight children. The others are as follows: Rufus P., of Salem township; John B., of Aurelius township; Joseph E., of Noble County, Ohio; Henry A., of Salem township; Frank, of Noble County; Amanda, wife of Mr. Pollard; Howler, of Elba, Aurelius township; and Emma, wife of Morrill Holden, an oil prospector of Graysville, Monroe County, Ohio. It will be observed that five of the above are residents of Washington County. Frank resides with his parents, on the home farm.

Mr. Stephens remained at home until about the time of his majority. In December, 1876, he was united in marriage with Jane Morris, of Noble County. Two children were born to them—Joseph O. and Cora M. In 1883 their mother succumbed to a fatal disease. Mr. Stephens was subsequently joined in wedlock with his present wife, who was, before marriage, Hattie Ball, a daughter of Daniel Ball, of Noble County. This union resulted in four children,—Lawrence, Edith, Harry and Loring, aged respectively, twelve years, ten years, eight years, and one year.

Mr. Stephens located in Washington County in 1881, and was a resident of Salem township until 1888. In the spring of that year, he purchased the James Fleming farm in Barlow township, which is his present home. Most of the improvements have been added by him. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served several successive years as president of the Board of Education. The family join in worshipping at the M. E. Church, of Barlow, of which Mrs. Stephens is an active member.



R. C. T. RILEY, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio, enjoys the confidence of the public to an unlimited degree, and has a large and lucrative patronage. The Doctor

was born in Washington County March 21, 1848, and is a son of Rev. J. D. and Elizabeth (Leachman) Riley, Virginians by birth.

Rev. J. D. Riley was a minister of the Baptist faith for more than half a century. He was born in the State of Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1810, and passed to his final rest in 1892. During his early manhood he followed teaching, previous to studying for the ministry. His widow, a most worthy lady, survived him until the spring of 1902, when she died. They reared a large family, many of whom are deceased. Those living besides the Doctor are as follows: Carrie R., now Mrs. J. B. Beach; John N.; Theodore D.; Maggie, wife of Rev. Mr. Dana; and George J.

Dr. C. T. Riley attended public school during his youth and afterward took a more complete course in Marietta Academy. He subsequently followed teaching as a profession for a period of ten years, three of which were spent as instructor in the New Matamoras High School. In 1872 he commenced to read medicine with a view of making a physician of himself. Some time later he entered the Pulte Homeopathic Medical College, of Cincinnati, and graduated in the class of 1881. Returning to Washington County he began the practice of his profession at New Matamoras, which is still his home. From the start his success was pronounced, and his practice is now second to none in his locality.

October 12, 1871, Dr. Riley wedded Maria Dana, who was born in Newport, Ohio, and is a daughter of Charles Dana, a prosperous merchant of that place. Mrs. Riley was educated at Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, and is a lady of high social attainments, and a writer of no little note. Her mother's maiden name was Churchill, and she was a native of Massachusetts. She and her husband reared four children, of whom Mrs. Riley is the third. The others are: Watson, a minister; Fanny, wife of Dr. McElhinny; and Dr. Williams, deceased.

Eight children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Riley, as follows: George W.; Archie; Dana; Frank; Thomas C.; Bessie C.; John C.; and Carrie. The first four mentioned are de-

ceased. George W., the oldest, was drowned in the Ohio River when 11 years old. Thomas C. is a graduate of Denison University, of Granville, Ohio, and is now a member of the class of 1904 in the Rochester (New York) Theological Seminary. Bessie C. is the wife of W. P. Galbraith, living at Woodsfield, Ohio. John C. served in the war with Spain in the 7th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. Carrie is a senior in the Matamoras High School.

Dr. Riley is a pronounced advocate of the temperance cause and votes the Prohibition ticket. He and his wife are regular attendants of the Baptist Church, of which the Doctor is a deacon, and in which both are active workers. The Doctor is also superintendent of the Sunday-school. Socially he is a valued member of the Court of Honor.

**I**SAAAC A. ORMISTON, one of the leading agriculturists of Barlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in that township on September 1, 1837.

A record of his ancestry is to be found in the sketch of his brother, Alexander Ormiston, which appears elsewhere in this work.

Isaac A. Ormiston remained at home until his marriage, when he was twenty-eight years of age. May 2, 1864, he entered the 100-day service in the Union army. He purchased his present farm from his father, and has since lived upon it. He sold a portion of the property to his son, Robert, retaining 127½ acres, which he leases for oil purposes. He has for years been a breeder of Devon cattle, Poland-China hogs and sheep. He is a man of considerable influence in the community and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

November 19, 1863, Mr. Ormiston was united in marriage with Isabella Breckenridge, who was born in Fairfield township April 7, 1846, and is a daughter of John and Margaret Breckenridge, early residents of Washington County, who came originally from the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland. Her father died in 1867, and her mother on August 15, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge had the following children; Janett; Jane; Andrew; Elizabeth (Dinsmore),

of Iowa; Hugh; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Fleming; and Isabella, wife of Mr. Ormiston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston became the parents of the following children: Margaret Janett, born November 6, 1867, who married Frank Allebaugh, and lives in Perry County, Ohio; Robert Milton, born September 10, 1870, who was married in August, 1901, to Mary Cook, of Virginia; John Breckenridge, born April 13, 1875, who has traveled considerably, spending two years in Oklahoma, and is now located in Perry County, Ohio; Laura Jane, born July 29, 1879, who lives at home; Charles Everett, born August 12, 1883, who is at home; Hattie Mabel, born July 11, 1887; and Albert Wilmarth, born August 15, 1873, who died October 28, 1873. Two of the children, twins, died in infancy. Robert and Laura Ormiston were born mutes and for ten years pursued a course of study in Ohio State Deaf and Dumb Institute. Both are well educated and Laura has done some fine crayon art work and painting. Robert is successfully conducting the farm he purchased of his father. His wife is a mute and was educated in a Virginian institution.

Isaac A. Ormiston is a Republican in politics and served several terms on the School Board and County Fair Board. He is a member of Barlow Post, No. 434, G. A. R., in which he is junior vice. In September, 1864, he and his wife joined the Barlow Presbyterian Church, of which he has served as trustee for more than twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston are both active church workers, the latter being president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

**A**DAM J. GLAUB, who since 1856 has been a resident of Washington County, and is now one of the substantial and useful citizens of Adams township, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1849.

Adam Glaub, his father, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States when 25 years of age. He located first in the

State of Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, but a few years later moved to Washington County and settled on the farm in Adams township, which is now the property of his son, Adam J. His political leaning was toward the Democratic party. His religious connection was with the Catholic Church. The mother of Adam J. Glaub was Katherine Lang, a daughter of Emanuel Lang. She was born in Bavaria, Germany. She was a consistent member of the Catholic Church, a kind neighbor and a devoted mother. Her death occurred on August 12, 1892, at the age of 74 years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Glaub, as follows: Margaret, deceased; Adam J.; Emanuel, who lives in Zanesville, Ohio; Anna, who married Joseph Kern and lives in Watertown township; Mary, who married Landolin Offenburger and lives in Marietta; Jonathan, who married Joseph Vondereau and is deceased; and Louis, the youngest, who is a resident of Zanesville.

Adam J. Glaub is well known in Adams township, where the principal part of his life has been spent. On account of his ability as a carpenter, he has been called to various sections of this township, where his work may be seen. He owns a fine, well-cultivated farm, consisting of 103 acres, three miles southwest of Lowell. He is a man of enterprise and industry and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

On April 27, 1876, Mr. Glaub was married to Mary A. Vondereau, a daughter of Amandus and Franziska (Schaffer) Vondereau, who was born in Pennsylvania November 7, 1856. They have had eight children, as follows: Adam E., born September 19, 1877; Joseph B., born March 23, 1880; Clara, born August 3, 1882; Leo, born March 19, 1885; Anna, born February 23, 1888; Romanus, born August 23, 1890; Mary, born February 17, 1893; and Oliva, born August 27, 1895. The children have all been reared in the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Glaub supports the Democratic party. He stands high in his neighborhood as a man of reliability and honesty, and counts many friends in Adams township.

**C** CLINTON CROOKS, a well-known citizen of Beverly township, Washington County, Ohio, is engaged in the life insurance business. He was born in Beverly in 1877. His parents are A. Judson and Maria (Blackburn) Crooks. The former was born in Olive, Olive township, Noble County, Ohio, in 1850 and died in August, 1893. He was a son of James and Patience Crooks, and followed the carpenter trade during the greater part of his active life. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was fraternally connected with the Beverly lodge of Odd Fellows. In political action he was a Democrat.

The mother of the subject hereof was a daughter of Thomas and Katherine Blackburn and was born in Morgan, Center township, in 1853, and still resides near Beverly. She is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and is one of the most highly esteemed residents of her locality. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Judson Crooks, namely: Flora, deceased; Nellie, the wife of Frank Cochman, of Iowa; J. Clinton; Edwin, of North Dakota; and Harry, who is at home.

The early life of J. Clinton Crooks was passed in the vicinity of Beverly and he obtained his mental training in the local schools, graduating with honors from the Waterford township high school in 1898. After leaving school he was engaged in teaching for three years in Waterford township, and for one year in Adams township. In 1900 he embarked in the life insurance business and his energy and ability have enabled him to make it very successful. He handles some of the best risks in this neighborhood. Mr. Crooks is one of the active members of the Methodist Church at Coal Run and in that connection is well known. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with the lodge at Beverly. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party. Mr. Crooks is a young man of sterling integrity, who has shown a marked aptness for business and has won the esteem of a wide circle of friends.



**T**HOMAS S. HADLEY, one of the proprietors of the Porterfield Milling Company, was born in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, in 1856, and is a member of a family of four children born to John and Margaret (Scott) Hadley.

John Hadley was born in Scotland April 22, 1831. His parents had seven children, a number of whom came to this country and located in the vicinity of Marietta. John was reared in his native country and at an early age learned the trade of a miller. He worked at it in Scotland until about 1854, when he set sail for America, and landed in New York City. He then came to Marietta and operated the old Phoenix Mills there for several years. He was subsequently engaged in the milling business in Belpre and Newport, with marked success, until 1901. After spending nearly 53 years in the same line of business he disposed of his interests and is now living a retired life. He was married in the spring of 1853 to Margaret Scott, who was also born in Scotland, and is descended from Sir Walter Scott; John Hadley is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served in the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., during the Civil War. Politically he is a Republican.

Thomas S. Hadley was quite a young lad when his parents moved to Belpre, where he received his mental training in the common schools. When he grew up he accompanied his parents to Newport, where he remained a short time. Seeing a good opportunity in his present line of business at Belpre, he returned and has since made his home here. He became head miller at the new Peerless Mill at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and when it was incorporated in 1902 as the New Peerless Mill Company he was made its vice-president. He is president and part owner of the Porterfield Milling Company, whose plant is located in Porterfield, Ohio. It has a capacity of 50 barrels daily and is equipped with all modern improvements, including the Case machinery. The plant has a Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad spur running to the mill. Mr. Hadley is a progressive business man and takes

a deep interest in all that relates to the welfare of the community. He is also serving as treasurer of Belpre village, which was incorporated in 1902.

Mr. Hadley was united in marriage with Lillie L. Bosworth, and they have one daughter, Grace F. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of Blennerhassett Lodge, No. 364, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander. He and his family have a pleasant home on Blennerhassett avenue, in Belpre.

**J**OHAN W. FRYE, who owns a fine farm of 100 acres, located half a mile west of Lowell, in Adams township, Washington County, Ohio, is one of the substantial citizens of his locality. The birth of Mr. Frye occurred in 1841 on the farm he now occupies, and his parents were Joseph and Lucy (Coburn) Frye.

Joseph Frye was born in Waterford, Waterford township, in 1811, and died in September, 1886. He was a son of Joseph Frye, who came to Washington County from Fryeburg, Maine, and was the first school teacher in Waterford township. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the naming of Fort Frye in his honor. Joseph Frye, Jr., followed an agricultural life, pursued the even tenor of his way, performed the duties of a good citizen and devoted husband and father, and passed away respected by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat. He long held membership in the Christian Church. His wife was a daughter of Asa and Rhoda Coburn. She was born on the farm now owned by her son, in 1809, and is a beloved member of his family. The Coburn family originated in Massachusetts. The grandfather of Mrs. Frye, Major Asa Coburn, came to Marietta from that State. The three children born to Joseph and Lucy (Coburn) Frye were: John W.; Sarah S., the wife of Oliver W. Kile, of Indianapolis; and Mary A., deceased.

On August 19, 1863, John W. Frye was married to Malinda Mason, who was a daughter



ter of William and Nancy Mason, and was born in Adams township in 1840. They have had a family of four children, as follows: Henry C., who is deceased; Harley E., who resides at home, but is connected with the Little Kanawha Railroad, as civil engineer; Joseph W., who is a broker in Marietta, and married Nellie Sprague, a daughter of D. W. Sprague; and Nellie M., who lives with her parents. Mrs. Frye is a valued member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Frye is a member of Lowell Lodge, No. 436, A. F. & A. M., and the R. A. M., of Beverly. In politics he adheres to the Democratic party. As a farmer he is regarded as progressive and capable, and he is considered one of the useful and reliable citizens of Adams township.

**E**LMER L. BROWN, the efficient postmaster of Belpre and junior member of the firm of Brown Brothers, proprietors of a grocery and general store, is one of two children born to Charles A. and Martha J. (Breckenridge) Brown.

Charles A. Brown was born in the old jail at Marietta, his father at that time being sheriff of Washington County. He died in June, 1898, and his wife survives him. He married Martha J. Breckenridge and they had two children.—Elmer L.; and Leon H., who was born March 5, 1859.

Elmer L. Brown was born in September, 1866, and received his mental training in the schools of his native county, Washington, where he completed a high school course. He then went West and remained for 10 years, being for a time assistant postmaster of Garden City, Kansas. He was also occupied with railroad work in Topeka, Kansas, where he was in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for five years. On his return to Washington County he embarked in his present business in partnership with his brother. They are progressive business men, conduct a first class store in every respect and enjoy a generous patronage from the citizens of Belpre and vicinity. The subject of this

sketch was appointed postmaster of Belpre February 24, 1902, and in the discharge of his duties he has given universal satisfaction. He is possessed of excellent traits of character, and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, regardless of party affiliation. He is a strong and enthusiastic Republican and takes an active part in party affairs. He was treasurer of the Republican Central Committee in 1897 and except in the year 1899 has acted as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He is also one of the supervisors of elections and is now serving his second term as such. He is one of the most prominent Republicans of the county and has at all times taken a deep interest in anything pertaining to the success of his party.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Addie Cady, of West Virginia. She is a member of the Baptist Church, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. Fraternally Mr. Brown is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Leon H. Brown, a brother of the subject of this sketch, married Flora B. Bosworth, of Newport, Ohio. The subject of this sketch is a member of the K. of P. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the School Board since 1897.

**G**EORGE FELTON, a prominent and influential farmer of Ludlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born November 4, 1848, on his present home farm and is a son of George Felton.

George Felton, the father of our subject, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in November, 1816. He came to this country and entered a tract of 80 acres of land. Forty acres of this he sold and then bought a farm of 58 acres in Grandview township, from Coleman brothers. He settled on the farm now owned by his son, George, and died in Matamoras in 1847. He married Margaret Nine, who was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and was a daughter of Jacob Nine. They reared the following children, namely: Conrad, who married E. Jane Koontz, deceased; afterward mar-

ried Flora Grim, and is now living in Tyler County, West Virginia; Jane, who married Charles Miller, deceased, and is now living in New Matamoras, Ohio; and George, the subject of this sketch. In politics George Felton was a Democrat, and religiously he favored the Methodist Church.

The subject of this sketch was united in wedlock with Mary Semler, a daughter of Nicholas Semler, of Independence township, and they have reared eleven children, namely: Amelia, who was born October 22, 1871, and died in 1873; Mary Jane, born October 3, 1873; William F., born December 27, 1875; George, born October 18, 1878; John, born September 1, 1880; Wesley, born February 22, 1883; Nettie, born October 20, 1885; Charles, born August 20, 1888; Oscar, born January 21, 1891; Minnie, born January 30, 1893; and Edward, born May 5, 1895.

Mr. Felton is engaged in general farming, in which he is very successful, being possessed of much energy and good judgment. He is a Democrat in politics. The family are Methodists. Mr. Felton is an active citizen and is greatly interested in the progress of Washington County and cheerfully gives his support to any worthy enterprise.

**H**ENRY WICKENS, an influential and successful farmer and oil producer of Washington County, Ohio, was born in Aurelius township, which is still his home, January 5, 1834. He is a son of George and Charlotte (Rowland) Wickens, both natives of the Isle of Wight, England.

The paternal grandfather of Henry Wickens was George Wickens, who was a native of the Isle of Wight and spent the whole of his useful life upon that island, following agricultural pursuits.

William Rowland, the maternal grandfather, was also a native of the same place, where he, too, carried on farming in his early manhood. He was also a shipbuilder. In 1820 he came to the United States, settled in Aurelius township, Washington County, Ohio, and be-

came one of the pioneers of that township. His marriage with Nancy Beers resulted in the birth of six children, as follows: Harriet, who married William Way; Jane, who married John Hutchins; William; Charlotte, the mother of Henry Wickens; Mary A., who married Alfred Reigner; and Edward. These children settled in various parts of Washington and Noble counties and became useful citizens in their respective communities.

The parents of Henry Wickens came to America in 1832. They settled in Aurelius township, where they cleared, cultivated and improved land, which is now the pride of their descendants. Upon this land the closing years of their lives were spent. They reared a family of five children, namely: George; Betsey; William R.; John and Henry. All are now deceased except Henry and William R. The latter is also an extensive farmer and oil producer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. The only sister, Betsey, married Allen Pierce.

Henry Wickens was reared in Aurelius township and ranks high among the best known farmers in Washington County. He is a pioneer in the oil business in that section known as the "Macksburg Field," where he owns and operates quite a number of good, producing wells.

April 27, 1855, Mr. Wickens was united in marriage with Elizabeth Roff, a daughter of Oliver and Betsey (Stevington) Roff, who at that time were residents of Jackson township, Noble County, Ohio, and formerly lived in Leeds, England. Mr. and Mrs. Wickens have six children now living, namely: George O.; William H.; Miles; Ida, wife of James Darrah; Elmer; and Dolly, wife of George Reed. Although at no time an active politician Mr. Wickens is a Republican and has served his township as trustee for several terms. He is, however, deeply interested in the cause of education and has served as a member of the school board for a period of twenty years. He ranks among the representative citizens of his township and is valued as a neighbor and friend.

**N. DENT**, a prominent merchant of Wingett Run, Washington County, Ohio, was born December 22, 1869, and is a son of George E. Dent.

George E. Dent was born April 15, 1836, in Monroe County, Ohio, and with the exception of one year which he spent in Iowa, he was a farmer all of his active life. He married Rachael Hoskinson, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1838, and was a daughter of William Hoskinson, a farmer by occupation.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage May 30, 1898, to Clara B. Day, a daughter of William A. Day, and they have one child,—Oris Glenn. August 31, 1900, Mr. Dent bought the store of Rinard & Company and since that time he has carried a full line of dry goods in Wingett Run. He has a large number of patrons who receive the most prompt and courteous attention. Mr. Dent has a complete stock of merchandise of a high order and he has met with marked success in his undertakings. He spent ten years in teaching school in Kansas previous to entering upon a business career.

The subject of this sketch is a member of Dunlap Lodge, F. & A. M., of Masterton, Ohio, the Knights of Pythias and the M. W. A., of Dunlap, Kansas. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he adheres to the Republican party.

**DAVID REED**, a progressive tiller of the soil in Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio, has carried on general farming all his life, his farm having been purchased by his father many years ago.

Mr. Reed was born in 1845 in Washington County, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Breckenridge) Reed. His father was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, born near Glasgow, and crossed the ocean to the United States when still a young man. He chose farming as an occupation and located on a piece of land purchased from Walter Kidwell. This land

consisted of 100 acres at first, but he gradually purchased more and more until he owned 236 acres, all highly improved. Until he reached the age of seventy years he lived in comfort with his wife and family of four children, and at that period, in 1884, he laid down the burden of life. His widow survived him two years and went to her rest when sixty-two years old. The four children born to this couple were,—Hugh, who was a soldier in the Civil War, and is now living in Barlow; Nancy Jane, the widow of Daniel Ferguson, of Barlow; David; and Isabelle, who is single, and resides with her sister, Nancy, in Barlow.

David Reed, like his brothers and sisters, was reared on the farm and when he made his start in life chose general farming as his life occupation. He was united in marriage with Mary Starling, of Adams township, a daughter of Willard Starling, one of the oldest residents of the county. They have three children, namely: Ermin, aged seventeen years; Ethel, aged fifteen years; and Elbert, aged twelve years. The family adhere to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church in their religious belief. In politics Mr. Reed is a firm Republican who is ready at all times to promote the interests of his party to the best of his ability.

**WILLIAM R. HART**, a prosperous farmer of Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 2, 1839, and is a son of David and Amanda (Green) Hart.

David Hart was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died in March, 1899, at the age of eighty-two years. He resided for many years on a farm bordering on the west line of Fairfield township. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife was reared in Columbiana County, Ohio, and died there in 1891 at the age of sixty-seven years. Fourteen children were born to them, namely: William R., the subject of this sketch; Lucien, a merchant in Stark County, Ohio; Wilson S., of

Oklahoma: Henry H., a farmer, residing in Indiana: Hiram H., a merchant of Stark County, Ohio; Homer H., a farmer of Fairfield township; Eliza Jane, Sarah Catherine and Esther Ann, deceased; Nora, wife of Frank of Noble County, Ohio; Caroline (Gordon), of Place, of Athens County, Ohio; Flora (Tilton), of Noble County, Ohio; Caroline (Gordon), of Barlow township; Laura (Pratt), of Nebraska; and Ida, wife of Benjamin Wiley, of Marietta.

William R. Hart was reared in Fairfield township and at the age of sixteen years went from home to earn his own way in the world. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, 70th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served four years, three months and four days, in the 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. He was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 14, 1865, never having been absent from his regiment a day during that time. He was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea, and participated in the engagements at Vicksburg, Shiloh, Jackson, Corinth, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, the famous battle above the clouds, Resaca, Altoona Pass, Marietta (Georgia), Kennesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Decatur (Georgia), Leggett's Hill, Jonesboro and New Hope Church. He was the first man to set foot on the top of Fort McAllister in January, 1865. Though oftentimes in the thickest of the fight and in a veritable hail of bullets, he was never seriously wounded. He returned in the fall of 1865 to his farm in Fairfield township, which was known as the Graham farm. Here he has since resided, having 175 acres of well improved land, which he cultivates.

In November, 1866, Mr. Hart was joined in marriage with Charlotte Moore, of Fairfield township, and they have two children,—Orlan and Mary Eunice. Orlan, born in 1871, is in the lumber and planing mill business at Vincent, Ohio. He married Miss McTaggart, of West Virginia, and they have one child, William M. Mary Eunice is the wife of J. M. Miller, of Marietta. The subject of this sketch is a Democrat in politics and has served several terms at township assessor, road supervisor

and justice of the peace; he is serving in the last named capacity at the present time. He is a member of Barlow Post, No. 434, G. A. R., in which he is junior vice. Religiously he favors the Methodist Episcopal Church.



EWTON N. THORNILEY, a successful oil producer of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, is a native of that township, the date of his birth being May 19, 1852. He is a son of William T. and Eliza J. (Rowland) Thorniley, and grandson of Major John Thorniley.

Major John Thorniley was born July 17, 1780, and in 1795 moved from Cheshire, England, to America. He came down the river from Pittsburg in a boat to Marietta township. He was in the War of 1812 under General Harrison, serving in the Washington County Militia. He was one of the seven members who formed the first Baptist Church in Ohio. His wife was Mary Compton, who was born in 1788 and died in 1875. He died in August, 1844. They reared the following children: William; Mary Ann (Howe); Thomas E., who married Mary E. Rawlston; John, who married Jane Temple; Elizabeth (Wells); Caleb S., who first married Mary Record, his second wife being Betsey Sheldon; Adaline (West); and James.

William T. Thorniley was born May 5, 1811, and followed the trade of a tanner. He made two trips around Cape Horn to California, one in 1854 and one in 1858. He died in Marietta township in 1887. His wife, Eliza J. Rowland, was born on March 11, 1817, and was a daughter of William Rowland, of Newport township. She died February 9, 1883. They were the parents of the following offspring: Minerva (Gates), who resides at Ironton, Ohio; Rinaldo R., who married Mary Snyder, and now resides in the city of Marietta; Alice E. (Scott), who resides in Marietta township; and Newton N. William T. Thorniley was a Whig in politics and later became a Republican.



Newton N. Thorniley received his mental training in his native township and after his school days engaged in farming there. He has been interested in the oil business since 1896, and now has seven oil wells on his farm. He has one gas well on the farm and has enough gas to run an engine for lighting and heating his home. He is a Republican in politics, and has served on the township school board for twenty years. He was one of the promoters of the Marietta Township High School, located on Sand Hill, which was established in 1888.

In 1875 Newton N. Thorniley was united in matrimony with Clara L. Kidd, who was born in Marietta township and is a daughter of Joseph Kidd. They have five children, viz.: S. Lawrence, who was born December 28, 1876, married in 1901 Addie Hudkins, a daughter of Eli Hudkins, and resides in the city of Marietta; Oma M.; Lelia L.; Jennie W.; and Eleanor C.

**R**OBERT T. MILLER, a prosperous farmer and gardener of Marietta township, Washington County, Ohio, was born on the old family homestead in this township March 29, 1847, and is a son of Robert and Marietta Miller.

He received his educational training in his native town and after the war broke out enlisted in Company B, 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was mustered into service May 2, 1864. He served in the Army of the Cumberland until September, 1864, when he was mustered out, having enlisted as a hundred-day man. He then returned to his native township, where he has since been engaged in farming and gardening with marked success. He located in 1873 on his present farm, which is in section 16, two miles from the city of Marietta.

September 23, 1873, Mr. Miller married Mary Broughton, who died September 3, 1881. She was a daughter of John and Lucy Broughton and as a result of her union with Mr. Miller, left three children, namely: Frank E., of

Marietta, who married Julia Riley, of Marietta township, and has a daughter, Irene; and Martha L. and Augustus C., who died, aged 16 years and 14 years, respectively. Mr. Miller formed a second union March 16, 1884, with Alveretta Palmer, a daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Palmer of Fearing township, and they have three children,—Jane T.; T. Lester; and Robert T., Jr. Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic order, and of Buell Post, G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican and has served six years as director of the county infirmary. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. He has in his possession a watch which was owned by his grandfather as far back as 1805. It is an interesting family relic, and one which Mr. Miller treasures highly.

**L**OREN G. OLDS, who is a prominent citizen of Washington County, Ohio, is living on a farm about two miles from Marietta. He was born in Corry, Pennsylvania, in 1872, and is a son of William C. Olds and grandson of Ezekiel Olds.

Ezekiel Olds is now living a retired life, in Como, Illinois, having spent many years of activity as a stock raiser and farmer. William C. Olds was born in Conneaut, Ohio, and died at a sanitarium in Battle Creek, Michigan, in August, 1900, aged fifty-eight years. He served during the Civil War as lieutenant of Company H, 105th Reg., Ohio Vol. Infantry. His wife, Jessie (Gould) Olds, was born in Conneaut, Ohio, is a daughter of Loren Gould and is now living in Marietta. William C. Olds and his wife reared five children, namely: Clara, who married J. B. Rieg, of Akron, Ohio, who is connected with the Akron Printing Company; Loren G., the subject of this sketch; Mary, who married T. B. Thorniley, a truck farmer and gardener of Marietta; William C., a tool dresser in the oil fields, who married Ethel Brasington, a daughter of William Brasington, of Marietta, a manufacturer of roofing paint; and Robert E., who attends school.



Loren G. Olds, who carries on general farming, is widely known in Washington County and is a man of honor and integrity. He married Mahala Rebecca McAllister, a daughter of Madison McAllister, deceased.

William McAllister, the grandfather of Mr. Olds' wife, was born in the northern part of New Hampshire in 1768, and came to Marietta in 1815, purchasing a farm from the Ohio Company. Mrs. Loren G. Olds now has the original deed in her possession. It was signed by Martin Van Buren and bears the date of August 21, 1837. The subject of this sketch and his wife are now living on the original McAllister farm. William McAllister married Nancy Learned October 22, 1771. She died August 22, 1865. Their children were as follows: James, born February 2, 1790; Millie, born June 17, 1792, deceased October 8, 1878; Harvey, born May 20, 1794, deceased January 23, 1870; Polly, born April 27, 1796; Rebecca, born April 6, 1798, deceased January 7, 1892; Irene, born April 17, 1800, deceased May 3, 1892; Nancy, born January 11, 1803, deceased January 31, 1857; William, born February 10, 1805, deceased August 5, 1823; John, born March 18, 1807, deceased September 28, 1880; Francis, born March 1, 1809, deceased January 22, 1879; Madison, born July 2, 1812, deceased August 10, 1883; and Haines, born in March, 1815, deceased in March, 1834.

Mrs. Olds' mother was a daughter of Alexander Posey, who was born January 10, 1808, and died March 29, 1882. He married Mahala Morrison, who was born June 6, 1811, and died February 8, 1859, and their children were as follows: Mary, born November 30, 1832, deceased July 12, 1853; Thomas, born September 16, 1834, deceased January 11, 1853; Mahala, born September 16, 1836; Francis, born August 11, 1838, deceased in December, 1838; Jane, born September 6, 1839; Harriet, born April 6, 1842; Dudley, born September 25, 1844; Henry, born February 1, 1847; Nelson, born October 21, 1849, deceased July 7, 1851; Leonida, born June 4, 1854; and Minnesota, born May 14, 1857.

Mr. Olds is a Republican in politics. He

and his wife attend the Congregational Church. They are good neighbors, kind and charitable and their friends are many.



CHARLES H. GODDARD, the oldest native resident of Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio, has a valuable farm in the northwest corner of the township. He was born December 4, 1824, in what was then Wesley township, and on the farm which is now his home. He is a son of Hapgood and Rebecca (Wood) Goddard.

Hapgood Goddard was born April 12, 1783, in Swaney, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. He first came to Washington County, Ohio, in 1812, and in 1814 moved here with his wife and three children. They settled in Belpre at the home of Major Putnam, an uncle of Mrs. Goddard, and in 1815, resided on Blennerhasset Island. In 1817 they moved to White Oak settlement, then a heavily timbered tract of land, where Mr. Goddard now lives. There he died on January 31, 1865, and his widow, who was born in August, 1787, died on February 27, 1875. To them were born the following children: Francis Amanda, who died August 19, 1844, and was the wife of Alanson Smith, also deceased; Edward Hapgood, who died November 22, 1853, leaving a family of eight children; Eliza Alvira, wife of James Smith, who died in 1899 at the home of her son, Alonzo Smith; William Pitt, who resided in Wesley township, and died in 1890, leaving a family of six children; Abraham Wood, who died October 22, 1889, and left three sons and five daughters, of whom one son, William R., was formerly treasurer of Washington County, and now lives in Athens County; Julia Putnam, who married Alanson Smith, and now resides in Colorado; Sarah, who married John V. Faires and resides in Mexico, Missouri; Charles H., the subject of this sketch; George Rodney, who resides in Dunham township; and Lucy Eaton, wife of Joseph Coulter, who died in the State of Montana about 1890.

Charles H. Goddard was reared on the home farm and has lived there all his life, with the exception of six years,—from 1853 to 1859,—spent in Dunham township. He owned about 600 acres of land at one time, and still owns two hundred and eighty acres, which he has managed continuously since 1846. The land is located in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 7, range 11. His home is one of the finest country residences in Washington County.

Mr. Goddard was married October 21, 1847, to Melissa Emeline Chamberlain, a daughter of John D. Chamberlain, and a sister of Judge L. W. Chamberlain, of Marietta. She was born at Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have eight children, as follows: Rowena, born September 28, 1848, who is unmarried and resides on her own farm near that of her father; Rodney Watson, born July 27, 1853, who lives in Jackson County, Ohio, married Callie B. Foster, of that county, and has three children.—Lulu, Carrie and Laman; Harley Charles, born October 26, 1856, is a farmer of Fairfield township, who first married Miss Dawson, by whom he had four sons, and whose present wife was Leora Stephens; Arnold Douglass, born June 1, 1862, who is an undertaker of Chesterfield, Morgan County, and also owns a farm in Fairfield township; Ason Alphonso, a farmer of Wesley township, who was born October 16, 1864, and married Henrietta Trotter, by whom he has three daughters,—Bertha, Emeline and Gertrude; Frank Ernest, who resides near his father, was born May 23, 1867, married Lizzie Hull, a daughter of R. E. Hull, and has three children,—Harry, Don and Ella; Bertha, born May 19, 1869, who married Chase King, of Wesley township, and has one child,—Helen; and Webster B., born April 12, 1874, who married Maggie Smith. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics, although he was a Democrat until the candidacy of James G. Blaine for the presidency. He is an active convention member. In religious faith he is a Universalist.



WILLIAM ADDIS, deceased. Among the many worthy settlers whose lives were closely interwoven with the early history of Washington County, Ohio, the name of the late

William Addis deserves especial mention. Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was the place of his birth, and 1807, the year of that event. Mr. Addis inherited a rugged constitution, so essential in withstanding the hardships and early privations incident to the settlement of a new country. His father, John Addis, was born in England, but in early manhood, came to the United States, and spent some time in Pennsylvania. He subsequently moved to Washington County, Ohio, where the closing years of his life were passed.

William Addis left his native state at the early age of twelve years, about 1830, and went to Columbiana County, Ohio. In the fall of 1839, he purchased a farm in Fairfield township, Washington County, Ohio, which is now owned by his sons, John R. and Charles M. The original purchase contained 160 acres in section 8, township 7, range 11. Later, an additional purchase of 80 acres was made, and thus the farm was increased to 240 acres, which is its present size. Upon this farm, William Addis carried on general farming and stock raising, and was very successful.

William Addis married Martha B. Morlan, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, whose parents removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where Mrs. Addis was reared. Later, the family located on a farm in Washington County, and there the death of Mrs. Addis took place—November 28, 1874, in her sixty-eighth year. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Addis. The three eldest, Mary, Creighton, and B. F., were born in Columbiana County. Mary is still living, having married and settled in Crawford County, Indiana, which is still her home. The other children were born in Washington County. They are Jason S., who died in 1866; Marshall L., who died in February, 1867; John, who was born November 2, 1844, and resides on the homestead;

and Charles M., who was born July 3, 1850, and is a partner of his brother, John, on the ancestral farm. William Addis, the father, passed away in 1887, in his seventieth year. After his death, as before mentioned, the sons John and Charles M., succeeded to the farm, and the intervening years have been spent in carrying on general farming on practical and well-paying lines. The brothers were reared in the same vicinity, and were the recipients, in their youth, of a common-school education. They are well-versed in everything pertaining to their work, and are well-read on the local and national questions of our day. Charles married Florence Campbell, a daughter of William Campbell. Mrs. Addis died May 20, 1900, leaving one daughter, Vida E., aged fifteen years, who keeps house for the brothers. Both brothers are Democrats, and Charles has served as township trustee, while John filled the same office for seven years, and also served three years as assessor. They have liberal views on the subject of religion. The brothers have recently completed an extensive addition to their residence, which is now large and comfortable.

**M**YRON WENTWORTH GAGE, one of Fairfield township's most progressive farmers and business men, was born August 23, 1857, on the farm where he now lives, and is a son of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Cook) Gage. His parents, now deceased, were for many years highly respected citizens of this township.

Myron W. Gage attended the public schools and took an academic course of study in Bartlett Academy. For four years in the early "eighties," he was most successfully engaged in the mercantile business with J. T. Dunbar, at Watertown; at the same time lived on the home farm, which he has since owned. It is a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of well improved land, which he devotes to general farming.

Mr. Gage was joined in marriage with

Emma S. Gage, who was born in Macon County, Illinois, on the 24th of February, 1868, and is a daughter of Wilson S. and Catherine H. (Sterigere) Gage. Her father died January 26, 1896, aged seventy-one years. Her maternal grandfather was Judge David Sterigere, of Missouri, a native of Pennsylvania. She was one of seven children, as follows: David Leslie, who resides at Blue Mound, Macon County, Illinois, married Mary Ware, and has four children; Willard E., of Chilhowee, Missouri, who married Dora Simons, and has four children; D. S. Page, Ph. D., D. D., of Fulton, Missouri, who is professor of the Greek languages and literature at Westminster College; Emma S., wife of Mr. Gage; Franklin; Marian H. (Royston), of St. Augustine, Florida; and Charles Edward, who died in infancy. Mrs. M. W. Gage was reared in Illinois, where she lived until after marriage. Mr. Gage and his wife have three children, namely: Beatrice Anita, born April 23, 1892; Daniel James, born January 20, 1894; and Frances Louise, born March 24, 1899. The subject of this sketch is a Democrat, in politics and has served as trustee of the township, and also as school director. Fraternally, he is a member of Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Bartlett. Mrs. Gage is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**S**AMUEL BENTON LONGFELLOW,\* of Longfellow Brothers, oil producers, is one of the most progressive and successful business men of Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio. He was born in Aurelius township October 12, 1866, and is a son of Aurelius and Elizabeth B. (Davidson) Longfellow. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Longfellow, a native of Maine, and one of the pioneers of Aurelius township. His maternal grandparents were William and Jane (Richison) Davidson, natives of County Durham, England, who settled in Aurelius township, Washington County, in 1833.

Samuel B. Longfellow was reared in his

native township, and attended the public schools of Macksburg. In 1883, he began his active career in the Macksburg oil field, as a driller and tool dresser, and in 1884 engaged in contracting, owning his own tools. In 1885, he became an oil producer. He was associated with H. H. Keeler until 1890, since which time he has been a member of the firm of Longfellow Brothers, operating in Washington, Noble and Monroe counties, Ohio, and Doddridge and Ritchie counties, West Virginia. They are also interested in farming in Aurelius township, and gold mining in Idaho, and are owners of the elegant new hotel at Macksburg, erected in 1902.

Mr. Longfellow was married, May 23, 1885, to Lizzie DeLong, a daughter of William and Mahala (Fowler) DeLong, of Aurelius township. To this union were born four children, namely: George E.; Samuel H.; Bessie F.; and Ferest, deceased. The subject of this sketch is a member of Aurelius Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M. He has served as trustee of Aurelius township, and member of the Macksburg council, and in politics is a Republican.

**L**OUIS D. STRECKER\* is a general farmer of Muskingum township, Washington County, Ohio, and is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of glue, fertilizers, and tallow rendering.

Mr. Strecker is a native of Marietta, Ohio, and was born on the homestead farm, in 1872. He is the son of John, Jr., and Ricka (Baumgartner) Strecker, and grandson of John Strecker, Sr., who came with his family from the province of Wurtemberg, Germany, to the United States, and settled at Marietta.

John Strecker, Jr., was born in 1832, in Germany, and became a farmer in Washington County, where he also manufactured glue on the homestead farm, until his death, December 30, 1890. He married Ricka Baumgartner, and they had seven children, namely: C. F.

Strecker, of the firm of Strecker Bros. & Co., engaged in the wholesale manufacture of leather and harness; John, a prosperous farmer of Muskingum township; B. F., also a member of the firm of Strecker Bros. & Co.; Caroline, employed as a teacher of German in the Marietta high school; E. W., a Methodist minister now residing in Crawfordsville, Indiana; Ellen M., who is still at home with her mother, and Louis D., the subject of this biography.

Louis D. Strecker was united in marriage with Florence Fischer, a daughter of P. C. Fischer, a shoe merchant in Marietta. They have no children. They are members of the German Methodist Church, of which they are regular attendants. Mr. Strecker is a Republican in politics. He is a dutiful citizen, and very efficient in his business management.

**J**OHAN W. GEDDES,\* a well known citizen of Lowell, Washington County, and a prominent oil producer and contractor in the oil fields at that place, is a native of Stockport, Morgan County, Ohio, and was born in 1871. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Walker) Geddes. The former was a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Belmont County, Ohio.

Henry Geddes was born in 1844, and is living in Stockport, and following the occupation of a tiller of the soil. He was in the Morgan raid during the Civil War, and served his country with courage. Elizabeth Walker became the wife of Mr. Geddes. She died in 1896, when forty-eight years of age. She and her husband adhered to the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared seven children, as follows: Emma, deceased; John W.; Marguerite, deceased; William, who is engaged in business as an oil gauger at Scott Town; Adelia, now Mrs. Dr. Peoples, of Ohio; Charles B., who is living in Lowell with his brother, John W.; and Bertha, who makes her home in Stockport. In politics, the father was a Democrat. He was a member of the Grangers' Association.



John W. Geddes obtained his mental training in the public schools of Stockport, and later became a telegraph operator and railroad agent. He worked as an operator one year then became assistant agent and operator at West Marietta, for one year, and was located at Lowell five years. In 1875, he became interested in the oil business in which he was a contractor for many years, and is now a producer. Besides his interest in the Lowell field, he is identified with oil interests in Churchtown, where he owns five good wells.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage May 12, 1897, with Erna B. Becker, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Becker, born in 1879, in Lowell. They were blessed with one child,—Helen Marie,—born March 20, 1898. Mrs. Geddes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he affiliates with Buell Lodge, No. 395, K. of P. Mr. Geddes is an upright gentleman, and enjoys the highest esteem of his neighbors and friends.

**L**D. SMITH,\* a well known farmer and oil producer of Ludlow township, Washington County, Ohio, was born on his present farm, February 10, 1866, and is a son of Elijah Smith.

Elijah Smith was born July 4, 1832, in Sweitzer township, Monroe County, Ohio, and always followed farming. He was a Democrat in politics, and religiously was a member of the Christian Church. He married a daughter of Elisha Smith, of Washington township, Monroe County, Ohio, after which they moved to the farm now owned and occupied by L. D. Smith. Six children blessed their union, as follows: F. A., who married Mahala Mendenhall, and resides in Ludlow township; Melissa; Mary, wife of William Rinard, of Ludlow township; Eunice, wife of T. S. Thomas, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Charlotte, deceased, who was the wife of A. M. Graham; and L. D.

L. D. Smith received his schooling at Bloomfield, Ohio, and has always been en-

gaged in farming. He has a tract of 175 acres of valuable land, on which are nine oil wells. These wells produce 800 barrels of oil per month, and yielded as much as 250 barrels per day, when first operated. Politically, Mr. Smith is a strong supporter of Democratic principles. Religiously he is a faithful member of the Christian Church. A progressive man of sterling character, he occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

**E**DGAR ALLEN ROSS, M. D.,\* one of the successful young physicians of Bartlett, Ohio, was born in Wesley township, Washington County, in 1870, and is a son of James and Martha Jane (Heald) Ross, both of whom were also born in Ohio.

James Ross, who is a resident of Bartlett and an honored survivor of the Civil War, was born near Chester Hill, in Morgan County, Ohio, and came in boyhood to Bartlett. After completing his education, he adopted the profession of teaching, and in the meantime made preparations for the practice of law but in 1861 his personal affairs became of secondary importance. He enlisted at Chillicothe in Company F, 73rd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., was wounded at Resaca in 1864, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was mustered out in 1865. With his regiment he participated in much hard service and took part in the march to the sea, under General Sherman, and the Battles of Gettysburg, the Second Bull Run, and Chickamauga. Immediately after his return from the army, Mr. Ross was admitted to the bar, at Marietta. Since then, he has acceptably filled the office of assessor and justice of the peace.

Mr. Ross was married to Martha Jane Heald, who was born in Columbiana County, and died in 1901, at the age of 64 years. Their children were as follows: Marion, a resident of Wesley township; William, who also resides in Wesley; Edgar Allen; Dr. Louis, of Iowa; Caleb, of Kentucky; Hattie, the wife of Ezra



Walker, of Pittsburg; and Grace, who is at home.

Dr. Ross enjoyed many educational advantages in his youth. He attended Bartlett Academy, Lebanon College and Marietta College. When only 15 years of age, he taught his first term of school and continued in that profession for about eight years. Finally he entered the office of Dr. L. W. Peeble and Dr. E. H. Trickle, to prepare for medical lectures. In 1894, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, and graduated in 1896. Dr. Ross gave particular attention to obstetrics and the diseases of children, and in these branches has been very successful, although his practice covers every field. His first three years were spent at Little Hocking, but in 1899 he returned to Bartlett, and here, among his old neighbors and friends, he has been warmly welcomed.

Dr. Ross was married to Anna Barlow, who was born in Barlow township, in 1868, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary Barlow. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Lester, born in 1892; Luther, born in 1894; Milan, born in 1898; and Ruth, born in 1900; and Mary, who is deceased. Dr. Ross and his wife are members of the Methodist Church and the former is a popular comrade in Cutler Lodge of Odd Fellows.

**D**R. S. A. CUNNINGHAM,\* who is one of the best surgeons of Marietta, Washington County, is a native of Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, and was born in 1867. He is a son of S. C. and Margaret (Reaney) Cunningham. His mother is a sister of Dr. Thad A. Reaney, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has one sister,—Mrs. W. Lake,—who lives in Zanesville, Ohio.

Dr. Cunningham was a pupil in Fulton Academy, after which he taught school for a number of years. He attended the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1890. He at once began the practice of his profession in Greene County, at Cedarville, the home of

Whitelaw Reid. After taking a post-graduate course in surgery, in 1896, he settled in Marietta, where he has since resided. Dr. Cunningham makes a specialty of surgical work, although he also devotes much of his time to general practice. He has won an enviable reputation in the community, as a physician and surgeon of excellence, and his practice is very large. His offices, which are located at 258 Front street, are equipped with all facilities for surgical work. He is thoroughly modern and progressive in all his ideas, and keeps abreast of any advancement made in the science of medicine.

Dr. Cunningham married Miss Perine, of Zanesville, Ohio, and they have two children,—Louetta, who was born in Greene County, Ohio; and Robert, who was born in Marietta, Ohio. He is a member of the State and Washington County medical societies. Politically, he is a Republican.

**B**ERNARD RODICK,\* a prominent German-American citizen and successful business man, of Marietta, was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1839, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Witte) Rodick, who were pioneers of Marietta and Washington County. They came here in 1850, having left Germany with the idea of settling in Texas, but on the way, joined others of their countrymen, who wished to locate in Marietta, and accompanied them. In his own country, Henry Rodick had carried on a brewing business. He became a useful and respected citizen of Marietta, where he died in 1867, aged 72 years. His wife survived him a few years, and died at the age of 70 years. They were leading members of the upper Lutheran Church of Marietta, and their remains lie in the cemetery at this place. Their three children were as follows: Annie (Van Bergen), who resides in Marietta; Henry, whose wife died in 1895, and who lives with his sister, Annie; and Bernard, the subject of this record.

Both Bernard and Henry Rodick have been prominent in business circles in this locality for a number of years. They are entirely self-taught in the English language, although they enjoyed many advantages in their native land. Bernard Rodick was connected for seven years with John M. Woodbridge, in the wholesale grocery and produce business, and for some time with D. B. Torpy. During the progress of the Civil War, Bernard followed steamboating on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. He was interested in several vessels, and held the position of captain. In 1867, Henry and Bernard Rodick embarked in the hardware business, in which they continued for about thirty years. Bernard Rodick erected the building now occupied by Saylor Bros. Their hardware business, which was carried on for fifteen years where the store of H. P. Theiss is located, was continued in the new building.

Since closing out the hardware business, the Rodick brothers have acquired large lumber interests. The Reader Lumber company, with sawmills at Reader, Wetzel County, West Virginia, are manufacturers of, and wholesale dealers in, export oak, poplar and other lumber. These mills have a daily capacity of 40,000 feet. They belong to the Rodick brothers. Bernard Rodick is also manager of the Broadwell Lumber Company, whose mills are located at Broadwell, Athens County, Ohio, and compose one of the most important industries of that section. Mr. Rodick is also the assignee of the Pioneer Mill Company.

Mr. Rodick was married to Mary Smith, of Lowell, Ohio, and their surviving children are two daughters, namely: Carrie (Shirs), a widow, who lives at home; and Laura (Bettis), who lives at Jeannette, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rodick built a handsome residence at No. 620 Front street, which is the scene of pleasant family life. In politics, Mr. Rodick is identified with the Republican party, and his reputation for integrity and reliability could not have been better attested than his retention as county treasurer for a period of ten years, during which time he handled about a quarter of a million dollars. Although, as mentioned be-

fore, Mr. Rodick taught himself the English language, his deep interest in the cause of education and his efforts to promote its best interests, made him one of the most valued and useful members the board of education ever had. For 11 years he retained his membership, and during that time effected many needed reforms and furthered many desirable plans. His early religious training was in the German Lutheran Church, but since 1882, he has been connected with the Congregational Church. Liberal public-spirited, and reliable in business, Mr. Rodick ranks as a truly representative citizen of this progressive city.



A. MEYER,\* a prominent oil producer of Washington County, Ohio, has an office in the First National Bank Building in Marietta, and is doing a prosperous business. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and claims Philadelphia as his birthplace. When but a boy he removed from that city and became a resident of Rochester, New York, and there he was reared and schooled. His arrival in the oil country was his beginning in active life for he was still a young man, starting out to seek his fortune. He located first at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and was engaged for a number of years as a driller and toll-dresser. Some time later he began contracting, and for twelve years has operated wells in Washington County, Ohio. He is at present interested in the Spies Farm Oil Company and is also connected with other companies in the oil business. He is also a partner of William Reader, a very prominent oil operator, a sketch of whose life is also given in this book. They have fields of oil in the neighborhood of Lowell, Ohio, and have been very successful.

The subject of this sketch was united in matrimony with Miss Dye, a daughter of D. A. Dye, of Newport, Ohio, and descended from one of the pioneer settlers of the oil fields of Washington County. They have two little daughters, and enjoy a most comfortable home at 29 Fourth street.

Mr. Meyer affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Harmar Blue Lodge, No. 390, and also of Marietta Commandery, No. 50. Mr. Meyer has good business ability and his judgment is of the best. In Marietta he occupies a place among the worthiest citizens.

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**J**ESSE D. CLINE,\* who is the proprietor of a livery stable in New Matamoras, was born in Independence township, Washington County, Ohio, March 24, 1856, and is a son of Isaiah and Harriet (Ward) Cline.

Isaiah Cline was born in Ludlow township, Washington County, and was a farmer. He served in the 77th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and died at Memphis, Kentucky, in 1863. His wife, Harriet E. Ward, was also a native of Washington County, and was born in 1838. She departed this life in 1869. Her father, Jesse M. Ward, was one of the early settlers of Washington County. Isaiah Cline and his wife reared four children, as follows: Jesse D., the subject of this sketch; Martin W., who teaches school in Oklahoma; Mary E., of

Wheeling, West Virginia; and Andrew K., of Grand View.

Jesse D. Cline was very young when his father died, and he was reared by his grandfather Ward, and lived on his farm until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He then went west, spent two years and a half in Kansas, one year in Iowa, and returned to Washington County in the spring of 1861. He lived in Marietta until 1883, and during part of the time, he was employed railroading. He also spent two years in the meat business, while in Marietta. In 1898, he engaged in the livery business at Newport, and moved to New Matamoras in 1899, where he has since conducted a livery stable. His stable is well patronized, and he gives his patrons the best of attention. He has a contract for the Star Mail Route from New Matamoras to Marietta.

Mr. Cline was married in 1886, to Frances Deigmiller, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1867, and was reared in Washington County. Her father, John Noble, was a farmer. The subject of this sketch and his wife have four children, namely: Bessie F.; Harriet E.; Winford; and John W.

Mr. Cline is a Republican in politics. He was elected town marshal in 1901. He is a member of the Methodist Church.



# INDEX.

## Biographical

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abbott, Charles	1090	Beaver, John	1327	Buell, D. C.	697
Adair, S. G.	1288	Becker, J. H.	1141	Buell, Frank	457
Addis, William	1459	Beebe, F. S.	1371	Buell, Joseph	881
Ahlborn, J. E.	1118	Bell, J. M.	1027	Buell, Melissa B.	1227
Alban, David	450	Berentz, J. W.	1242	Buell, Timothy	565
Alcock, R. B.	1425	Bess, R. W.	1148	Burfield, Leslie	1309
Alcock, K. J.	1420	Bevan, J. A.	1100		
Alcorn, I. O.	1075	Biedel, Jacob	1437	Cady, N. S.	1168
Alderman, A. D.	402	Biedel, William	1434	Cain, J. G.	1159
Alderman, E. R.	402	Birnie, R. H.	1439	Calvert, Josiah	1190
Alderman, Justus	1200	Blair, S. E.	407	Carothers, R. D.	1111
Alexander, F. L.	1147	Blake, W. T.	947	Carson, E. L.	1060
Alexander, R. F.	1359	Blennerhasset, Harman	109	Cass, Lewis	439
Allison, J. W.	1445	Bliss, T. S.	1090	Cassady, Dennis	1220
Altwater, W. V.	1334	Bode, F. W.	1011	Cassidy, J. N.	1055
Amos, J. L.	1153	Boeshaar, Carl	1237	Chamberlain, C. C.	933
Andrew, William	1253	Bogard, S. J.	1430	Chapman, Hiel	1380
Andrews, E. B.	712	Bohl, Jacob	1120	Cheatham, R. B.	726
Andrews, M. R.	902	Bohl, John	1233	Cisler, L. H.	1133
Angle, S. L.	1277	Bohl, Nicholas	1128	Cisler, Mary E.	1308
Archer, R. T.	1072	Bonnell, G. W.	1315	Cisler, N. C.	1370
Arnold, B. F.	1339	Booker, L. E.	1329	Cisler, Thomas	1005
Arnold, J. A.	1317	Booth, E. M.	1150	Clark, W. A.	1366
Athey, C. W.	1065	Bosworth, Sida	211	Clarke, Melvin	450
Athey, J. V.	1188	Bowman, Emmor	1022	Cleary, J. T.	1145
Athey, J. W.	1148	Bowman, T. L.	1041	Cline, J. D.	1465
		Boye, Philip	1171	Clogston, C. W.	1107
Bachelor, G. H.	1274	Braham, Walter	457	Coburn, Asa	499
Backus, Elijah	439	Bradfield, L. C.	1389	Coen, H. B.	1142
Backus, Thomas	440	Bradford, Roland	502	Coffman, S. A.	1321
Bacon, A. J.	1080	Breckenridge, A. F.	1261	Cole, Anna M.	1094
Bailey, Samuel	1280	Breckenridge, David	1386	Cole, Lucy M.	1202
Ballard, C. B.	1398	Breckenridge Family, The	345	Cole, R. N.	1307
Bankson, A. J.	1360	Breckenridge, J. H.	1105	Collins, J. H.	1265
Barber, David	446	Breckenridge, J. L.	1050	Cone, Charlotte C.	1307
Barker, Joseph	480	Breckenridge, William	1126	Condit, T. L.	724
Barker, J. G.	1346	Brenan, J. C.	964	Cooke, E. P.	970
Barnes, Samuel	87	Brewster, Richard	1371	Cooke, G. M.	947
Barry, A. J.	1128	Briggs, J. F.	1302	Cooke, P., Jr.	729
Barth, John	1221	Brooker, Jacob	985	Cooney, James	1401
Bartlett, I. O.	1029	Brown, Anthony	1445	Corbary, W. H.	1312
Bartlett, G. B.	1021	Brown, E. L.	1453	Corner, E. P.	1383
Bartlett, S. W.	1226	Brown, J. A.	1440	Corner Family, The	959
Barton, R. C.	568	Browning, J. D.	1106	Cotton, John	470
Battelle, Ebenezer	501	Browning, William	503	Cotton, J. D.	472
Battin, L. M.	1440	Brownrigg, L. M.	1307	Coulter, I. B.	1364
Battin, W. S.	1336	Buell, C. F.	447	Cox, E. S.	1264



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Cox, Joseph	1436	Dunbar, J. T.	1378	Gilbert, Mrs. E. G.	1173
Cram, W. J.	907	Dunbar, T. T.	1061	Gilchrest, O. S.	1285
Crooks, J. C.	1451	Dunsmoor, D. A.	1370	Gilman, B. I.	498
Crosby, P. B.	1165	Dutton, J. A.	1426	Gilman, Joseph	437
Cunningham, R. H.	1090	Dyar, C. P.	1095	Gilman, Rebecca I.	878
Cunningham, S. A.	1463	Dye, D. A.	1098	Glaub, A. J.	1450
Cunningham, W. H.	1353	Dye, F. J.	1302	Glazier, A. W.	1200
Curtis, A. L.	1254	Dye, J. H.	1114	Goddard, C. H.	1458
Curtis, H. M.	472	Dye, L. P.	1111	Goddard, E. W.	1278
Curtis, J. R.	568	Dye, W. P.	1295	Goddard, L. H.	447
Cushing, Nathan	502	Eaton, William	1065	Goebel, F. A.	1272
Cutler, Ephraim	885	Ebinger, W. H.	922	Goodale, Nathan	500
Cutler, Manasseh	867	Eddy, C. W.	1280	Goodrich, H. O.	1285
Cutler, W. P.	913	Edgerton, Luther	977	Gracey, A. L.	980
Cutter, F. J.	1003	Eells, A. D.	720	Graham, A. M.	1005
		Ellenwood, I. W.	1211	Grass, Charles	1082
Dalbney, W. R.	1305	Ellenwood, Milton	1165	Gray, William	504
Dale, E. R.	904	Emerson, Caleb	441	Green, Davis	450
Dale, T. D.	541	Emerson, W. D.	447	Green, L. W.	1002
Dana, Benjamin	504	Evans, W. G.	1250	Greene, Charles	499
Dana, C. S.	1268	EWING, T. W.	452	Greene, Griffin	503
Dana, F. F.	1378	Ewing, Catharine F.	177	Greenlees, Maggie	1414
Dana Family, The	1424	Eyssen, G. B.	1405	Greenlees, Thomas	952
Dana, John	937			Greenwood, T. E.	722
Dana, William	501	Farley, Thomas	462	Grimes, C. W.	1230
Danielson, T. E.	567	Faulstich, W. A.	1090	Grubb, C. M.	1369
Davis, D. C.	1173	Fearing, B. D.	708	Guiteau, J. M.	449
Davis, T. F.	1059	Fearing, Paul	438	Gurley, W. H.	970
Davis, W. H.	1435	Felt, A. George	1453	Guthrie, C. C. J.	1087
Dawes, B. G.	901	Finch, E. E.	1165	Guyton, B. E.	1119
Dawes, C. G.	901	Finch, W. W.	1416		
Dawes, E. C.	907	Fischer, John	1221	Haddow, James	1358
Dawes, H. M.	457	Fischer, P. C.	1030	Hadley, John	1263
Dawes, H. M.	901	Fisher, Hezekiah	1180	Hadley, T. S.	1452
Dawes, Rufus C.	901	Fisher, Joseph	1317	Hagerman, G. W.	1184
Dawes, R. R.	895	Flagg, James	961	Haines, J. T.	1293
Day, S. L.	908	Fleming, Thomas	1341	Hallett, A. D.	984
Day, W. A.	972	Folger, B. F.	1110	Halsey, E. M.	1263
Dearth, M. C.	1082	Ford, A. D.	1129	Hamilton, J. A.	1335
Dent, J. N.	1455	Ford, Seth	1328	Hamilton, O. K.	1136
Detlor, W. E.	1312	Fouraker, L. J.	723	Hancock, Thomas	1327
Devine, Laughlin	1188	Fox, Jacob	1047	Hardy, J. M.	1053
Devol, E. W.	1050	Franks, Catherine P.	1084	Harrison, Jackson	1195
Devol, Gilbert	504	Frost, Nancy A.	527	Hart, B. F.	919
Devol, Helen	1128	Frye, J. W.	1452	Hart, Josiah	462
Devol, H. F.	706	Fuller, O. J.	1130	Hart, C. S.	1064
Devol, J. S.	1360	Fuller, Shubel	471	Hart, Sam	472
Devol, Jonathan	500	Fullerton, William	1214	Hart, Seth	472
Devol, Mary E.	1300			Hart, S. D.	997
Devol, M. H.	1049	Gutree, W. B.	1315	Hart, W. R.	1455
Devol, Ruth B.	1049	Gage, H. D.	1018	Harte, R. E.	447
Devol, W. A.	963	Gage, J. A.	1123	Hartnell, W. B.	1081
Dillon, J. T.	1233	Gage, J. H.	1062	Hartson, D. T.	1423
Dinsmore, George	1391	Gage, M. W.	1460	Harvey, G. D.	1241
Dodd, G. F. L.	1297	Gale, G. T.	1248	Harvey, S. W.	1395
Dodge Family, The.	335	Gallaher, J. A.	932	Haskell, Jonathan	502
Dodge, John	335	Gard, C. E.	1030	Haskins, A. L.	716
Dodge, John	336	Gardner, D. E.	448	Hathaway, Luther	720
Dodge, J. P.	340	Gates, E. F.	1154	Hathaway, S. J.	983
Dodge, P. O.	339	Gates, Reman	400	Hayes, David	1060
Dodge, Virginia V.	340	Gates, C. B.	725	Hayes, L. C.	1389
Dole, Albert	1283	Gates, W. A.	1345	Hayward, C. F.	1287
Doudna, J. W.	1212	Gear, H. L.	458	Heddlson, C. L.	1342
Dowling, C. W.	1383	Geddes, J. W.	1461	Heddlston, Theodore	1311
Drain, Duncan	1004	German, Morris	471	Hempstead, G. M. P.	470
Drown, Solomon	462	Giffen, C. B.	1094	Herzer, Herman	977

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Hess, George	1009	Longfellow, A. J.	1438	Moore, T. W.	1117
Hibbard, T. B.	1134	Longfellow, H. H.	1413	Morey, D. F.	974
Hickman, Peter	1244	Longfellow, S. B.	1460	Morgan, J. F.	1206
Hildebrand, Jesse	711	Loomis, W. B.	456	Morris, Edward	1256
Hildreth, George O.	465	Lord, G. H.	1417	Morris, Harvey	1226
Hildreth, S. P.	465	Lord, H. C.	934	Morrow, J. C.	1306
Hill, Alexander	563	Loring, Daniel	503	Morse, F. P.	1042
Holdren, G. H.	1041	Lovell, Betty W.	1055	Mueller, Jacob	405
Holdren, J. L.	1311	Lovell, J. A.	1404	Mueller, S. F.	1114
Holland, H. H.	1392	Macbetanz, Jacob	1346	Mugrage, P. C.	1186
Hollinger, J. D.	1444	Mackey, J. N.	1139	Mulninx, D. B.	999
Hollister, C. S.	1424	Magoo, A. W.	1020	Mulligan, Michael	1222
Hollstein, W. A.	1391	Malster, John	1354	Murdock, B. F.	1308
Hood, W. C.	403	Malster, J. L.	1219	Murdock, G. D.	1135
Hoon, J. P.	1396	Mankins, R. M.	1249	Murphy, F. T.	1413
Hoon, Madison	710	Marietta Steam Laundry, The	1141	Needham, Stephen	1015
Hoon, Mary J.	1104	Marsch, Daniel	1448	Newton, C. H.	1009
Howe, G. A.	1193	Martin, J. H.	1277	Nichols, J. R.	933
Huck, John	980	Mason, J. L.	1119	Nicholson, T. S.	1280
Hughes, William	1395	Mason, R. D.	726	Nickel, S. R.	1287
Hull, R. E.	1360	Mason, W. B.	1140	Nickerson, Allen	1427
Humiston, Miles	1083	Mathews, John	885	Nickolaus, Lewis	954
Humiston, R. A.	1124	Mattern, Philip	953	Nixon, C. H.	1027
Humston, C. M.	1429	Mayberry, J. P.	443	Nixon, C. T.	1247
Humphrey, A. W.	1333	Mayo, Daniel	504	Noll, M. F.	919
Humphrey, L. A.	1183	McClure, James	910	Nye, A. T.	967
Hutchins, Charles	1178	McConnell, J. H.	1035	Nye, Arius	445
Hutchinson, A. W.	1083	McCormick, A. W.	458	Nye, A. S.	448
Hutchinson, M. M.	1415	McCormick, J. W.	458	Nye, D. S.	451
Ingersoll, George	502	McDermott, J. J.	985	Nye, Ichabod	876
Irish, George	1184	McDermott, Thomas	1155	Nye, Horace	567
Jackson, H. G.	1232	McDonald, John	1124	Nye, W. S.	451
Jones, Charles	1404	McElhose, S. J.	1433	Ohio Dental Company, The	1146
Johnson, I. J.	1280	McGee, F. S.	986	Oldham, F. F.	458
Johnston, George	1390	McGill, W. B.	1255	Oldham, W. H.	448
Johnston, M. B.	1087	McGirr, Franklin	1250	Olds, L. G.	1457
Jordan, J. L.	1423	McIntosh, Mrs. Clarinda J.	1322	Olds, W. C.	1174
Jumper, J. J.	722	McIntosh, Nathan	404	Oliver, Alexander	503
Kaiser, John	1077	McKinney, B. J.	404	Oliver, Robert	873
Karcher, P. F.	1241	McKinney, W. P.	1194	Olney, Cogswell	409
Kelly, V. W.	1339	McLaren, Peter	1129	O'Neal, E. R.	1211
Keonig, Jacob	717	McMillen, S. M.	403	O'Neill, C. T.	1159
Kerr, L. C.	1255	McTaggart, Alexander, Jr.	1219	Ormiston, Alexander	1324
Kidd, N. E.	970	Meigs, R. J.	874	Ormiston, I. A.	1450
Knowles, Addison	1220	Merschelder, Charles	1187	Otis, H. G.	859
Knowles, S. S.	452	Meister, Gottlieb	1177	Owen, Daniel	1447
Knowles, William	499	Mellor, Edward	1274	Palgitt, C. B.	1357
Koontz, S. F.	1315	Meyer, E. A.	1404	Page, E. P.	175
Kraft, T. G. W.	1095	Miles, Benjamin	503	Palmer, E. H.	1016
Kunz, Peter, Jr.	1113	Miller, C. A.	1028	Palmer, Jewett	909
Lafin, C. S.	1127	Miller, L. E.	990	Palmer, J. A.	731
Laing, J. P.	1183	Miller, R. T.	1457	Palmer, S. A.	1339
Lake, Mary	878	Mills, John	903	Pape, W. B.	992
Lambert, O. A.	951	Mills, William	938	Parker, W. R.	1286
Lane, Richard	1310	Mills, W. W.	499	Parr, J. D.	1299
Langenberg, W. H.	1352	Milne, D. S.	1160	Parsons, S. H.	436
Lawton, R. G.	1348	Munch, H. H.	1402	Patterson, W. A.	1400
Lee, T. G.	1410	Mundling, D. N.	688	Paxton, J. C.	714
Leeper, W. H.	928	Minshall, F. W.	1231	Payne, G. M.	1359
Lehmer, G. E.	1104	Mitchell, F. G.	1123	Pearce, E. P.	726
Leibrand, W. F.	1425	Mitchell, William	963	Pegg, A. J.	1334
Leonard, F. B.	1048	Monroe, Josiah	408	Penrose & Simpson Company,	
Leonard, W. B.	463	Moody, Price	1093	The	1316
Lightner, John	1009	Moore, Jonas	470	Perdew, W. W.	1372

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Ferry, A. T.	939	Schilling, Joseph	990	Story, Daniel	884
Pfeiffer, G. W.	1301	Schimmel, Charles	1303	Strecker Brothers Company,	
Phillips, G. A.	1441	Schimmel, Charles	1444	The	932
Phillips, J. D.	209	Schnauffer, J. B.	1185	Strecker, L. D.	1461
Phillips, L. W.	1133	Schramm Brothers	1094	Sturgiss, J. W.	1398
Pierce, Isaac	503	Schwendeman, J. A.	962	Sugden, T. H.	1166
Plumly, John	1433	Scott, C. H.	1189	Sunderland, G. B.	1306
Porterfield, W. L.	730	Scott, T. O.	1357	Suter, M. V.	1427
Preston, J. C.	1284	Selby, J. C.	717	Swan, Gustav	441
Pugh, H. L.	1205	Shaner, W. R.	1024	Swinburne, A. H.	1113
Putnam, A. W.	502	Shankland, C. F.	986		
Putnam, B. P.	979	Sharp, John	593	Thompson, L. B.	1208
Putnam, David	889	Shaw, Benjamin	594	Thompson, O. C.	1244
Putnam, Douglas	945	Shaw, B. D.	948	Thornberry, Linnie	984
Putnam, Ezra	1091	Shaw, D. R.	1237	Thorniley, Betsey J.	1199
Putnam, Israel	502	Shaw, Malcom	1291	Thorniley, F. A.	1098
Putnam, Rufus	860	Shaw, R. K.	939	Thorniley, John	563
Putnam, S. H.	945	Shaw, W. B.	1076	Thorniley, J. M.	1334
Putnam, W. P.	462	Sheets, H. P.	1253	Thorniley, N. N.	1456
Quinn, G. B.	973	Sheldon, J. R.	1353	Thorniley, W. H.	958
Ranger, F. B.	1177	Shepard, Enoch	499	Tobey, H. F.	1279
Rawson, Stephen	1199	Shoop, J. B.	1039	Torner, J. S. H.	1033
Reader, William	1172	Shoop, J. I.	925	Torner, W. V.	1193
Reckard, J. L.	1207	Skinner, William	499	Torpy, D. B.	957
Reckard, W. L.	999	Skipton, H. L.	1089	Towne, H. A.	451
Reed, A. G.	1264	Skipton, L. W.	1312	Trachel, Charles	1271
Reed, C. T.	1392	Skipton, William	1377	Trevor, Hugh	471
Reed, David	1455	Sloan, E.	1293	Trickle, E. H.	1063
Reed, Isaac	1446	Slocomb, William	163	Trotter, E. E.	1069
Reed, J. F.	1340	Smith, A. L.	1278	True, O. A.	980
Regnier, A. B.	1407	Smith, F. R.	1283	True, Jabez	461
Regnier, Felix	471	Smith, H. E.	1294	Tucker, Oliver	1047
Regnier, J. B.	463	Smith, J. B.	974	Tupper, Anselm	880
Remley, Y. W.	1125	Smith, L. D.	1462	Tupper, Benjamin	870
Reppert, J. A.	1081	Smith, Magdalena	1139	Tupper, Benjamin	881
Rice, G. T.	717	Smith, V. A.	1351	Tupper, E. W.	561
Rice, Oliver	502	Smith, William	1072	Turner, C. H.	927
Richards, A. J.	934	Smith, W. C.	1417	Turner, D. F.	1415
Richards, C. W.	1336	Smithson, R. C.	1413	Turner, G. B.	733
Richardson, W. R.	455	Smithson, R. E.	1054	Tyler, Dean	504
Riley, C. T.	1449	Smithson, W. E.	1396		
Riley, J. H.	1156	Snodgrass, J. E.	1049	Underwood, H. G.	1012
Riley, Martha	1420	Sole, Isaac	1240	Underwood, R. A.	1015
Rhodes, C. R.	449	Sole, Levi	1241	Underwood, W. H.	953
Rhodes, Mary E.	1228	Sparling, F. R.	1050	Van Dervoort, J. E.	931
Robertson, W. F.	1103	Speary, C. F.	1139	Van Metre, S. R.	946
Robinson, G. E.	1385	Spencer, Albaness	1248	Van Winkle, B. L.	1408
Robinson, S. B.	450	Sproat, Ebenezer	874	Varnum, J. M.	437
Rodick, Bernard	1403	Squirer, J. N.	1185	Vaughn, Al	1000
Roe, W. E.	1064	St. Clair, Arthur	875	Vaughn, George	1329
Rolston, W. L.	972	Stacy, M. A.	991	Vincent, H. C.	1105
Rood, D. R.	1402	Stacy, William	879		
Rose, M. M.	1305	Stanley, H. W.	1273	Wagner, J. F.	1323
Ross, E. A.	1402	Stanley, Wilson	471	Walker, J. M.	1299
Rowland, Charles	1268	Stanton, Thomas	1300	Wallace, Robert	405
Rowland, George	1214	Steele, S. K.	1034	Waller, Lewis	1234
Rowles, R. B.	1242	Stephens, W. E.	1448	Walter, Z. D.	472
Ruggles, Benjamin	440	Stephenson, Algernon	1386	Ward, A. T.	719
Rummer, Harley	1439	Stephenson, J. G.	1200	Ward, C. A.	1162
Russell, Mrs. Jane	209	Stephenson, R. J.	1333	Ward, J. W.	1168
Russell, N. E.	1179	Stevens, G. J.	471	Ward, Nahum	890
Russell, J. H.	1240	Stilwell, W. M.	1036	Warren, L. E.	1120
		Stimson, R. M.	401	Warren, R. R.	1010
Saner, J. C.	1441	Stone, A. D.	1243	Warren, William	1379
Sargent, Winthrop	498	Stone, B. B.	1384	Warren, W. W.	1262
		Stone, Jonathan	500	Way, W. G.	931

# INDEX.

1471

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Weaver, S. E.....	1196	Wieser, George .....	1267	Whittington, R. H.....	1238
Webber, Simeon .....	1213	Williams, Isaac and Rebecca...	878	Whittlesey, W. A.....	446
Welch, G. H.....	1056	Williams, J. M.....	406	Whittlesey, W. B.....	718
Wendelken, Henry .....	1296	Willis, O. M.....	1078	Woesman, F. M.....	1272
West, H. C.....	1017	Wilson, Frank.....	1142	Wood, C. J.....	1187
West, J. B.....	1290	Wharton, J. McC.....	1097	Woodbridge, Dudley .....	499
West, J. W.....	1135	Wharton, W. J.....	1201	Woodbridge, G. M.....	506
Wickens, E. T.....	1060	Wheeler, F. A .....	1071	Woodbridge, William .....	440
Wickens, Henry .....	1454	Whipple, Abraham .....	871	Woodford, H. D.....	1225
Wickens, J. A.....	1225	White, Hamfeld .....	874	Worrall, George .....	1301
Wickens, W. R.....	1305	Whittington, E. E.....	1206	Worstell, F. A.....	1330

# Illustrations

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Alcorn, I. O.....	1074	Gaitree, W. B.....	1344	Nye, A. T.....	966
Amos, J. L.....	1151	Gracey, A. L.....	988	Ohio Company Land Office....	52
Amos, Mrs. Millie M.....	1150	Grubb, C. M.....	1368	Oil Wells at Moore's Junction..	420
Andrews, M. R.....	12	Guthrie, C. C. J.....	1086	Old Block-House at Southeast	
Arnold, B. F.....	1038			Corner of Campus Martius	84
Arnold, Mrs. Ann P.....	1039	Haines, J. T.....	1292	Old County Court House.....	454
Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. G. B....	1020	Hancock, Thomas.....	1320		
Beverly Public School Building	170	Hardy, J. M.....	1052		
Blennerhassett, Harman.....	108	Hart, B. F.....	918	Parr, J. D.....	1298
Bonnell, G. W.....	1314	Hart, Mrs. Lydia R.....	995	Phillips, L. W.....	1132
Boye, Phillip.....	1170	Hart, S. D.....	994	Plan of Ancient Earthworks on	
Bradfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. C....	1388	Harvey, S. W.....	1394	the Present Site of Marietta	28
Breckenridge, A. F.....	1258	Hathaway, Luther.....	728	Plumly, John.....	1432
Breckenridge, Mrs. Elizabeth P..	1250	Hathaway, S. J.....	682	Pugh, H. L.....	1204
		Herzer, Herman.....	976	Putnam, David.....	888
		Humphrey, J. S.....	1182	Putnam, Douglas.....	943
Cain, Mr. and Mrs. J. G.....	1158			Putnam, Rufus.....	802
City Hall, Marietta.....	544	Jordan, J. L.....	1422	Putnam, S. H.....	942
Cleary, J. T.....	1144				
Coffman, S. A.....	1320	Lambert, O. A.....	950	Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen	1108
Cooney, James.....	1400	List of First Party of Pioneers..	66	Reppert, J. A.....	1080
Court House and Jail at Mari-		Longfellow, H. H.....	410	Robertson, W. F.....	1102
etta, built in 1768.....	132	Longfellow, Samuel.....	411		
Cutler, W. P.....	912	Lord, G. H.....	1417	Schimmel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles	1362
Cutter, F. J.....	1002			Scott, T. O.....	1356
		Malster, J. L.....	1216	Shaw, D. R.....	1236
Dana, John.....	936	Malster, Mrs. Nancy B.....	1217	Sheets, H. P.....	1252
Davis, T. F.....	1058	Marietta College Buildings....	202	Shoop, J. B.....	1038
Dawes, C. G.....	900	Marietta from Harmar Hill....	284	Sibley, H. L.....	924
Dawes, E. C.....	906	Marietta High School Building..	156	Skipton, Mrs. Sarah B.....	1375
Dawes, R. R.....	804	Marietta in 1830.....	284	Skipton, William.....	1374
Devold's Dam in Muskingum		Marietta Township High School	310	Smith, L. W.....	1138
River.....	404	Martin, J. H.....	1276	Smith, Van.....	1350
Dodge, John.....	334	Meister, Gottlieb.....	1176	Stephenson, R. J.....	1332
Dodge, I. S.....	324	Millstone, Coat of Arms, Gun,			
Dodge, J. P.....	330	Bible, etc., brought to		Turner, J. S. H.....	1032
Dodge, Mrs. Laura L. J.....	342	Northwest Territory by		Turner, W. V.....	1192
Dowling, C. W.....	1382	Capt. John Dodge.....	338	Torpy, D. B.....	956
Dye, L. P.....	1100	Minshall, F. W.....	1230	Tratchel, Charles.....	1270
Dye, Mrs. Leah S.....	1108	Modern View of Mound Ceme-		Trotter, E. E.....	1068
		tery.....	18		
Ellenwood, I. W.....	1210	Moody, Price.....	1092	Underwood, R. A.....	1014
Ellenwood, Milton.....	1164	Moore, T. W.....	1116		
First Academy Building.....	52	Mound-Builders' Earthworks on		Washington County Children's	
First Congregational Church,		the Site of Marietta.....	18	Home.....	182
Marietta.....	374	New Matamoras Public School		Washington County Court	
Fox, Jacob.....	1044	Building.....	170	House.....	2
Fox, Mrs. Rosa R.....	1045	Newton, C. H.....	1008	Washington County Infirmary..	426
		Nixon, C. H.....	1026	Way, W. G.....	939
Gage, J. A.....	1122	Nixon, C. T., and Family.....	1246	Wickens, J. A.....	1224
				Wickens, Mr. and Mrs. W. R....	1304

















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